

A-9

JOURNAL - OCT-10-1914

However, an auto truck wheeled into the square and stopped in the market place. The pioneer marketman was B. C. Steele of Baitboro, and he offered for sale 30 big boxes of apples.

Two customers approached the machine. "How much?" they inquired. "Seventy-five cents a bushel," responded Steele, "and won't sell less than a bushel to anyone."

Charles Goodman, 977 Washington street, and D. Lerner, Castle street, each bought a bushel. They were the first purchasers of municipal market wares.

W. C. Quinn, assistant superintendent of markets, took this occasion to mount the stump. "This ground," he announced, "has been leased for three years. By that time the market will be a big success. Thanks are due to Mayor Curley. The city will supply a light delivery wagon," he added. "A bushel of apples is rather inconvenient to carry in one's pocket."

OCT-10-1914

## PORT DIRECTORS GRIEVE THE MAYOR

He Fails to See Humor in  
Their Joke About Laying  
Car Tracks.

A bolt of sarcasm was launched at the port directors yesterday by Mayor Curley when informed that the understanding between the directors and the representatives of the Elevated company relative to laying trolley tracks to the new Fish and Commonwealth piers was only a "joke."

The agreement as reported to the press by the mayor himself was that the port directors were to lay the tracks at their own expense, later to be reimbursed by the Elevated company and the members of the Boston Fish Market Corporation. This agreement was declared to be a farce by Chairman McSweeney of the port directors.

Chairman McSweeney said: "Why, no such agreement was made. One of the directors became impatient at Thursday's meeting at the rooms of the public service commission and remarked as a bit of sarcasm that he supposed the port directors should stand the expense of the proposed extension of the tracks. The remark was made in a spirit of fun only and was not intended seriously for a moment."

When this information was given to Mayor Curley he retorted: "It is unfortunate that the port directors are such a jocose body, as they certainly are paid enough money to be more serious. They have been footbaling this proposition ever since last March and it is about time they stopped it. I understood that their proposition was made in good faith yesterday and I think every one else did."

900 now in the city treasury for an appropriation for fire protection for Parker Hill.

A petition was signed by several present, protesting against the establishment of a garbage incinerator at Waid and Halleck streets. Representative P. Joseph McManus of ward 19 declared that the \$20,000 appropriation for the incinerator should be transferred to the fire station project, as the incinerator was not an absolute necessity.

William H. Sullivan and several others spoke.

OCT-15-1914

## WATSON'S TEST ALARM FAILS TO TEST ANYTHING

Fire Department Flags Parker  
Hill Experiment and Citizens  
Name Committee.

The attempt of Councilman James A. Watson to sound the fire alarm box on Parker Hill yesterday afternoon just to see how long it would take apparatus to reach the scene was frustrated, and although the councilman pulled down the hook and took pains to call up fire headquarters to see if the alarm had been registered, there was no clang of gongs and Watson waited in vain.

As a result of the non-appearance of the apparatus in response to the "test" alarm, Councilman Watson declared last night at a meeting of Parker Hill citizens in Tremont Hall, Roxbury Crossing, that Chief Peter F. McDonough of the fire department was unfit to be in charge as acting commissioner.

"I telephoned to Chief McDonough that at 3 o'clock I was going to sound an alarm from the box on Parker Hill to see how long it would take the apparatus to climb the hill," said Councilman Watson. "After pulling the hook I waited 12 minutes for the fire kit to appear on the scene, and then I telephoned fire headquarters again."

Councilman Watson added that the telephone operator at fire headquarters informed him that he had been given instructions not to sound an alarm to the engine houses if a box was sounded from Parker Hill at 3 o'clock. "But the alarm should have been sounded," said Mr. Watson. "How did Chief McDonough know absolutely that there was no fire on the hill even if I had informed him that I was going to sound the box. Then, again, it might have been an incendiary who used my name and thought that the chief would not send the fire department out and his plan to burn the district might be accomplished."

The purpose of last night's meeting was to discuss better fire protection for the district and the advisability of placing permanent apparatus on the hill. It was unanimously agreed that some action on more adequate protection should be taken, and this committee was appointed to petition Mayor Curley: Ralph Cossen, Edmund A. Burke, Francis McCourt, James Fox, James Nolan, Victor McNisla, Ambrose Woods, Councilman James A. Watson, Edward Yendley and Edward Halloran.

Councilman Watson, in relating his experience of the afternoon, also said that he had had some difficulty in opening the door of the fire alarm box and that he doubted whether a woman or a child could have opened it without assistance. He declared that, although Mayor Curley had been invited to be present last night, he had not come and did not even respond to the invitation of the citizens.

Ambrose Woods said he had been fighting for better fire protection in the district for more than 25 years. He added that he had talked with Mayor Curley about it, and had suggested to him that the city take the old reservoir property and erect a fire station at a cost of \$10,000 upon it and spend \$5000 for some sort of apparatus. This, he said, could be accomplished by taking the

## COLLECTS TAXES IN WARD OFFICES

OCT 16 1914

Taxpayers in the outlying wards may pay their taxes next week in certain fire houses, court houses, and other municipal buildings designated by City Collector John J. Curley, thus avoiding a trip to City Hall. These buildings will be open for the payment of poll, personal and real estate taxes every weekday from 7 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock at night. This is done to make the payment more convenient for the taxpayers and to avoid the last minute rush that usually takes place at the city collector's office on the last day of October, for interest on the taxes begins Nov. 1.

The buildings have been designated as follows:

Municipal building on Columbia road, ward 16, for the payment of taxes of ward 16 and the lower part of ward 20.

Court house at Field's Corner, for the upper part of ward 20 and the lower part of ward 24.

Library building, Codman square, for the upper part of ward 24.

Minton Hall, Jamaica Plain, for the upper part of ward 23, which would include West Roxbury, Roslindale and Mt. Hope section.

Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain, for the lower part of ward 23, and for ward 22.

Old Town Hall, Brighton, for ward 25.

Engine house in ward 26.

Court house on Roxbury street, for wards 17, 18, 19 and 21.

Municipal building on Broadway, South Boston, for wards 13, 14 and 15.

## IGNORES WATSON'S FIRE ALARM TEST

Mayor Decides Not to Prosecute  
Councilman but Wants Case  
to Be a Warning.

OCT 16 1914

Mayor Curley decided, after conference with Fire Chief Peter McDonough yesterday, to take no legal action against Councilman James A. Watson for attempting to sound an alarm from a box on Parker Hill. "I will be lenient with him," said the mayor, "in order that his case may serve as a warning to himself and to any one else who may feel inclined to tamper with the fire boxes. I talked it over with Chief McDonough and he told me all the facts in the case. I believe he was justified in not sending out the apparatus."

It was at first thought that the mayor would refer the matter to the district attorney, but the mayor declared "it will not be necessary to prosecute him."

Under the revised ordinances of the city, chapter 47, section 37, there is a prohibition against tampering or meddling with a fire signal box without authority from the fire department. The penalty is a fine of \$20 for each offence.

The penalty under the statutes is more severe. Revised laws, chapter 210, section 24, provides that any person who, for the purpose of giving a false alarm, tamper with or without cause tampers with a fire signal box may be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.

JOURNAL - OCT - 11 - 1914  
DIPHTHERIA STRIKES  
CITY HEALTH BOARD

Increase in Disease Results in  
Official Warning to the  
Public.

Diphtheria has been increasing steadily in Boston for the last five weeks with the result that up to yesterday 240 cases and 15 deaths had been reported. In the last week there were 53 cases and six deaths.

Because of this increase Chairman Francis X. Mahoney of the board of health has appealed to all residents of the city, particularly parents of small children, to secure medical treatment immediately if any of the children or adults complain or suffer with any throat affection. "There is no epidemic to be feared," said Dr. Mahoney last night, "but the disease has taken a malignant form during the last few weeks and we want to wake up the people to the necessity of sending for a physician in time. The tendency is not to call a doctor just for a sore throat, but diphtheria starts with just a sore throat."

The disease was first noticeable in the week ending Sept. 5, when there were 29 cases and one death. In the following week there were only 23 cases and no deaths. There was continued decrease in the week ending Sept. 19, when there were 25 cases and no deaths. Then suddenly the following week diphtheria took a jump with 47 cases and three deaths. In the week ending Oct. 3 there were 48 cases and five deaths, and last week there were 63 cases and six deaths.

These cases, according to Dr. Mahoney, are not centralized, they are scattered about the city.

The statement issued by the board of health is as follows:

"The board of health desires to call the attention of the public, and especially fathers and mothers of children, to the great importance and necessity of sending for a physician immediately if any of their children or members of the family complain or suffer with any throat affection.

"During the past week 63 cases of diphtheria have been reported in this city, as against 36 cases the corresponding week of last year. There have been six deaths this week, as against two the corresponding week of last year.

"Upon investigation it was found that in many of these cases there has been a delay in calling physicians. In these cases had been reported promptly, and proper treatment administered many of these deaths might have been prevented. Parents and guardians of children who cannot afford a private physician are requested to give notice to the board of health or telephone Fort Hill 5100 and a physician will be immediately sent to investigate these cases."

600 BUSHELS APPLES  
SOLD FIRST MORNING  
OF NEW CITY MARKET

Lagging Opening Disappoints Early Crowd, but Sales  
Reported Indicate Brisk Trade After the  
Farmers Began to Arrive. OCT 15 1914

The first municipal market day in Boston will be known to history as apple day, tribute to the bumper crop yielded this year in Massachusetts. Five wagons, including an auto truck, disposed of 600 bushels of apples this morning. At noon the market was closed for repairs.

Mayor Curley visited the square, Castle street and Shawmut avenue, declared the ash and dirt piles unsightly, and decreed they be removed this afternoon at the city's expense. Tomorrow a general sale of fruit and vegetables is scheduled to take place. Saturday will be known as windfall apple day. Apples will be sold at the surprisingly low price of \$1 per barrel, 15 cents a peck.

"I believe the market will be a success," was Mayor Curley's optimistic declaration. "Big things have small beginnings. I can tell better on Saturday. In time we expect to lay cement in the field and connect it with city water."

Neighborhood clubs banded together to reduce the high cost of living, women with baskets, men with satchels, kiddies with pennies in their fists—all collected at Castle street and Shawmut avenue at 7 o'clock this morning, only to instigate a game called Find the Municipal Market.

They looked high, low, around and about—250 would-be marketers. There was hunting and wiping of specs—but no sign of stalls. Visions of low-priced apples, eggs, celery and carrots disappeared in the mists of a cloudy morning.

Cars banged by, pedestrians passed, trucks lumbered on, life went on as it always does at the corner of Castle street and Shawmut avenue. In the open space, where the stalls should have been, stood only a lonely dump wagon.

"Where's the Municipal Market?"

A babel of voices rose:

"Isn't this Castle street?"

"Isn't this Shawmut avenue?"

"Isn't this Thursday, Oct. 15?"

"Something is wrong—"

"Where's the municipal market?"

At the critical moment a policeman paraded by. The crowd rushed toward him. "Where is the market?" they wanted to know.

The policeman removed his helmet and wiped his brow. He regarded the irate multitude with an expression akin to terror. "Blamed if I know," he replied.

He shook his head and refused to answer queries. Presently he disappeared. "I'm no detective," he grumbled. "I can't find it," and was not seen again.

One small man, carrying a bag and a load of trouble, pranced back and forth. "My wife wanted some potatoes," he kept reiterating. "I can't go home without them."

Everybody spoke to everybody else and demanded a solution of the mystery. Each wagon that lumbered down the street was eagerly watched, but they all passed by. One man produced a clipping from Wednesday's Traveler. "After many delays the market will be held at 7 o'clock at Shawmut avenue and Castle street."

at 7 o'clock at Shawmut avenue and Castle street."

"Well, well," said the man, "they're still delaying," and strolled off.

Toward 8 o'clock the crowd diminished, but the school children began to arrive in groups. They skipped across the street, eager for excitement. "The market opens today," they announced.

When they reached the empty field they looked bewildered. "There ain't any market," decided a small girl.

Two-Foot Brother Weeps.

Her two-foot brother, in overalls, a sweater and a dirty face, raised his voice in woe. "I gotta tell about this market in school," he explained. "How kin I?"

About 8:30 people began to decide that the market was, like Utopia, a place of dreams. They hurried away to school, home and office, eager to tell the astonishing tale of the opening of the first municipal market in the Hub.

History repeats itself. In practically every city where an attempt to establish a municipal market has been made success has arrived slowly. The opposition among hucksters, pushcart men, grocers and middlemen is tremendous.

"In a few months this square will be bustling with marketmen and buyers," one woman declared. "We'll remember the opening day with a glow."

JOURNAL - OCT - 13 - 1914

## RED CROSS NURSES RAISE \$1250 AMONG BOSTON COMMON CROWDS

Costume of Calling Over 100 Circulate About Band Stand and  
Where Baseball Enthusiasts Watched Herald Bulletins—Flags  
Sold at Varying Prices and Pinned to Coat of Purchasers.

OCT 13 1914

OCT 13 1914



Nurses Who Sold Flags on Common to Aid Red Cross Fund. From Left to Right—Miss Mary Fennessey, Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes, Mrs. Alford Cooley, Secretary Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross; Miss Katherine Loring, Miss Louisa P. Loring, Emergency Secretary of the American Red Cross.

OCT 13 1914

More than 100 nurses in cap and uniform volunteered their services yesterday afternoon and sold to the holiday crowds on the Common numerous little flag pins to raise money for the European war relief fund of the Red Cross Society.

The attractive workers proved unusually persuasive and after they had busied themselves for nearly two hours with the throngs which had gathered to listen to the municipal band concert or to watch the baseball score board of The Herald succeeded in obtaining approximately \$1250.

Without any formality the volunteer workers made their appearance just as

the band started to play the overture of the program. They were led by Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes, who, bearing a large Red Cross banner, set them an example of energetic collecting methods.

It was not long before the young women had passed through the densely packed crowd about the band stands, affixing the little red flags here and there wherever they found a purchaser. After that they tried even the stragglers in other parts of the Common and were ready for the bulletin enthusiasts after the baseball game was ended.

Assisting in the direction of the sale were Miss Louisa P. Loring, emergency secretary for New England; Miss Hazel Newton, Miss Katherine Loring, Mrs.

Alford Cooley, secretary of the metropolitan chapter of the Red Cross; Miss Mary Fennessey, Mrs. Daniel MacKay and Mrs. Daniel A. MacKay.

The committee was assisted by Charles Gibson of the park and recreation commission, James H. Phelan, chairman of the Red Cross concert committee; John B. Graham, chairman of the Columbus day committee, and Daniel A. MacKay of the general committee.

Of the volunteer corps Carney Hospital sent the largest delegation. Other groups came from the Long Island, Boothby, New England and Homeopathic hospitals. The Boston Y. M. C. U. gave the use of its rooms to the committee and there the returns were made and counted last night.

# BIG THROUGHS CELEBRATE COLUMBUS DAY

Fine Weather Draws Hosts of  
People to Features of a  
Varied Program.

OCT 13 1914

With fair skies and weather conditions the spectators under the leadership of nearly perfect, Boston celebrated Co-Edward J. Bromberg sang "The Star lumbus day fittingly with a variety of Spangled Banner." The exercises were observances, patriotic, sporting and ended with a drill by the companies popular. The summerish temperatures from Fort Andrews on an inclosure and the numerous events scheduled at west of the playground.

The guests of honor of the city, former Gov. Andrew J. Montague of Virginia; Frederick A. Pezet, Peruvian minister, and Edward Albes of the Pan-American Union were entertained at luncheon at the City Club. W. T. A. Fitzgerald presided and the speeches were for the most part of an informal nature. Mayor Curley contributed to the entertainment by proving that he had concealed hitherto a marked talent. He won hearty applause by reciting Joaquin Miller's "Columbus."

Thousands of persons gathered in the afternoon around the Parkman Memorial bandstand on the Common or the afternoon concert, during which courses from Boston and Lowell hospitals collected funds for the European war fund of the Red Cross Society. The official program closed in the evening with a patriotic meeting at Symphony Hall in the interest of universal peace. There were fireworks displays at the Common, at Marine Park and at Franklin Field.

Interesting features of the day's celebration were the various exercises conducted by the Italian-Americans of the city. The Italian committee after participating in the flag-raising exercises on the Common went to Louisburg square, where it placed a wreath in the statue of Columbus. Thence it went to the Public Garden, where it put a wreath at the base of the Washington statue, then to Park square, where it put a wreath on the statue of Lincoln, and finally to the cathedral of the Holy Cross, where it placed a wreath at the base of the Columbus statue there. The committee was headed by Joseph Lemina and included 35 well known Boston Italians.

## Mayor Raises the Flag.

Following an opening prayer by the Rev. Edward A. Horton, chaplain of the Senate, Mayor Curley drew the Stars and Stripes to the peak of the pole while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mayor Curley spoke briefly to the crowd which was packed closely about Monument Hill.

"It is pleasing on this most pleasant of days to raise aloft the colors of our common country," he said, "with peace in evidence from one end of the republic to the other, with prosperity greater than ever known in the history of the Republic, and with a greater degree of happiness in homes consequent on that prosperity."

"The prophecy and wish of the great Genoese, who came to this country 422 years ago, has been fulfilled. In those days the people of the nations across the Atlantic were suffering, as in these days, from the results of economic injustice, and he sought this country as people seek it today—as a haven of refuge—because the rulers of their homes were individuals rather than the people. The country has been the refuge and the asylum for the downtrodden of every land, and this nation has through all the struggle and strife of humanity made a better place."

"May it continue to throw open its gates. When the clouds of battle drift away from the benighted people, may they find our gates open as ever to the vigorous and energetic races of other lands, who have always done much to assure the progress of our nation."

"The progress of humanity and the elevation of man to his true position of liberty was assured by the eight years' struggle of 1776, when God gave us Washington in our hour of need, again 50 years ago, when He gave us Lincoln in our hour of need, and again today, when He gave us our present Chief Executive, who will strive that the spirit of constructiveness may prevail in our land, and that the day may soon come when the soldiers of peace will outnumber the soldiers of war."

## "Star Spangled Banner" Sung.

At the close of the mayor's address the spectators under the leadership of Edward J. Bromberg sang "The Star Spangled Banner." The exercises were ended with a drill by the companies from Fort Andrews on an inclosure west of the playground.

The guests of honor of the city, former Gov. Andrew J. Montague of Virginia; Frederick A. Pezet, Peruvian minister, and Edward Albes of the Pan-American Union were entertained at luncheon at the City Club.

W. T. A. Fitzgerald presided and the speeches were for the most part of an informal nature. Mayor Curley contributed to the entertainment by proving that he had concealed hitherto a marked talent. He won hearty applause by reciting Joaquin Miller's "Columbus."

Thousands of persons gathered in the afternoon around the Parkman Memorial bandstand on the Common or the afternoon concert, during which courses from Boston and Lowell hospitals collected funds for the European war fund of the Red Cross Society.

The official program closed in the evening with a patriotic meeting at Symphony Hall in the interest of universal peace. There were fireworks displays at the Common, at Marine Park and at Franklin Field.

Interesting features of the day's celebration were the various exercises conducted by the Italian-Americans of the city. The Italian committee after participating in the flag-raising exercises on the Common went to Louisburg square, where it placed a wreath in the statue of Columbus. Thence it went to the Public Garden, where it put a wreath at the base of the Washington statue, then to Park square, where it put a wreath on the statue of Lincoln, and finally to the cathedral of the Holy Cross, where it placed a wreath at the base of the Columbus statue there.

The committee was headed by Joseph Lemina and included 35 well known Boston Italians.

OCT 13 1914

## WALSH OR McCALL?

The greatest difference which it will make to the commonwealth whether Walsh or McCall wins in the test of three weeks from today is not altogether easy of statement. It is a temperamental matter. The Republican, of whom McCall is a type, in manning the state bureaus and offices, has a wholly different attitude toward public appropriations from the Democrats hereabouts. Their prevalent feeling is one of insensate and insatiate longing for patronage and places.

The Democratic holder likes to do favors, likes to get otherwise unfortunate men on the payroll, and thereby give them a boost in the world. This attitude shows in a multitude of happenings, each small in itself, but in the aggregate costing the community very heavily.

Under the present state administration, for example, the legitimate needs of our great eleemosynary institutions have been cut to the bone. Gov. Walsh has been little short of venurious in his efforts to rescue the state from a needlessly high tax, by attacking the big and the necessary and the fundamental things. But he does not hesitate to order a needless addition to the payroll of a department. The same contrast appears in the city of Boston. Its highways were never in so horrible a condition as they are today. Its municipal expenditures never so great as they are today. But in both state and city, and wherever the Democracy prevails, the zeal of its leaders for getting friends on the payroll, approaches the proportions of a consuming fire.

When the late Eben S. Draper was Governor of Massachusetts, not many years ago—and he was a somewhat typical Republican executive of the not too popular variety—he was eager to get things done in an economical and efficient way, just exactly as he would have been in his own great industrial establishments. He had few second cousins whom he was trying to "place." One night, with all due respect, say of him what Senator Chandler said of the late President Cleveland—that "he did not lose an excessive amount of sleep over the troubles of other people." This is a fair estimate of Draper. But he wanted the state's business done with as little burden to the taxpayers—or to the everybody—as possible. That was his point of view.

Under the last Republican administration an emergency task involving computers for a few days was turned over to a special computing factory, which did it on a business basis, without reference to patronage or pull. Today, the same task is turned over to a hastily summoned group of incompetents, whose political backers roll the few dollars thus obtainable under their tongues, like a sweet morsel. The incident is typical. No one who is not close to practical operations can realize what this difference means, and how wide are its ramifications. It is an open question how long general business can be successfully conducted in any community, whose political leadership lies in the hands of men possessed and determined to make places and get jobs for friends, at all hazards and by every device. The results spell that form of economic oppression which is commonly alluded to as the "boss" system.

# MAYOR CURLEY SOUNDS PEACE NOTE IN SPEECH

Equality of Woman with Man  
Urged in Columbus Day

Address.

OCT 13 1914

The peace note for Columbus day was sounded last night by Mayor Curley at the closing exercises in Symphony Hall, where, as presiding officer, he pleaded for the constructive, against the destructive forces, and urged that the warlike spirit will disappear only when true equality exists and women enjoy the same political rights as men.

"I fear," said the mayor, "that we are too prone to assume the attitude so common on the continent of Europe—that of defying the destructive forces in every land and failing to lay proper emphasis on the constructive and helpful forces. I believe we should promote respect, regard and reverence for the material and constructive forces in our own land in order that there may be more appreciation of such mighty inventive genius as that of Edison, who has made life so much more pleasant and useful to us than did such a man as Napoleon because of his life."

The mayor then dwelt on the tremendous sacrifice women have made that the race might continue, and having referred to the conflict in Europe, asserted that the warlike spirit will disappear only when true equality exists.

"Give women equal rights with men," he said, "and you will advance that great work of peace which Columbus, by his courage, determination and self-sacrifice, made possible on this continent."

## Patriotic Songs by 1000.

About 1000 persons took part in the exercises and joined in singing patriotic songs. A detachment of officers and sailors from the Argentine battleship Rivadavia occupied seats on the platform and in the body of the hall. There was an organ recital and several organ selections by Prof. John A. O'Shea, and Miss Alice Gentle of the Boston Theatre Opera Company sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and "To Thee, O Country."

The ushers were from the English high school cadet regiment. One of them had to eject a disturber who addressed some incoherent sentences to the mayor and shrieked hysterically on being removed.

The meeting was called to order by Charles L. Burrill, chairman of the committee of arrangements. Frederico Alfonso Pezot, minister to the United States from Peru, told of the topography and resources of his country, and dwelt on the value of the Panama canal as a means of bringing the two sections of the continent closer together.

## At the Head of Every Movement.

"The United States," he said, "today stands as a nation at the head of every movement which has tended toward the betterment of the human race. You have achieved wonderful things, and with the opening of the canal you will be in a position to help the other sections of the continent. A great mountain barrier has hitherto prevented the

best an injury of capital and of men such as with your help will aid us to that development. We look therefore to you. But we must not look at the South American countries only from one angle—that of selling American goods to them. For such goods to be sold on a greater scale than hitherto it is necessary for the United States to do what Europe has been doing all these years. It must buy the products of South America, and must make possible the development of those southern lands."

Lieut.-Gov. Barry brought the greetings of the commonwealth, and asked his audience to remember that it was owing to the discovery by Columbus that, under this constitution, men were born free and equal. Mr. Barry called President Wilson the world's greatest peacemaker.

## Columbus as a Catholic.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. J. Splaine, representing Cardinal O'Connell, spoke of Columbus as "a devout Catholic, who undertook the work of discovering America in the spirit of a Christian faith in God, with the hope that side by side with the material and intellectual interests he sought to promote he might also bear aloft the cross of Christian civilization and spread the knowledge of God in an unknown land. And that spirit," added the speaker, "has never been absent from our American life since Columbus made it possible to launch a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

Congressman Andrew J. Montague, a former Governor of Virginia, sketched the life achievement of Columbus and praised the contributions of the Italian race to the progress of the world. He pointed to the fact that the United States is not only recognized for its power, but is looked up to by every other country for its opinion in great international questions. He then proceeded to show what America has contributed to world civilization in advanced political ideas securing human freedom and in institutions which attract foreigners from every country on the globe.

## Refers to Unrest.

Mr. Montague closed with a survey of the progress of democracy in the United States. "There is unrest," he said, "but it comes of the desire to see and handle what is going on. If you have secret committees in Congress and in your legislatures, secret meetings in your cabinets, whether right or wrong, some people will complain of it. But the American people are aggressive and progressive. They may sometimes progress backward, but the struggle is always for progress."

"The method of our people is to take clean, brave chance, and work it out with their eyes to the front, sure that the result will not be in doubt."

George W. Coleman of the Boston city council then pronounced the benediction and the great audience joined in singing "America."

## HENNESSEY CONFIRMED AS A COMMISSIONER

William J. Hennessey of Dorchester was confirmed as schoolhouse commissioner by the civil service commission yesterday. He took office within an hour as successor to Charles B. Perkins, who has been unable to return from England because of illness.

Hennessey was appointed by the mayor Oct. 1 and the mayor for his confirmation would expire Monday. In the appointment of Hennessey to the schoolhouse commission and Frank Selberlich to the election commission the mayor was criticised severely. This criticism is believed to be the reason why both appointments were held up by the civil service commission longer than usual. Selberlich having been confirmed only yesterday.

## GREAT CROWD WATCHES FIREWORKS ON COMMON

Band Concert Also Pleases the People. 10/13/14

As a fitting close to the outdoor celebration of Columbus day anniversary there was witnessed last night a record-breaking crowd of people on the Common, a splendid display of fireworks that aroused general admiration, and a band concert that held the great gathering for an hour and a half.

The heavy reports of the bombs that were shot off in quick succession attracted promenaders from all parts of the city, and there was a constant stream that augmented the throng around the open space surrounding the Parkman bandstand. When the bursts of multi-colored fire that illuminated the Common ceased the band played popular music, interspersed with songs by several male soloists.

A good deal of amusement was furnished for a part of the big crowd by two children, about 4 and 5 years old, who to the rhythm of the syncopated music, tangoed about in the gravel, not entirely oblivious of the fun they were giving the more dignified adults in the neighborhood.

OCT 13 1914

## THE PERQUISITE HABIT

How easily the habit of granting perquisites to favored employees in the administration of a city grows up and leaves its expensive trail on the payrolls is told pointedly in the report of the finance commission, published today. The scheme of special compensation, based on supposedly extra service, is simple enough to devise with the aid of an amiable authority. But it is most difficult to break up after it is once started. The city has so much light, water and heat at its disposal, the houses on city property fit so comfortably the holding of certain jobs that one administration after another has found the distribution of these bonuses the natural way of using the gifts the municipality so hospitably provides.

If the "extra service" that was first discovered as a reason for this bestowal of bounty has faded gradually out of sight, it was a thing to be regretted but not resisted unduly. It was a memory to be valued. The free rent and the free privileges hardly survived until a prosaic investigator looks up the history of the premium and proves its fungus character.

With the ample exhibit of park department "plums" before him the mayor should be able swiftly to revise the list of irregular rewards and put whatever pay is due the employees on a definite basis. Every such slice off of the income of the city adds one more needless item to the constantly growing cost of government. A thorough pruning of this list will be valuable not only in itself but as a slash at the perquisite habit which has such flourishing vigor at City Hall.

## CITY HALL NOTES

## The Boston Consolidated Gas Company

In the first step taken by Councilman Coulthurst to ascertain just how near the corporation is coming to live up to its contract found a far from antagonistic mortal in Louis K. Rourke. The report asked by the City Council from Commissioner Rourke of the Public Works Department was buried un-noticed in the last council meeting. It asserted that about one-tenth of the total gas lamps have been changed to meet the jump from 40 to 60 candlepower specified in the contract.

The others will not be in until 1915, and Rourke has no intention of testing the candlepower until all are installed. "The renewal of the burners is progressing as rapidly as possible," says Rourke. The sage ones at the hall say that things might move "faster than possible."

## City Hall

was like a morgue yesterday, according to those few who remained on the job through a little loyalty and much fear of going the way so many Fitzgerald appointees have been traveling. With most of the big noises at City Hall attending the ball game, it was with critical eyes that they viewed the approach of Fitz at the head of the Royal Rooters parading toward the Curley box.

A signal from Fitzgerald and that band would have started thumping out the tune of Tessie while the mayor was speaking. But nothing of the sort happened.

## Election department overtime

seems to have at last been arranged satisfactorily to Mayor Curley. When the "overtime gang" were changed from \$4 a day to \$1400 a year by Mayor Curley recently it was noticed that the additions to their ranks were appointed with the distinct specification that they work necessary overtime without extra pay.

The same thing was done with the old employees, it now develops, only in a different way. They were informed that if they wanted to work free overtime when it was really necessary they would be allowed. And if they did not feel like it—one can always get work in the subways with a shovel.

## The port directors

got their little slam from the Throne Room at City Hall along with a number of others of late when Mayor Curley learned that a remark he had taken to be in good faith had been made by one of the port directors as a bit of sarcasm.

"They get salary enough to become serious. Port directors as a jocosse body do not appeal to me any more than the footballing some of the members are now doing with projects of real importance," he said.

## Councilman "Billy" Woods

is the man who wanted to know whether porters in Boston could be licensed and compelled Corporation Counsel Sullivan to go digging back into the archives to the year 1741.

Porters can be licensed in Boston and now Woods has that information, his associates want to know what he is going to do with it. Possibly he wanted to give Sullivan a good

## FLAGS RAISED ON COMMON BY MAYOR

## Nearly 5000 Persons Hear Curley's Address at Ceremony.

Escorted by a military detail from four cruisers at the navy yard and four companies of the Coast Artillery from Fort Andrews, Mayor Curley went to Boston Common yesterday morning and raised the Stars and Stripes and the flag of the city of Boston on the big flagstaff.

Rev. Edward A. Horton, chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate, offered prayer and ex-Senator Edward J. Bromberg led in the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

There were nearly 5000 persons about the flagstaff when the mayor began a brief address, in which he said in part: "It is pleasing on this most pleasant of days to raise aloft the colors of our common country, with peace in evidence from one end of the republic to the other, with prosperity greater than ever known in the history of the republic, and with a greater degree of happiness in homes consequent on that prosperity."

"May it continue to throw open its gates. When the clouds of battle drift away from the benighted people, may they find our gates open as ever to the vigorous and energetic races of other lands, who have always done much to assure the progress of our nation."

After the mayor's address the four companies of Coast Artillery gave a drill. In the mayor's party were Daniel A. MacKay, Charles L. Burrill, John S. Barrows, Edward J. Bromberg, Addison L. Winship, John F. Dever, director of public celebrations; Martin M. Lomax and Gen. William H. Oakes.

the Dearo is worth about 1500 now, and the City Council will be asked by him to sanction the sale at this figure. The Dearo and the Rake-off were self-dumping scows, their first dumping being done when they were sold to the city, according to the dope.

## Hyde Park

is to be given a domestic science room in its high school. The appropriation of \$1080 for this purpose was signed yesterday.

## Hon. Richard McGhee, M. P.,

visited Mayor Curley and later lunched with him and a number of leaders of the United Irish League at the Parker House. He is here on a combined trip of personal business and league work.

## Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's

defeat in Ward 6 at both the hands of the representative slate and Keliher has sounded the death knell of the Fitzgerald active political reign, according to Mayor Curley yesterday. There is much that can still happen, however, and nobody realizes it better than the self-same James M. Curley, Boston's burgomaster.

## The Sarah Greenwood School

on Glenway street, Dorchester, is to be a reality. The peculiar verbiage of the will by which it comes into the possession of the city by the purchase of approximately 50,000 feet of adjoining land has been studied legally, and John Beck, the real estate expert, Mayor Curley and the school officials were unanimous in favoring its acceptance.

The \$35,000 cash gift which accompanied the gift of the 10,000 feet of land will be applied to the construction of the school building.

SEP-26-1914

## CITY HALL NOTES

## Pelletier-McIsaac-Webber

is the powerful combination of legal names signed as counsel for the Boston Fish Market Corporation. There will be a hearing Oct. 8 at 10.30 before the Public Service Commission on the petition filed by the three members of the office of the Suffolk district attorney, asking that the Elevated be forced to lay tracks and provide car service to the fish pier.

SEP 26 1914

Congressman James A. Gallivan wired to Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon from Washington as follows: "Understand committee agreed with Senate on \$2,000,000 proposition. Nevertheless shall urge and vote for amendment for our harbor. Want you to know I am on the job." There is no danger of the mayor forgetting it.

The Good Ship Dearo, sister craft to the famous Dearo, is to be sold to the city.

SEP-24-1914

VIRTUAL VICTORY  
DECLARES CURLEY

## Says Five Votes More in Every Precinct Would Have Elected Keliher.

The election aftermath seemed to center around the Keliher defeat and the active participation of Mayor Curley in the affair.

The mayor was not reluctant in discussing the defeat.

"It was a virtual victory," he said last evening. "Five votes difference in each precinct would have meant a victory for Keliher in the face of overwhelming odds, in which he did not have the support of a single organization. Any plurality against Keliher less than 1500 is a virtual victory."

"One great feature was the smashing of the Fitzgerald control not only by Keliher but by the two anti-Fitzgerald House candidates in Ward 6."

The politicians were not in strong evidence yesterday, the winners being busy accepting congratulations and attending to other little things, while the losers were either

JOURNAL - OCT 13 - 1914

# MAYOR CURLEY SOUNDS PEACE NOTE IN SPEECH

Equality of Woman with Man  
Urged in Columbus Day  
Address.

OCT 13 1914

The peace note for Columbus day was sounded last night by Mayor Curley at the closing exercises in Symphony Hall, where, as presiding officer, he pleaded for the constructive, against the destructive forces, and urged that the warlike spirit will disappear only when true equality exists and women enjoy the same political rights as men.

"I fear," said the mayor, "that we are too prone to assume the attitude so common on the continent of Europe—that of defying the destructive forces in every land and failing to lay proper emphasis on the constructive and helpful forces. I believe we should promote respect, regard and reverence for the material and constructive forces in our own land in order that there may be more appreciation of such mighty inventive genius as that of Edison, who has made life so much more pleasant and useful to us than did such a man as Napoleon because of his life."

The mayor then dwelt on the tremendous sacrifice women have made that the race might continue, and having referred to the conflict in Europe, asserted that the warlike spirit will disappear only when true equality exists.

"Give women equal rights with men," he said, "and you will advance that great work of peace which Columbus, by his courage, determination and self-sacrifice, made possible on this continent."

## Patriotic Songs by 1000.

About 1000 persons took part in the exercises and joined in singing patriotic songs. A detachment of officers and sailors from the Argentine battleship Rivadavia occupied seats on the platform and in the body of the hall. There was an organ recital and several organ selections by Prof. John A. O'Shea, and Miss Alice Gentle of the Boston Theatre Opera Company sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and "To Thee, O Country."

The ushers were from the English high school cadet regiment. One of them had to eject a disturber who addressed some incoherent sentences to the mayor and shrieked hysterically on being removed.

The meeting was called to order by Charles L. Burrill, chairman of the committee of arrangements. Frederico Alfonso Pexet, minister to the United States from Peru, told of the topography and resources of his country, and dwelt on the value of the Panama canal as a means of bringing the two sections of the continent closer together.

## At the Head of Every Movement.

"The United States," he said, "today stands as a nation at the head of every movement which has tended toward the betterment of the human race. You have achieved wonderful things, and with the opening of the canal you will be in a position to help the other sections of the continent. A great mountain barrier has hitherto prevented the

best influx of capital and of men such as with your help will aid us in that development. We look, therefore, to you. But we must not look at the South American countries only from one angle—that of selling American goods to them. For such goods to be sold on a greater scale than hitherto it is necessary for the United States to do what Europe has been doing all these years. It must buy the products of South America, and must make possible the development of those southern lands."

Lieut.-Gov. Barry brought the greetings of the commonwealth, and asked his audience to remember that it was owing to the discovery by Columbus that, under this constitution, men were born free and equal. Mr. Barry called President Wilson the world's greatest peacemaker.

## Columbus as a Catholic.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. J. Splaine, representing Cardinal O'Connell, who of Columbus as "a devout Catholic, who undertook the work of discovering America in the spirit of a Christian faith in God, with the hope that side by side with the material and intellectual interests he sought to promote he might also bear aloft the cross of Christian civilization and spread the knowledge of God in an unknown land. And that spirit," added the speaker, "has never been added from our American life since Columbus made it possible to launch a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

Congressman Andrew J. Montague, a former Governor of Virginia, sketched the life achievement of Columbus and praised the contributions of the Italian race to the progress of the world. He pointed to the fact that the United States is not only recognized for its power, but is looked up to by every other country for its opinion in great international questions. He then proceeded to show what America has contributed to world civilization in advanced political ideas securing human freedom and in institutions which attract foreigners from every country on the globe.

## Refers to Unrest.

Mr. Montague closed with a survey of the progress of democracy in the United States. "There is unrest," he said, "but it comes of the desire to see and handle what is going on. If you have secret committees in Congress and in your Legislatures, secret meetings in your cabinets, whether right or wrong, some people will complain of it. But the American people are aggressive and progressive. They may sometimes progress backward, but the struggle is always for progress."

"The method of our people is to take clean, brave chance, and work it out with their eyes to the front, sure that the result will not be in doubt."

George W. Coleman of the Boston city council then pronounced the benediction and the great audience joined in singing "America."

## HENNESSEY CONFIRMED AS A COMMISSIONER

William J. Hennessey of Dorchester was confirmed as schoolhouse commissioner by the civil service commission yesterday. He took office within an hour as successor to Charles B. Perkins, who has been unable to return from England because of illness.

Hennessey was appointed by the mayor Oct. 1 and the date for his confirmation would expire Monday. In the appointment of Hennessey to the schoolhouse commission and Frank Selberich to the election commission the mayor was criticised severely. This criticism is believed to be the reason why both appointments were held up by the civil service commission longer than usual. Hennessey has been confirmed only.

## GREAT CROWD WATCHES FIREWORKS ON COMMON

Band Concert Also Pleases the People. 10/13/14

As a fitting close to the outdoor celebration of Columbus day anniversary there was witnessed last night a record-breaking crowd of people on the Common, a splendid display of fireworks that aroused general admiration, and a band concert that held the great gathering for an hour and a half.

The heavy reports of the bombs that were shot off in quick succession attracted promenaders from all parts of the city, and there was a constant stream that augmented the throng around the open space surrounding the Parkman bandstand. When the bursts of multi-colored fire that illuminated the Common ceased the band played popular music, interspersed with songs by several male soloists.

A good deal of amusement was furnished for a part of the big crowd by two children, about 4 and 5 years old, who to the rhythm of the syncopated music, tangoed about in the gravel, not entirely oblivious of the fun they were giving the more dignified adults in the neighborhood.

OCT 22 - 1914

## THE PERQUISITE HABIT

How easily the habit of granting perquisites to favored employees in the administration of a city grows up and leaves its expensive trail on the payrolls is told pointedly in the report of the finance commission, published today. The scheme of special compensation, based on supposedly extra service, is simple enough to devise with the aid of an amiable authority. But it is most difficult to break up after it is once started. The city has so much light, water and heat at its disposal, the houses on city property fit so comfortably the holding of certain jobs that one administration after another has found the distribution of these bonuses the natural way of using the gifts the municipality so hospitably provides.

If the "extra service" that was first discovered as a reason for this bestowal of bounty has faded gradually out of sight, it was a thing to be regretted but not resisted unduly. It was a memory to be valued. The free rent and the free privileges hardly survived until a prosaic investigator looks up the history of the premium and proves its fungus character.

With the ample exhibit of park department "plums" before him the mayor should be able swiftly to revise the list of irregular rewards and put whatever pay is due the employees on a definite basis. Every such slice off of the income of the city adds one more needless item to the constantly growing cost of government. A thorough pruning of this list will be valuable not only in itself but as a slash at the perquisite habit which has such flourishing vigor at City Hall.

## CITY HALL NOTES

## The Boston Consolidated Gas Company

in the first step taken by Councilman Coulthurst to ascertain just how near the corporation is coming to live up to its contract found a far from antagonistic mortal in Louis K. Rourke. The report asked by the City Council from Commissioner Rourke of the Public Works Department was buried un-noticed in the last council meeting. It asserted that about one-tenth of the total gas lamps have been changed to meet the jump from 40 to 60 candlepower specified in the contract.

The others will not be in until 1915, and Rourke has no intention of testing the candlepower until all are installed. "The renewal of the burners is progressing as rapidly as possible," says Rourke. The sage ones at the hall say that things might move "faster than possible."

## City Hall

was like a morgue yesterday, according to those few who remained on the job through a little loyalty and much fear of going the way so many Fitzgerald appointees have been traveling. With most of the big noises at City Hall attending the ball game, it was with critical eyes that they viewed the approach of Fitz at the head of the Royal Rooters parading toward the Curley box.

A signal from Fitzgerald and that band would have started thumping out the tune of Tessie while the mayor was speaking. But nothing of the sort happened.

## Election department overtime

seems to have at last been arranged satisfactorily to Mayor Curley. When the "overtime gang" were changed from \$4 a day to \$1400 a year by Mayor Curley recently it was noticed that the additions to their ranks were appointed with the distinct specification that they work necessary overtime without extra pay.

The same thing was done with the old employees, it now develops, only in a different way. They were informed that if they wanted to work free overtime when it was really necessary they would be allowed. And if they did not feel like it—one can always get work in the subways with a shovel.

## The port directors

got their little siam from the Throne Room at City Hall along with a number of others of late when Mayor Curley learned that a remark he had taken to be in good faith had been made by one of the port directors as a bit of sarcasm.

"They get salary enough to become serious. Port directors as a jocos body do not appeal to me any more than the footballing some of the members are now doing with projects of real importance," he said.

## Councilman "Billy" Woods

is the man who wanted to know whether porters in Boston could be licensed and compelled Corporation Counsel Sullivan to go digging back into the archives to the year 1741.

Porters can be licensed in Boston and now Woods has that information, his associates want to know what he is going to do with it. Possibly he wanted to give Sullivan some more

## FLAGS RAISED ON COMMON BY MAYOR

## Nearly 5000 Persons Hear Curley's Address at Ceremony.

Escorted by a military detail from four cruisers at the navy yard and four companies of the Coast Artillery from Fort Andrews, Mayor Curley went to Boston Common yesterday morning and raised the Stars and Stripes and the flag of the city of Boston on the big flagstaff.

Rev. Edward A. Horton, chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate, offered prayer and ex-Senator Edward J. Bromberg led in the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

There were nearly 5000 persons about the flagstaff when the mayor began a brief address, in which he said in part: "It is pleasing on this most pleasant of days to raise aloft the colors of our common country, with peace in evidence from one end of the republic to the other, with prosperity greater than ever known in the history of the republic, and with a greater degree of happiness in homes consequent on that prosperity. "May it continue to throw open its gates. When the clouds of battle drift away from the benighted people, may they find our gates open as ever to the vigorous and energetic races of other lands, who have always done much to assure the progress of our nation."

After the mayor's address the four companies of Coast Artillery gave a drill. In the mayor's party were Daniel A. MacKay, Charles L. Burrill, John S. Barrows, Edward J. Bromberg, Addison L. Winship, John F. Dever, director of public celebrations; Martin M. Lomax and Gen. William H. Oakes.

the Dearo is worth about \$500 now, and the City Council will be asked by him to sanction the sale at this figure. The Dearo and the Rake-off were self-dumping scows, their first dumping being done when they were sold to the city, according to the dope.

## Hyde Park

is to be given a domestic science room in its high school. The appropriation of \$1080 for this purpose was signed yesterday.

## Hon. Richard McGhee, M. P.,

visited Mayor Curley and later lunched with him and a number of leaders of the United Irish League at the Parker House. He is here on a combined trip of personal business and league work.

## Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's

defeat in Ward 6 at both the hands of the representative slate and Keliher has sounded the death knell of the Fitzgerald active political reign, according to Mayor Curley yesterday. There is much that can still happen, however, and nobody realizes it better than the self-same James M. Curley, Boston's burgomaster.

## The Sarah Greenwood School

on Glenway street, Dorchester, is to be a reality. The peculiar verblage of the will by which it comes into the possession of the city by the purchase of approximately 50,000 feet of adjoining land has been studied legally, and John Beck, the real estate expert, Mayor Curley and the school officials were unanimous in favoring its acceptance.

The \$35,000 cash gift which accompanied the gift of the 10,000 feet of land will be applied to the construction of the school building.

## CITY HALL NOTES

## Pelletier-McIsaac-Webber

is the powerful combination of legal names signed as counsel for the Boston Fish Market Corporation. There will be a hearing Oct. 8 at 10.30 before the Public Service Commission on the petition filed by the three members of the office of the Suffolk district attorney, asking that the Elevated be forced to lay tracks and provide car service to the fish pier.

Congressman James A. Gallivan wired to Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon from Washington as follows: "Understand committee agreed with Senate on \$2,000,000 proposition. Nevertheless shall urge and vote for amendment for our harbor. Want you to know I am on the job." There is no danger of the mayor forgetting it.

## The Good Ship Dearo

sister scow to the famous Dearo, was

VIRTUAL VICTORY  
DECLARES CURLEY

## Says Five Votes More in Every Precinct Would Have Elected Keliher.

The election aftermath seemed to center around the Keliher defeat and the active participation of Mayor Curley in the affair.

The mayor was not reluctant in discussing the defeat.

"It was a virtual victory," he said last evening. "Five votes difference in each precinct would have meant a victory for Keliher in the face of overwhelming odds, in which he did not have the support of a single organization. Any plurality against Keliher less than 1500 is a virtual victory."

"One great feature was the smashing of the Fitzgerald control not only by Keliher but by the two anti-Fitzgerald House candidates in Ward 6."

The politicians were not in strong evidence yesterday, the winners being busy accepting congratulations and attending to other little things, while the losers were either

# HEAP HONORS UPON BRAVES

OCT 15 1914

OCT 15 1914

World's Baseball Champions Are the  
Guests of Mayor Curley at  
Big Banquet.

## THEIR PROWESS EULOGIZED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS

Toast Is Drunk in Honor of "Red" Smith, the  
Only Absentee---War Weapons Used  
in Decorations.

OCT 15 1914

OCT 15 1914

Never before has a victorious body of athletes received such verbal honors as were heaped upon the Boston Braves last night, when seventy-five of Boston's prominent men gathered at the Copley-Plaza, the guests of Mayor Curley, at a banquet tendered in honor of the winning of the world's championship.

It was the last official event of the series and it was certainly some night. The Braves, every man of them, from "the miracle man," Stallings, to little Willie Connor, the official mascot, were there to tell how the deed was done. That is, all but one. "Red" Smith, the star third sacker, is still on a cot in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. But he was not forgotten, for in the midst of the festivities the company arose and drank a toast in his honor.

### WAR WEAPONS USED AS DECORATIONS

The huge hall was decorated with the weapons used by the Braves while they were on the warpath. The idol before which the guests bowed was an imitation Indian placed directly in front of the presiding officer, Mayor Curley. At his feet was the very bat with which the renowned "Hank" knocked his three-bagger. His mask hung on the wall just above. The last ball pitched by Rudolph was on the table. A life-sized picture of a ball player and a big letter "B" in ice were the features of the decorations, which caused some of the fans to remark, as the ice melted, that they hoped it was not emblematic of the fate of the Braves.

The boys who brought home the bacon are eulogized from every possible point of view. The dictionary was robbed of words of praise to show the

warriors were told that they were expected to repeat the performance next year.

### Team Secrets Laid Bare

For the benefit of their admirers, all the secrets of the team were laid bare. Even Manager Stallings almost told his real name. But summed up, owner, manager and players admitted the real secret consisted mostly of hard work, plans and more hard work. Players laid all the blame for the victory on the manager, the manager laid it onto the players. The guests agreed that in all probability, both were telling the truth. It was a good example of a mutual admiration society working overtime. Grand Sachem Gaffney told of the wishes of his owner, and admitted that

the team and went back to work. When the warriors commenced to show the signs of life he let his contracting business look after itself to follow the tunes of his team, and he hasn't been back to work since.

"Bawled Out" by Evers  
Stallings, the Big White Chief, laid out the secrets of his famous "skull and crossbones" and Johnnie Evers, "fourteen years in the business," leader of the Braves on the firing line, told how he would "bawl 'em out" in practice and even admitted the umpires had to fire him out of the game, that being the only method by which they could keep him from talking.

Even the commercial features of the game were not overlooked. For the players

were congratulated upon giving Boston more free advertising in one fell swoop than it had since they threw the tea into the harbor and hung the witches on Boston Common, to say nothing of bringing half a million dollars in regular money into the city, to the great benefit of Boston merchants and hotel keepers.

### Players in Great Humor

The players were in great humor and were as playful as kittens after the long pull, which finally landed them on top of the heap. This was the last opportunity of being together until they meet again next year on the spring training trip.

Mayor Curley was in fine fettle. He started the feast by remarking on the coincidence that he, as chief of the political Boston Braves (meaning the Tammany Club, late the Pro Bono Publico Club), should be congratulating the baseball Boston Braves. The orchestra arose to the occasion and rendered "Tammany."

The mayor said: "Statistics show Boston to be the most healthful city in the world, the wealthiest per capita. It has the best parks, but we would have sacrificed all this when Gowdy made his home run. Hard work under responsible leadership is responsible."

### Barry Starts Boom

Lieutenant Governor Barry addressed the gathering as a former baseball player and incidentally started a little gubernatorial boom for himself. He said "Brother Fans—I have a confession to make. I am a first cousin and my wife is a second cousin to Connie Mack. Nevertheless both my wife and I root hard for the Braves. Victory means more to Boston and the State than any thing that has happened in fifty years. It is a wonderful asset. It puts Boston on the map and means half a million dollars in money to Boston merchants. I was once a ball player—"

A voice from the audience: "A poor one."

"No. A good one, and I can prove it, too. I was captain of a team in South Boston, and many a player on that team went direct to the big leagues. I am responsible for your victory, for every time I went to a game the home team won. When I get through being governor—"

Same voice from the audience: "Governor?"

"I said governor. When I get through—"  
(Continued on Page 4—Column 4.)

JOURNAL - OCT - 15 - 1914

# WATSON MAY BE PROSECUTED

OCT 15 1914

OCT 15 1914

## Sent in Alarm From Parker Hill Box and Won't Say Whether There Was Fire.

Councilman James A. ("Jerry") Watson may be subjected to prosecution in court for having sounded an alarm from box 286 on Parker Hill yesterday afternoon.

Acting Commissioner Peter F. McDonough had been informed in advance of Watson's intention to send in the alarm, and no apparatus was sent in response to it. At a meeting in Tremont Hall last evening Watson explained his action and charged that McDonough was unfit to fill his position.

OCT 15 1914

### SAYS CHIEF IS UNFIT FOR JOB

"I denounce Chief McDonough," he said. "He is unfit to fill the position he holds. No fire alarm should be permitted to go unanswered."

McDonough said last evening that he had not notified the Roxbury police of the sounding of the alarm, which resulted from Watson's fight, in behalf of the residents of Parker Hill, to have a fire station put in there.

Watson's own story of the alarm was told at the Tremont Hall meeting last evening, which he himself called. It opened at 9.45, immediately upon the councilman's arrival from the Braves' banquet at the Copley Plaza.

Watson said he had urged Mayor Curley to accompany him to the Tremont Hall meeting, but that the mayor declined and urged Watson himself to remain at the banquet.

According to Watson's version of the affair, he called Chief McDonough, who is acting commissioner in the absence of Commissioner Grady, by telephone yesterday noon, and announced that he intended to ring in an alarm from Box 286, on Parker Hill.

McDonough asked a question, to which Watson did not reply. He immediately hung up the receiver and went to the fire alarm box.

### No Apparatus Responded

Three minutes was required, he said, to open the box. He pulled down the hook, thus giving the alarm, and waited fifteen minutes. No apparatus responded.

He then called fire headquarters again and Chief Operator Peter Kendrick answered the phone. The operator said, according to Watson, that the chief was not present; that he had been away all the afternoon.

Watson then asked why no notice had been taken of the alarm, and says that Kendrick told him that Chief McDonough had ordered that the alarm be not given out.

The councilman was asked last evening if he was not aware that it is a violation of the city ordinance to give an alarm.

"If I have done anything wrong," he replied, "I am ready to suffer the consequences. They do not know whether a brush fire was burning there or not."

### Fire Might Be Disastrous

When asked if a brush fire was actually burning he said that he did not care. (Continued on Page 5—Column 4.)

consequences would have been disastrous. There are several hospitals in the Parker Hill district, among them the Brigham, Cushing, New England and Baptist Hospitals.

Engine 37 is nearest Parker Hill, in which district are about 350 three-apartment houses, sheltering thousands of people. It has been the contention of Commissioner Grady and former Chief Mullen that the hill can be covered in 3½ minutes in case of fire.

Watson said that his experiment of the afternoon would have shown that the hill could not be covered in any such time, had it been successful. He said that he had five witnesses who knew just what he had done and just what justification he had for doing it.

"No woman or child," he said, "could have pulled down the hook of that fire box. I opened the box at 12.46, and it was three minutes before the alarm could be sent in, so rusty were the pieces of mechanism in the box."

"To remove the hook would require the strength of a Hercules. Four men helped me pull it down."

### Hall Was Filled

More than 500 Roxbury citizens filled the hall, which is not of great capacity. A committee of ten was appointed to wait on Mayor Curley in regard to the necessity for fire protection for Parker Hill.

One of the speakers at the meeting suggested that the mayor favors protection for the hill.

"The mayor wavers," was Watson's comment.

"Jerry Watson, even though he be a member of the City Council, has no more right to sound a false alarm than any other person," said Chief Peter F. McDonough of the fire department, when seen at his downtown headquarters.

at noon when I received a call from Mr. Watson, and he was going to sound an alarm from box in Parker Hill, in Roxbury. I told him not to do it, but before I could warn him further he hung up the receiver.

"Immediately I called up fire headquarters and told the operator on duty in the fire alarm office not to send out the alarm. I understand the alarm was received at headquarters, but it was not sent out by them, and therefore none of the apparatus in the district was called out."

"I know of no reason why Mr. Watson should have sounded the alarm and he is liable as well as any other person if he violates the statute which makes the sounding of a false alarm a criminal offense. I did not notify the police of the Roxbury station of the occurrence."

### Appropriation Held Off

At the last meeting of the council an order was introduced by Councilman Watson asking for an additional appropriation to the \$15,000 already in the treasury for a firehouse. After a short discussion the matter was laid on the table until the next meeting. This does not satisfy the 25,000 residents who live on the highest hill in the city of Boston.

The necessity of fire protection has been a subject of discussion for many years on Parker Hill. Recently a motor-drawn engine was installed at Engine 37, Longwood and Brookline avenues, but its results in reaching fires on the hill have not been what the residents expected. Sunday afternoon Sept. 27, an alarm was given from Box 281 for a grass fire near the Cushing Hospital. Engine 37 responded.

When it reached Calumet street it met with a great deal of difficulty in making the steep hill. It had not gone more than 150 feet when the driver was obliged to "run the engine on low gear," and then it proceeded at a slower pace than horses would in making the hill.

OCT - 2 - 1914

OCT 2 1914

The appointment by Mayor Curley yesterday of ex-Alderman William J. Hennessey as schoolhouse commissioner at a salary of \$3500 a year to succeed Charles B. Perkins, whose resignation was exclusively forecasted in yesterday's Journal, came as a surprise to many, although it was understood that Hennessey was to be placed.

Hennessey was active in fighting the extension of the building limits and in defending the three-decker, which placed him on record as being opposed to Mayor Curley's ideas. The mayor has not shown much inclination to do anything for those who are not in accord with him in everything.

Hennessey's activity is said to have escaped the mayor's ill will for two reasons, one, that Hennessey has been an aggressive builder, and the other, that much of his activity has been in the capacity of attorney for the Mattapan Improvement Association.

The reason for the resignation of Perkins, as given in a letter from him to the mayor, is a combination of business interests and ill health. He is in England with his family on leave of absence. Perkins was appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald in 1910.

The new commissioner, who was appointed by Mayor Curley after a talk lasting exactly two minutes, was an alderman in 1904-5-6, and has always been a strong but quiet politician whose

# JOURNAL - OCT - 15 - 1914 CITY HALL GOSSIP

**BOSTON'S** first public market, which becomes a fact today after weeks of postponement, is situated on the site of James Donovan's birthplace. During the time that elapsed between Mr. Donovan's birth and his ascendancy to leadership of the Democratic party in this city, the property changed hands several times, finally coming into the hands of George S. Smith, former president of the chamber of commerce, who has granted the city the use of it for a public market for two years.

"Your poll tax for the year 1914 is due." These words in big black letters are displayed conspicuously in every public building in the city in an effort to have as many as possible of the poll

taxes paid before the two weeks' limit, at the end of which time legal action is taken for collection.

Supt. Hugh C. McGrath's Carson street bathhouse burned down, according to the reports, because it was 2000 feet away from the nearest hydrant. "Water, water, everywhere" and not a drop for the firemen.

Frederico Pezet, the Peruvian minister, is still hardly able to speak as the result of his ardent cheering for the Braves at the recent encounters in Fenway Park. He even outcheered the mayor at the first game and to attend the second game he pleaded "previous engagement" to a number of Argentine officers whom he had planned to meet.

W. T. A. Fitzgerald is to lecture on the "History of Real Estate," at a meeting of the Francis Parkman Parents' Association in Forest Hills next Tuesday evening. He delivered the lecture before the real estate class of the Young Men's Catholic Association last Tuesday. Mr. Fitzgerald has recently been elected president of the George Putnam Home and School Association of Roxbury.

"Your honor is in error." Such was the report of the finance commission on the investigation which the mayor requested the commission to make of the communications of its junior counsel.

Miss Agnes T. Fetherston, for 14 years telephone operator in the wire department and recently transferred to the Annex switchboard, was presented a silver purse a few days ago by the employees of the wire department for the appreciation of her work in the department.

Boylston street will be made a double one-way street between Arlington and Charles streets, where it is cut into by the new subway.

Mayor Curley has granted the use of Faneuil Hall for a meeting of the Musicians' League next Sunday. The meeting is for the purpose of stirring up public interest in a scheme for providing high-class music at low prices to people of the West and North ends.

Mayor Curley has assured Mrs. Charlotte Smith that women farmers will be allowed the same privileges as men at the public market.

Standish Willcox has conferred with the mayor on the protest of the chewing gum manufacturers against the proposed federal tax of 4 cents a box upon chewing gum.

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

**POLITICAL** committees are having hard work of it trying to attract voters to rallies. The apathy seems to be non-partisan, and many political managers are planning to deliver their hardest punches in the last week of the campaign. The Democratic state committee is pinning great faith on its registration campaign.

A Progressive leader pointed out yesterday that the "big three" gubernatorial candidates have first names which figure in Biblical history—David I. Walsh, Samuel W. McCall and Joseph Walker. He said that Joseph had the best of it in history.

Voters in the 17th Essex representative district, a Salem district, are cheered by the reflection that if they don't want to vote for Coffey, the Republican House candidate, they are at liberty to vote for Burns, his Democratic opponent.

Charles I. Pettingell of Amesbury, who was yesterday appointed by Gov. Walsh to be justice of the Amesbury district court, is the Democratic senatorial candidate in the 4th Essex district.

Senator Calvin Coolidge of Northampton, president of the Senate, is opposed for re-election by Ralph H. Staab of the same city. At first it appeared that Coolidge would be without opposition, but Staab entered at the last moment and secured the Democratic and Progressive nominations in the district by running on stickers.

The Progressive state committee is mailing out thousands of postal cards containing pictures of Joseph Walker, the candidate for Governor, and James P. Magenis, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

John P. Nickerson of Harwich, candidate for the House from the 2d Barnstable district, isn't worrying over his chances of election. He is in possession of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive House nominations in his district.

Representative William O. Souther, Jr., of Cohasset, is a Democrat, but was elected last year as an Independent. This year he obtained the Democratic nomination without trouble, and now he has filed nomination papers as an Independent. He is opposed by Ellery H. Clark of Cohasset.

## WALSH TOUCHES CITY OWNERSHIP

### Takes Credit for Measure Safeguarding Municipal Interests in Purchases.

Gov. Walsh sounded a municipal ownership slogan last night at his rallies in Hyde Park, Needham, Dedham and Wellesley. For his administration he claimed particularly credit by reason of the passage "upon my recommendation" of chapter 742 of the 1914 acts which provides for the board of gas and electric light commissioners passing on the value of any private plant which a city or town may desire to take over.

"This act," he said, "points the way to one method of solving the great problem of cities and towns in purchasing municipal plants."

"Heretofore if a municipality desired to take over an existing plant and if it could not agree on the amount to be paid that amount would have to be determined by the court. In fact the

amount was determined by a special commission appointed by the court. The contest before that board was a contest of experts in which the municipality was reasonably certain to be at a disadvantage because of its inability to obtain experts.

"The members of this special commission who heard this testimony, having practically no knowledge of the business were therefore unable to adequately weigh or judge the value or correctness of the testimony."

"The change that was made in the law of this last session, during my administration, was to substitute for that inexperienced and unskilled commission the gas and electric light commission. The new law simply appoints the board of commissioners to the court."

"While believing in municipal ownership, the efforts of the Legislature this year have not been to induce cities and towns to hastily adopt such a policy without proper and mature judgment, and to that end we have conservatively retained the barriers that existed; viz: two elections at two successive years. To those cities and towns, however, who have finally made up their minds to adopt such a course the commonwealth stretches out its protecting arm to save them from being mulcted out of large sums of money either under the guise of the cost for experts or for elaborate preparation of the case."

AMERICAN - OCT 15 1914

# OPEN PUBLIC MARKET

Mayor Curley, in centre of group, opening the first Boston free municipal market today at the corner of Shawmut avenue and Castle street by purchasing a box of apples.

OCT 15 1914



OCT 15 1914

Mayor Curley officially opened the first Boston free Municipal Market today, by buying a box of apples from the display of the first farmer to take up position. The market, which is at the corner of Shawmut avenue and Castle street, will be under the direct supervision of Superintendent of Markets Graham.

After the Mayor had made his purchase, he carried it himself to his automobile and brought it home. Al-

though the expected crowd of farmers did not materialize, the Mayor feels certain that as soon as the farmers fully realize the advantages of the new market there will be an early morning scramble for positions every morning.

Locations in the new market will be allotted to the earliest arrivals. After the farmers get accustomed to the route to the Municipal Market the Mayor plans special days, such as apple days, potato days and the like.

OCT 15 1914

## RUDOLPH AND GOWDY SIGN UP IN VAUDEVILLE

OCT 15 1914

The first ~~of~~ <sup>Braves</sup> aggregation that has appeared in the past month—are off for their home towns today after a banquet at the Copley-Piazza, at which seventy-five prominent Bostonians sang their praises.

The Braves, from Miracle Man Stallings to Willie Connor, the official mascot, were there, except "Red" Smith, the star third-sacker, who is on a cot in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. He was not forgotten, for in the midst of the festivities the company rose and drank a toast in his honor.

Two Braves are to appear in vaudeville in New York next week. They are Hank Gowdy, catcher, and Dick Rudolph, pitcher. They are preparing a sketch which they expect will be as effective as were their acts in Philadelphia and Boston.

LIKE BEN HUR OCT 15 1914

Mayor Curley, at the banquet, likened the triumph of the team to the victory of Ben Hur, and said it was a great and gallant fight.

Lieutenant-Governor Barry said: "Brother Fans—I have a confession to make. I am a first cousin and my wife is a second cousin to Connie Mack. Nevertheless both my wife and I rooted for the Braves. The victory means more to Boston and the State than anything that has happened in fifty years. It puts Boston on the map and means half a million dollars to Boston merchants."

Mayor Curley, in introducing Owner Gaffney described him as "The man who never wavered."

Mr. Gaffney in reply said: "While the Mayor was describing the next speaker as 'the man who never wavered' I thought he meant Stallings, for to tell the truth I did waver and waver good and hard. When the team was way down in the dumps I threw up the sponge."

"I turned the team over to Stallings and told him to go as far as he liked and beat it back to my contracting business in New York. But when they commenced to come up I 'came back,' and I haven't seen my contracting business since."

### STALLINGS SPEAKS.

"Most everybody predicted that the Athletics would beat us unmercifully and that the series would prove to be a joke," said Manager Stallings. "I want to say, however, that players on the bench might have done the same thing as Gowdy did if they had had a chance."

The players were in great humor. This was the last opportunity of being together until they meet next year on the Spring training trip.

ADVERTISER - OCT 15 1914

## CITY HALL NOTES

Mayor Curley's office is becoming the centre for business men who desire to protest against taxes levied upon them by the national Government. The general belief of the business interests is that Curley's influence with Champ Clark will help greatly in creating a protest in the city of Washington next door to the White House, where it will be heard most effectively.

The latest protest sent by the Mayor to Washington is against the stamp tax of 4 cents a box on chewing gum. The manufacturers of gum declare that other confecti-  
**OCT 15 1914**

The president of the City Council of Cuba, whose name is in the possession of Standish Wilcox alone, was so impressed by Mayor Curley's speech at Faneuil Hall that he handed over to him his gorgeous gold badge valued at \$148 Cuban money. This badge has no duplicate and has powers without limit in the island of Cuba, unlocking any door to its possessor.

The President of the Council must now have another badge struck off as no two can exist, by the laws of the land, at the same time.

Mayor Curley now has the assistance of Charlotte Smith in the founding of public markets. She with two other women have gone to New York, there to study the operation of the municipal markets, later to report to the Mayor.

Rooters who held seats in the so-called Curley corner of the left field bleachers at the game Tuesday received the surprise of their life to see Corporation Counsel and former Fin. Com. Chairman John A. Sullivan on one of the rough board seats cheering hard and seeming to enjoy himself in every way. Around him were seated many of the politicians who figured in his investigations as chairman of the Fin. Com., but it did not bother Sullivan. The Mayor's secretary wanted to place him in the grandstand, but he refused to budge, declaring that he liked the rooter's seats better.

The burning of the two bath houses at Tenean Beach and Carson Beach recalls the fact that there has been continued agitation on the part of Dorchester residents for new bathing pavilions at these points. The demand for a new one at Tenean Beach was especially strong and was supported by the South Dorchester Improvement Assn., of which John J. Hoar was president and ex-Councilman Charles Harding, chairman. The economy policy of the Curley administration denied their efforts, but now the fire may cause it to relent and give the residents of the district what they want.

Sec. Slattery's declaration that, with a Council of 17 elected by districts, lunatics could be sent by ward leaders to represent the people of the whole city, was based on an argument that has just been emphasized by the Charter Guards. This organization in a circular letter sent to the voters of Jamaica Plain, makes the same declaration but in a less forceful way, describing the men who might be sent as "improper." This new point of view has given the case against the larger Council great impetus especially as the last Legislature illustrated the point so well.

With the departure of Senor Pezet, Ambassador Extraordinary of Peru, whom the city has been entertaining for the past few days, Standish Wilcox, the official entertainer of the city, breathed a sigh of relief. Senor Pezet knew his rank very well and drew the line finely, refusing to eat at the table with certain persons and even in the same dining room with some others. Only the diplomacy of Wilcox

After Mayor Curley had introduced Senor Pezet with all his titles to the crowd at Fenway Park, and the Senor had spoken some words that were unintelligible, the cry went up: "Give us the Kaiser. Bring on the Kaiser."

Some of the Royal Rooters there wanted to lift Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald on their shoulders and show him to the crowd as the war lord. A short time after that some Curley rooters slowly but surely pushed the Ex-Mayor almost into the background, but still not away from the cameras.

OCT 13 1914

## City Hall Notes

There will be no investigation by the Fin. Com. of its secretary John C. L. Dowling for the alleged misstatement of fact with which Mayor Curley charged him. The secretary in his letter said that \$18,000 was the value of certain property near the Philbrick school "to its owners." The Mayor thought he said the land was worth it and set his real estate expert out to look it up. As it turned out, the land was worth \$9500, according to assessed value, so the Mayor thought he had Dowling, but overlooked the fact that the secretary to the Fin. Com. had qualified his statement to read "worth to its owners," which it possibly is.

The Good Government Assn. has been following up closely those Republican Senators who flopped over to Martin Lomasney last year and voted for the bill enlarging the present City Council. Senator Bellamy of Taunton was one of those who flopped. A member of the Good Government the other day "pointed with pride" to these significant facts: That Bellamy did not run for the Senate again, that he was defeated for the Governor's Council, and that now as a candidate for Mayor of Taunton he is opposed by a popular man. This man calls it pretty good work for his organization.

The City Hall Annex has been the butt of many sarcastic remarks by Mayor Curley, who made a point of discovering some extravagance in connection with it almost every day, but Sunday he forgot all that and held a flag-raising over it. The building is commonly referred to as Mayor Fitzgerald's Annex, despite the fact that Curley forbade the bronze plate commemorating the fact to be placed on the building. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald held the dedication and the laying of the cornerstone ceremonies, and Mayor Curley came in for the flag-raising.

Another weird story in regard to the attitude of Martin Lomasney on the passage of the referendum to the people for a Council of 17 members is being told about City Hall now. This new story declares Lomasney to be in secret agreement with Mayor Curley not to send out a single circular to the voters of his ward telling them how to mark their cross. In other words, Lomasney is to forego his annual custom of sending out a sample ballot, that is, sample in so far as the particular candidates and questions in his ward are concerned. It can be said now that there are not many who believe that Martin has agreed to this, and least of all has the Mayor.

Action in the United States

an investigation of the city will act in an advisory capacity only

OCT 15 1914

## BRAVES GUESTS OF MAYOR AT DINNER

### TEAM AND MANAGER HONORED BY BOSTONIANS

### Lieut.-Gov. Barry Suggests That It Will Be Gov. Barry When They Next Win Title.

Enthusiasm and exuberance reigned supreme as the marvelous victory of the Braves was celebrated last evening at the Copley Plaza Hotel. Mayor Curley gave a private dinner to Pres. Gaffney, Manager Stallings, and the victorious team, which was attended by many well-known public officials, business men and newspapermen.

More than 70 smiling faces comprised the happy family which sat down at 7 p.m. The Mayor paid for the dinner out of his own pocket to honor the courageous and indomitable warriors who won the world's championship, starting from the very bottom, and in four straight games.

Congratulatory speeches of all sorts were in order, and if the fighting aggregation did not come out of the banquet hall with their heads at least slightly "swelled," it was not the fault of the speechmakers. Practically everybody was called upon to make a speech, including all the ball players, who, with the exception of one or two, could only stand up and grin.

Lieut.-Gov. Barry suggested that the next time the Braves won the championship, Gov. Barry would greet them.

That the Lieutenant Governor is seriously considering his candidacy, was borne out later when Mayor Curley said that he expected Lieut.-Gov. Barry to be the successor of Gov. Walsh.

Manager George Stallings gave everybody but himself credit for the victory and Johnny Evers reciprocated by stating that Stallings made the team.

A toast was drunk to Third Baseman Smith, who is still in a Brooklyn hospital with a broken leg.

A fine musical entertainment was given by Pio de Luca, who represented Cardinal O'Connell, and Eddie McCue.

The Braves present included Pres. J. Gaffney, Manager Stallings, Capt. Evers, "Rabbit" Maranville, "Hank" Gowdy, Moran, Whitted, James, Tyler, Devore, Rudolph, Mann, Connelly, Cocrehan, Crutcher and Cottrell.

Among the others present were the members of the City Council, Judge Thomas G. Riley, Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, City Clerk James Donovan, Bullock, Commr. Patrick Ahearn, R. H. Stearns, Dr. John J. Dowling of the City Hospital, a delegation of the Royal Rooters, Jack Dooley, Jimmy Doherty, "Bill" McGarry, besides several well known baseball writers, among them "Tim" Murnane and Ralph McMillan.

It was almost midnight when the party broke up with Corporation Counsel Sullivan in "Auld Lang Syne."

## CITY HALL NOTES

**The lighting contract delay**

is costing the city an additional \$1500 a week, according to Mayor Curley, and this money, if an equivalent saving is effected, will be expended in establishing municipal "whitewash" on Huntington avenue, Boylston and Tremont streets. Monday afternoon the mayor will again go to the City Council and ask that they make more speed in framing a contract that will be unqualifiably acceptable to all the members.

"I'm not trying to cause speed on any particular contract," the mayor said yesterday. "I merely want to stop this \$1500 a week waste as speedily as possible in the best manner available."

**"Windfall-Apple Day"**

will be established tomorrow at the municipal market as the result of some remarks overheard by Mayor Curley yesterday when he inspected the site at Castle street and Shawmut avenue. The mayor learned that windfall apples are just as good for immediate sale to use for pies and apple sauce as the finest hand-picked fruit, and that these apples could be sold at 15 cents a peck by the farmer profitably.

He told Assistant Superintendent of Markets W. C. Quinn to purchase a thousand big flour bags to be used by the farmers in selling by the peck and asked Quinn to request the farmers to try and sell their windfalls by the barrel at \$1.25.

**The Skidoo Ward,**

officially known as Ward 23, and which is located in West Roxbury, was remembered by Mayor Curley yesterday. Albano street, from Amherst to Washington street, and Willow street, from Schermer road to Center street, get new sewers, totalling \$7500.

Two new highways will also be laid out, Hillcrest street to be extended from Elgin to Temple street, and Temple street to be extended from Ivory to Spring street.

**Another municipal heritage**

was discovered by Mayor Curley yesterday, when he learned that the courts had awarded \$3503.69 to Peter W. Hill, a contractor, for work done for the city in 1903-9 on Rogers avenue and which for some reason had not been paid.

"My predecessors refuse to pay these bills," said the mayor, "and the courts rule justly that they should be paid. The money comes from the appropriation of my administration and are one of the many unforeseen obstacles in the path of my intention of an economical administration."

**Waterfront development**

will be the subject of a conference in the old aldermanic chamber at City Hall next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mayor Curley has invited business men and public officials alike to be present, and his avowed intention is "to devise ways and means to conserve the progressive policy under which, through governmental, State and municipal aid, Boston's waterfront development has been made possible."

**The South Boston Trade Ass'n** yesterday informed Mayor Curley that he has been officially indorsed for his actions on the spur tracks for East and West First streets, the Strandway improvement policy and the improved lighting and sidewalks for East and West

# WATSON NOT TO BE PROSECUTED FOR FALSE ALARM

OCT 16 1914

Fire Chief McDonough and Mayor Curley to Be Lenient.

## COUNCILMAN AGAIN EXPLAINS ACTION

Acting Commissioner Opposed to Station on Parker Hill.

OCT-16 1914

City Councilman James A. (Jerry) Watson is not to be obliged to pay a fine of \$500 or suffer two years imprisonment for ringing in a false alarm from the Parker Hill district on Wednesday night, though both Mayor Curley and Acting Fire Commissioner McDonough claim that it is only through their leniency that he is not subjected to such a trial.

Councilman Watson called up Acting Commissioner McDonough before he sounded the alarm and told him of his intention. Accordingly Chief McDonough called his operator and told him not to send out an alarm from the Parker Hill district in the next ten minutes. So Councilman Watson's alarm never reached an engine house.

**Mayor Curley Angry**

While Mayor Curley was rather angry yesterday at the councilman's act, Chief McDonough treated it lightly, refused to become indignant and pooh-poohed the idea of prosecuting the councilman.

Watson's charges and joint defense of his act is as follows: "There was no reason in the world," he said, "why Acting Commissioner McDonough should have assumed that I was the one who sounded the alarm, and that it was needless; it surely is not consistent with the safety first rule. I might have intended doing just what I did do, when, as a matter of fact, a real fire might have broken out and his orders to the operator would have meant a conflagration. Again, it might have been somebody pretending he was myself, who wished the fire set by him to get all possible headway, and adopted that unique method of insuring success."

Chief McDonough said: "Of course, as soon as the alarm came in, less than two minutes after I had received the word from Councilman Watson I knew that it was he who pulled it, and the reason for it. What right had I to call out apparatus at a time when I knew that such a call would be unnecessary, and when the fire fighters might be needed at some other point."

"If Councilman Watson thinks that there ought to be a fire station on Parker Hill he should go about it in the right way."

ment. My personal opinion is that a station at any point on Parker Hill would not only be desirable but expedient. There is no place on the hill where apparatus could be quartered from which point it would not be as hard to reach other sections of the hill as from the foot itself.

"I have nothing against Councilman Watson, but I do differ with him on this one point. That is a matter outside the main question in my eyes and the eyes of all my department, namely, that he had no right to ring in a false alarm."

OCT 16 1914

**Demand Not Co-operative**

What Chief McDonough did not say, but which has been the nub of the whole controversy for over four years, is that Parker Hill has never before been co-operative on this demand for a fire station. When such a fire station was first broached suggestions came from all over the hill section recommending certain points for the station. In each and every case the suggestor desired the station placed on land which he himself owned and was perfectly willing to sell to the city at something above the assessed value.

Another point which goes far toward backing the claim of Chief McDonough is that the trustees of the Baptist Hospital, a wooden structure, generally with a full complement of patients, are perfectly satisfied with the present fire protection and consider that unless the station were placed within a few rods of the hospital the station at the foot of the hill would be more efficient than in any other location.

OCT-14-1914

## Mayor's Secretary Speaks at Meeting of Hub Credit Men.

OCT-14 1914

"It will become possible for the crooked ward boss to send men who are no more able than lunatics to the City Council under the proposed system," said E. J. Slattery, secretary to the mayor, at a meeting of the Boston Credit Men's Association last night in Young's Hotel. Mr. Slattery spoke in place of the mayor who could not attend on account of sickness in his family.

The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing credits in general and the methods of dealing with the problem or "evil" of returned goods. E. P. Tuttle of the Atlas Shoe Company, and Sumner Clement of Clement, Soule & Co. told their various experiences in matters connected with these problems. Both speakers agreed that the fundamental cause of the prevalence of leakage in business was due to the fact that most manufacturers and wholesalers are so anxious to get ahead of the other fellow, that they entail great losses in the course of the year. The cure for the whole matter, the speakers urged, is "the development of a firmer backbone in business dealings."

There were more than 100 present. The members of the association, who are some of Boston's prominent business men, enjoyed a banquet and music before the business of the evening was

# CITY MART FAILS TO REDUCE HIGH COST OF LIVING

OCT 16 1914

Best Quality Apples Sold by  
Only Seller at \$1.40  
a Bushel.

Boston's much heralded and much delayed municipal market was thrown open yesterday. Officially the opening took place at 7 in the morning; actually business began at 9.30, when one farmer with thirty boxes of apples drove his auto truck into the Smith lot at Castle street and Shawmut avenue.

He was B. C. Steel, who sold thirty bushels of apples from an auto truck shortly after 9 o'clock.

Charles Goodman of 977 Washington street and D. Berner of Castle street were the first purchasers at the market. Each bought a bushel of apples.

Steele charged for apples from 40 cents a bushel to 60 and 75 cents and \$1.25 and \$1.40 a bushel. At \$1.40 a bushel the consumer paid just 35 cents a peck for apples. Pedlars and small provision dealers are selling first quality fruit for 30 cents a peck, after buying the apples from the farmers and commission men in the market district at Faneuil Hall.

## Second Quality, \$1.25

The second quality apples at \$1.25 a bushel stood the consumer purchaser slightly more than 30 cents a peck. What are known as second quality apples in Faneuil Hall market can be bought at approximately \$1 a bushel.

At 75 cents a bushel the quality of the apples offered took a big drop. At the bottom price of 40 cents a bushel, Steele offered windfalls. Windfalls are apples that drop from the trees, and when used for cider are sold to the cider manufacturer for 25 cents a barrel. Never for more than 35 cents a barrel.

Besides the opening, with only one farmer on hand, other practical disadvantages cropped out in the short time Steele was taking advantage of the new municipal market site.

## No Delivery, No Sale

One woman refused to carry a bushel of apples home. She had her money ready and her box of apples picked out, when she remembered the apples couldn't walk. Would the farmer deliver them? The farmer would not. He had no facilities and he couldn't be expected to use his motor truck which stood by. The woman didn't take advantage of the municipal food station. She left.

The delivery question will be solved at once, according to Superintendent Quinn. The city will deliver apples in a radius of ten miles from Castle street.

Mayor Curley waited the market shortly after 10 o'clock, accompanied by Councilman John J. Attridge. Each city official bought a box of apples. The mayor paid \$1.25 for a bushel of Gravensteins. Mr. Curley tossed most of his apples to the crowd.

Superintendent Quinn told the mayor that many buyers wanted to purchase a smaller quantity than a bushel. The mayor ordered Quinn to arrange to have a supply of paper bags, each large enough to hold a peck of apples, on hand today. Either the mayor or the city will pay for the bags.

Saturday is to be "Windfall Apple Day." Mayor Curley said yesterday that he expected that windfalls could be bought Saturday for as low as \$1.25 a barrel. At present in the country as near to Boston as Roxbury, the farmers are willingly selling their windfalls to the elder mills for 25 cents a barrel.

## Buy-a-Barrel Movement

Furthermore, while the municipal market merchants are asking \$1.25 a barrel for windfalls, the State Board of Agriculture is pushing a buy-a-barrel-of-apples movement and says that the average Massachusetts apple grower is willing to put his apples on the train for \$1.50 a barrel, the only added cost to the consumer being freight and express charges, totaling at the most 40 cents. Thus the public can get good apples that will keep all winter for \$1.90 delivered. Windfalls cannot be put into barrels because violations of the government standard are open to prosecution.

Although few patronized the Castle street venture yesterday, Superintendent Quinn and Mayor Curley hope the market will eventually work out its own salvation. It is planned to run the depot on a "day" schedule. One day for fruit, another for vegetables, a third for windfalls, etc.

# CURLEY SEEKS TO AID TAXPAYERS

Will Open Evening Stations  
in Wards for Collec-  
tion of Bills.

OCT 16 1914

"Plank No. 14" in Mayor Curley's campaign platform was shouldered yesterday by "Brother John" Curley, who is city collector.

This pledge dealt with the innovation of having payment of taxes made possible in municipal buildings in outlying wards, and was intended alike to be a convenience for citizens and an aid to the collector's office, where in previous years there has been a mad rush to City Hall during the last few days in October.

No wards north of Dudley street will be cared for by Collector Curley unless "Brother James" especially desires it, as these wards are near the heart of the city.

The tax headquarters will be open from 7 until 9 P. M. from Monday through Saturday, and poll, personal and real estate taxes "are all welcome."

Collector Curley called attention last evening to the virtue of making at least a partial payment on taxes before Nov. 1 through the moving in in-

The announcement by Collector Curley reads:

"I have made arrangements with Mr. Lynch, superintendent of public buildings, for the use of the following buildings during the week commencing Oct. 19 and ending Oct. 24, inclusive:

"Municipal building on Columbia road, Ward 16, for the payment of taxes of Ward 16 and the lower part of Ward 20.

"Court house at Fields Corner, for the upper part of Ward 20 and the lower part of Ward 24.

"Library building, Codman square, for the upper part of Ward 24.

"Minton Hall, Jamaica Plain, for the upper part of Ward 23, which would include West Roxbury, Roslindale and Mt. Hope section.

"Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain, for the lower part of Ward 23 and for Ward 22.

"Old Town Hall, Brighton, for Ward 25.

"Engine house in Ward 23.

"Court house on Roxbury street for Wards 17, 18, 19 and 21.

"Municipal building on Broadw South Boston, for Wards 12, 14 and 15.

SEP 29 - 1914

# CITY HALL NOTES

## Fire Commissioner John Grady

has been granted permission by Mayor Curley to sell old fire horses to an amount not exceeding \$500, and the understanding is that the sum will be applied as part payment for new horses.

When the money is spent, however, the belief at City Hall is that Mayor Curley and Commissioner Grady will alike favor the purchasing of automobiles, and some of those in the mayor's office go so far as to predict that another horse will never be purchased by the city of Boston, so keen are the two officials on general motorization.

SEP 29 1914

## Aaron A. Downs,

for the past twenty-one years a disinfectant in the health department, died suddenly yesterday morning. He had always been a resident of the West End and was an authority on matters of the old district.

SEP 29 1914

## Editor James E. Maguire

of the East Boston Free Press has been busy for the past week shaking hands with friends as the result of the fighting he did under the Tague banner. It develops that "Jim" was formerly a secretary in Washington and knew all the inside ropes of a congressional fight.

His paper proved an effectual weapon in the aggressive campaign, and the slogan he adopted was "The pen is mightier than the ax."

## "Jerry" Watson

announced to the City Council yesterday that the tenth and eleventh congressional districts contain 1-200 of the entire population of the United States. The resolution introduced by him was

SEP 29 1914

## Joseph Leonard,

who won the fourth Suffolk senatorial nomination, is telling his friends a good story on Mayor Curley, who spoke for him on the eve of election in Ward 9. It was in the Franklin Schoolhouse, and a voice from the rear shouted to the mayor, "Leonard is dead!"

The mayor's eye found the offender

JOURNAL 4 - OCT-17-1914

# MILLION LOSS ON REFUSE IS CURLEY'S CLAIM

Says 10-Year Contract, If  
Continued, Will Cost  
City That Sum.

OCT 17 1914

The famous "ten-year refuse-handling contract" with the Boston Development and Sanitary Company has been in operation for over two years under conditions that, if continued, will cause a financial loss to the city of Boston of more than \$1,000,000, according to an admission made yesterday by Mayor Curley to a Journal representative.

While Mayor Curley would make no specific charges as to the motives of the objections which have blocked efforts of the municipality to remedy the alleged conditions, he did assert that opposition has arisen and with strong backing whenever there has been an attempt made to install "refuse receiving stations" in different sections of the city.

OCT 17 1914

## Watson Enters Protest

The facts in the case came to light yesterday when a number of Roxbury residents headed by Representative P. Joseph McManus and Councilman James A. Watson, came to City Hall to protest against the erection by the city of a refuse receiving station for ashes and combustible waste, but no garbage, at Ward and Halleck streets, Roxbury.

The conference became quite heated at one time, it was asserted by those who were present, and terminated by the flat assertion by Mayor Curley that he is conducting his administration for the benefit of the citizens as a whole and not for the desires of a certain district or certain factions.

As a result, the avowed intention of Mayor Curley and Public Works Commissioner Louis K. Rourke is to erect the receiving stations at once, the contract price being \$16,000, and the cost of the land, which was purchased a number of months ago, being \$12,500.

## Threaten Court Action

The Roxbury faction opposing the station declared after leaving the mayor's office that court action would be taken to secure an injunction against the proposed station on the grounds that it would be a nuisance.

The station is planned as a yard where teams collecting the contents of ash barrels can dump them after a comparatively short haul. Each night the Boston Development and Sanitary Company, under the terms of its contract, will have to come with either trolley freight cars or powerful automobile trucks and cart the day's accumulation to the waterfront and dump it in scows at its own expense.

At present city teams are hauling the refuse over the city streets in some instances

five and six miles, because there are no receiving stations near the district where the collections are made.

The contract stipulates that the Boston Development and Sanitary Company shall carry the refuse from the waterfront or from receiving stations in various parts of the city other than West Roxbury, East Boston and Brighton. If there are no receiving stations from which the corporation can be compelled to carry the stuff the city must transport it at its own expense.

The reason for the bitter objections to the receiving stations would not be discussed by Commissioner Rourke yesterday, although he said that they invariably arose and were unwarranted, as the receiving stations which the city now maintains in three parts of the waterfront are in no way objectionable

and complaints are never received concerning them.

## Loss of Half Million

The loss in ten years in Roxbury alone by the inability to make the Boston Development and Sanitary Company cart the refuse from a receiving station in Roxbury at its own expense will mean a loss of more than half a million dollars to Boston, according to Commissioner Rourke, and a terrific profit to the corporation through having the city do its work.

"The erection of this receiving station will start the ball rolling," said Commissioner Rourke yesterday, "and a conservative estimate of what it would save the city by not having to carry each team load of refuse to the waterfront is, in my judgment, \$60,000 a year."

"I want this receiving station, and I will want another in a short time. Still more will probably follow as public dumps now used by private contractors in Brighton are filled, as will be the case within a couple of years."

The mayor's figures corresponded roughly with those of Commissioner Rourke, and he says the cost of the entire Roxbury plant would be saved in six months of operation.

It is reported at City Hall that Mayor Curley and Commissioner Rourke would welcome any court action, as it would give opportunity to air the entire affair, as well as the motives which actuate the opposition to the stations.

OCT 17 1914

## Walsh, Curley and Fitz Will Speak at Rally in Tremont Temple.

Governor Walsh and the entire Democratic State ticket, Mayor Curley and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald will be the principal speakers at the Tremont Temple rally of Democrats tonight.

Sherman L. Whipple will preside and the meeting will mark the beginning of real stumping by the candidates. Every night from now until election day, the governor and the other State officials plan to be on the platform, defending their administration and answering the criticisms of their Republican opponents.

Monday night will find Governor Walsh, Lieutenant Governor Barry and Secretary of State Donahue at rallies in Dedham, Hyde Park, Needham and Wellesley.

The same night Treasurer Mansfield and Attorney General Boynton will speak at Athol, Gardner, Winchendon and Orange, while Auditor Pope will speak with Congressman Thatcher at rallies in Yarmouth and South Yarmouth.

In addition to the State officers, candidates for Congress and for the Legislature

## Little Change in the Food Prices in Other Markets.

OCT 17 1914 OCT 17 1914

It was "rain" day yesterday at the Boston municipal market at Castle street and Shawmut avenue. There was a large quantity of rain and its by-product mud on hand. Neither farmer nor customer showed up at the rent-free market.

"It was provided in the original plans for the market that no business should be done on rainy days," said Mayor Curley yesterday. The mayor is optimistic over today's outlook, however, and says he expects several farmers to bring large quantities of "windfall" apples as their part in the celebration of "windfall" apple day. He also thinks public interest will revive.

Prices in the Faneuil Hall and Blackstone street market districts are slightly better than last week, from a consumer's viewpoint. Although pork is a trifle higher, beef and lamb offset the rise by declining one cent a pound.

The butter, cheese and egg market is holding firm. But only in the retail end.

In the wholesale end prices have dropped a little as a reflection of outside conditions. Butter is coming in in great quantities. This has forced a slump in wholesale prices. Cheese, the domestic brands, is cheaper because the export market is cut off. Eggs are also lower at wholesale. This decline was caused by the dealer's need of ready money. Banks are calling loans the first of the month and dealers are selling eggs lower than the market price to meet the demands.

Vegetables are plentiful. But winter prices are beginning to rule. This represents a considerable advance to the consumer. It has been taking place for the last fortnight and will reach its climax next week.

Fish will make a good substitute for meat today. Retail fish prices are reasonable, and the quality and variety of the seafood are of the best.

## Mayor Says Privilege Will Be Given to Highest Bidder.

OCT 17 1914 OCT 17 1914

"Give me a cup of coffee and a fried egg sandwich."

"Shoot me a brace of frankfurters."

"You don't serve shad-roe with maple syrup, do you?"

This will probably be the type of conversation that will echo through the second floor of City Hall in the near future if Mayor Curley's present intentions are carried out.

He announced last evening that a municipal lunch counter to be installed in the passageway between the City Hall and the annex would be a great convenience to the public and to the employees.

"It is my intention to advertise for bids for the annual privilege to run a lunch counter," he said, "and the lunch counter will go to the highest bidder."

There will be no concession granted as political debt cancellation. This is straight business and I feel that the city could secure a substantial sum from such a lunch counter. If the State House has various concessions for

JOURNAL - OCT 17 - 1914

# SEC. O'LEARY DIPS ONE OVER ON HIMSELF

As Chairman Approves List of  
'Good Things' That Includes  
Republicans.

By JAMES C. WHITE.

Chairman Michael Joseph O'Leary of the Democratic state committee has decided to resign the secretaryship of that body at the first possible chance.

Last night the chairman was out looking for some one to whom he could pass on the position in time to have his successor meet a possible court summons, with a possible jail sentence, for a violation of the corrupt practices act.

The mix-up is the result of the dual personality which the chairman has been obliged to develop since the first of the year when he united dignity and wages by agreeing to run the chairmanship for nothing, and the secretaryship for a substantial compensation.

Michael Joseph, as secretary, during the past few weeks has been sending out calls for funds to various well intentioned citizens throughout the state.

As chairman he has been approving the lists, and the communications, but his approval has always been based on the assumption that the secretary has been really and truly informing him of all the facts and circumstances.

Appeal to Republicans.

A week ago, as secretary, he handed to himself, as chairman, a new "sucker" list, as the habitués of the office call it; that is, a list of men to whom letters might be sent for cash. Having every confidence in the secretary, as he explained yesterday to the reporters, he gave immediate approval to the same, and the patent mimeograph machine, which works up a neat personal letter, was at once started.

It now appears that on this list were the names of various candidates for public office, a half a dozen being black Republicans.

To them the letters of appeal were sent with the rest, and these men have now exhibited the letters. Representative Kennard of Somerville received one, and so did Maj. John A. Sherburne of Brookline, both of whom are candidates for re-election.

Solicitation of funds from a candidate for any political office is one of the high crimes and misdemeanors under the new corrupt practices act. It is punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$1000, imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or both.

Chairman Michael Joseph O'Leary.

The Democratic chairman is accordingly in the position where, unless he can secure a new secretary, he is facing the possibility of being obliged to conduct the campaign from the county jail or some similar secluded institution.

"I have no explanations to make," said the chairman last night. "It was a mistake which I presume the secretary made. I have already expressed to him my opinion in no uncertain language, and it looks as if a new official would be required."

Several constitutional lawyers, who because of hard times and wet weather yesterday spent their leisure hours from 9 to 5 in headquarters, have taken up the matter of advising the chairman-secretary in his emergency.

While they have told him that by resigning the secretaryship he will be apt to lose the salary, which is the sole emolument which he receives, possibly he can have himself appointed trustee or guardian of the new secretary, and thus continue to draw the funds.

The first ambition of the chairman now is to rid himself of the secretarial office, so if a constable arrives to serve any papers, Secretary O'Leary will be non-existent, and papers will be null and void.

OCT 17 - 1914

## COUNCIL TABLES RESOLUTION LAUDING BRAVES

Woods and Watson Squabble  
but Some Business Is  
Finally Transacted.

OCT 27 1914

City Councilmen William H. Woods and James A. Watson monopolized the greater part of the city council meeting yesterday with a heated exchange of personalities over Councilman Wood's flattering resolution in praise of the Boston National League Baseball Club. The resolution, elaborate in its phrasing, was finally tabled, after Woods had accused Watson of making untrue statements and Watson had appealed to President McDonald for protection against being called "Jerry."

Because of a long conference with the mayor, the meeting opened two hours late. After 82 traverse jurors for the superior court had been drawn and routine business disposed of, Woods read his resolution. In part it was to the effect that "whereas, the victories of the Braves have added new lustre to this city's crown, be it resolved that the city government hereby express to the members, owners, manager and other officials of the Boston Nationals, the esteem in which they are held by the people of this city for the sterling honesty, the consummate skill, the unflinching courage and the manly deportment which they have exhibited throughout in their long and arduous endeavor to reach the highest goal of baseball."

"That resolution is ridiculous," declared Watson when the reading was ended. "And if a few more such ridiculous motions are introduced into the council, I will vote to abolish the council and substituting one of 17 members. At the last meeting I introduced a resolution concerning the sale of tickets for the world's series. My order meant something. It had teeth in it. It wasn't 'bull.' I can't understand what has got into the gentleman from Brighton. I'd like to vote to relegate this resolution to the waste basket."

At this Woods declared: "My resolution is offered because of the ridiculous resolution offered at the last meeting by a member, who offered it simply for the sake of notoriety, so that his name could be spread out all over the front pages of the newspapers. But the newspapers didn't pay any attention to him. Further, what he said in his resolution was untrue. Now, if there's any clowns in this council, they can take what I say to themselves, and if the councilmen get together and work together like the Braves they will not be w/out of office at the state election."

"This is the first time in 18 months I have been in the court," replied Watson, "that I have heard a member say that another had lied. The president owes it to me to have this accusation withdrawn from the records. The gentleman from Brighton is the fifth wheel of the coach. It is unfair and unparliamentary to let him ramble on and say that I lied. If I made any statement like that the gavel would come down hard enough to be broken. Now Councilman Woods, show your manliness and rise and say you are sorry that you said I lied."

Harmony Restored.

Woods in the mean time had found the minutes of the last meeting and started to read them.

"What page?" interrupted Watson.

"Never mind what page," he replied. "I had to find it myself; you can do the same."

He then read from the minutes the speech in which Watson said: "The tickets are going into the hands of Herrick and other speculators, not at the market price, but a premium is paid by Mr. Herrick to Mr. Gaffney and his organization."

"Now, I didn't say that Jerry lied," continued Woods, "and I am willing to let the matter drop, for Jerry and I could argue for two hours."

At this Watson declared, "Mr. President, my name is James A. Watson. It is not Jerry Watson and the president should call the gentleman on my left to account for this. Now that he has read the minutes I will say that I erred. I didn't intend to say that Gaffney put the tickets in the hands of Herrick."

Woods then followed suit with, "I'll withdraw what I said, as Councilman Watson has apologized and said that he erred. I based my remarks only on what I read in the official minutes of the last meeting."

In the executive session the resolution was tabled by a vote of six to two, with Woods and President McDonald voting in the affirmative and Thomas J. Kenny absent.

Some Business Transacted.

In the small time not occupied by this discussion the council voted to transfer \$200,000 from the water revenue to the high pressure service and to postpone for one week action on the report of the committee on ordinances favoring elimination of the height limit for candidates for the fire department. Also they voted, on request of Councilman Walter Ballantyne, to request the library trustees to establish a "story hour" in the Reading room.

# MAYOR APPEALS TO BOSTON WOMEN TO RAISE \$100,000 FUND

**Wants Money to Provide Employment for Thousands  
of Men Now Out of Work—Suggests**

**\$80,000 "Nest Egg."**

**OCT 19 1914**

Mayor Curley appeals to the women of Boston to raise \$100,000 to be used this winter in street construction and other municipal work in order to provide employment to the thousands of laborers and skilled mechanics now out of work. The mayor made his appeal to the women of his relief committee who met in his office this afternoon to notify him that they have completed their relief work among the refugees arriving from Europe. The mayor thanked them for their work and urged them to take up this new proposition.

To start the raising of the fund the mayor urges the committee to request every woman of the National Civic League and the Women's City Club to contribute \$10 to the cause. This will result in a "nest egg" of \$80,000 to start with, according to the mayor. "Then," he said, "the rest will be easy, and with the same display of enthusiasm and energy that you have shown in the relief work, you should go far above the \$100,000 mark. Every one should contribute to this cause, for each contribution means bread and butter to families now on the verge of starvation. Besides, it will not be a charity proposition. I shall see to it myself that this money is properly expended in repairing the streets, reclaiming swamp land and such other city work

as may be done to give employment to these men. There is an ordinance which forbids streets to be opened for ordinary repairs after Nov. 15. I will use every effort to have this ordinance suspended and will try to induce the contractors to do this work in the winter."

## Thousands Need Work.

The mayor declared to the women that because of lack of work the local prisons and homes are more crowded than ever before in the history of the city. "There are 1200 inmates at Deer Island," he said. "This is more than we've ever there before at this season. There are 15 per cent. more prisoners at Charles street jail than ever before. The overseers of the poor will have to spend this year \$250,000 more than ever. Arrangements have already been made to turn the Way street schoolhouse over to the overseers for use this winter, as a tremendous overflow is expected. Even now an average of 90 men are being housed in the Wayfarers' Lodge every night as compared with an average of 10 every night last year at this time."

"So hard are working people being pinched by the war that married people are actually conspiring to get money and board at the expense of a prison record. In many cases men have committed minor crimes to be sent to Deer Island, where they will get their board and lodging, while their wives receive about 50 cents a day from the city. Already we have paid \$12,000 in this way this year which is 25 per cent. more than we paid during all of last year."

## Women Promise Aid.

Mrs. W. E. McNamara, chairman of the committee, and the other women present promised to do all possible to further the mayor's scheme and make arrangements for a convention of all the women's clubs to start the fund.

Before the mayor informed the women of his plan, Mrs. McNamara reported that the committee aided 116 war refugees and spent \$206.76 of the National Civic League money and \$481.69 of city money. When the committee was organized last summer the mayor authorized them to spend \$1000. He was gratified therefore to learn that they had done satisfactory work at less than half this amount.

## NEW TAX COLLECTION PLAN BRINGS IN \$12,000 TO CITY

**Collector Curley Pleased with First Night's Success.**

City Collector Curley's plan of district stations for the collection of taxes was tried for the first time last night and proved successful. Approximately \$12,000 was collected at the nine stations, which were in charge of deputy collectors.

The stations were located as follows: Municipal building, South Boston; Municipal building, Columbia road, Dorchester; Court House, Dorchester; Library building, Codman square, Dorchester; Court House, Roxbury; Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain; Minton Hall, Forest Hills, for the Roslindale, West Roxbury and Mt. Hope sections; Old Town Hall, Brighton; and Emerald House, Hyde Park.

Collector Curley stated last night that the stations would be open every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock for the remainder of the week for the payment of real estate, personal and poll taxes.

**OCT-20-1914**  
**Denies Boston Zoo is "Wreck"**  
**and Shows Journalist Puny**

**Animals Are Well.**

**OCT-20-1914**

Chairman John H. Dillon of the park and recreation board took exception yesterday to the statement of W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, to the effect that the Boston zoo was a wreck and the park board a joke.

After he had escorted a party of newspaper men through the various reservations under his general supervision, he said: "It seems to me that there is physical evidence that the zoo is not a wreck, that it is well and carefully kept, and that the animals, birds and fish are in good condition."

"As for Mr. Hornaday, I can say only that when a man calls another man, whom he has never seen, a joke, he is assuming a lot. I wish it understood that I am not a joke and, in behalf of my fellow-members of the board, I must call attention to the fact that the board as at present constituted is made up of practical men. Mr. Gibson is a landscape architect of reputation and Mr. Galvin is too well known as a horticulturist to need any defense from me. For myself, I have given fully of my time and energy to this work and see no reason to be ashamed of the results."

Capt. Dillon took the visitors first to the old overlook in Franklin Park, where he showed them Molly, Waddy and Tony, the elephants, in their temporary quarters. He explained that the new elephant house would be finished some time in November and that the temporary quarters would be heated meantime.

"The elephants are better off now than at any time since they left India," he said, "and much better housed than when they were in road shows."

At the bear den, Paul Spicert, the keeper, in answer to a question from Capt. Dillon, said that his 19 charges were well and happy, and Capt. Dillon remarked: "This does not look to me like the wreck Mr. Hornaday describes."

Supt. Anthony McNealy piloted the party through the bird house and Capt. Dillon said: "This suits me and I am not an easy man to suit." He had some criticism for the flying cage as it was constructed under the last administration and pointed out that, in his opinion, it should have been turned completely around so that the open portion might face the bird house and the rockery be placed so as to break the sweep of wind from the playstead.

The deer, llamas, bison and camels were next exhibited. Supt. McNealy called attention to the camels' humps and their uprightness, which, he said, was a sure sign that they were physically fit. He noted also that the others were chewing their cud and assured the visitors that when they ceased so to chew it was evidence that they were sick.

In the lion house the party met Commissioner Charles Gibson, who had been taking Alexander Pope, the artist, through the zoo. Capt. Dillon said that Mr. Pope had expressed the opinion that the birds and beasts were in good condition. Mr. Pope has specialized in birds and animals.

The tour was concluded at the aquarium at Marine Park, where Peter S. McNally was in charge. Capt. Dillon said he was satisfied that the inspection proved that the zoo and aquarium were not wrecks.

JOURNAL - OCT-19-1914

# A CITY HALL REPORTER TO HIS PREDECESSOR

OCT 19 1914

Sunday night, Oct. 18, 1914.

Dear Mike:

You once told me that Mayor Curley thought less of the Hon. John F. Fitzgerald than Croesus would think of a plugged counterfeit penny that had been laid on a railroad track under a stick of dynamite in front of the Federal express.

For straight dope and prophesying truly, you have got Anthony Arnoux lashed to the mast with the ship foundering.

Last night in Tremont Temple occurred the Walsh-Barry ratification meeting, and early in the evening Mayor Curley said he would not be present because Fitzie was to be there. It seems that Curley had just told Chairman O'Leary of the State Committee that Democratic headquarters must choose between Curley and Fitzgerald as a campaign drawing card and that he would give them until Wednesday noon to decide.

"I want to go the limit for Governor Walsh," said Curley, "but I would lose my own self-respect if I spoke at a Fitzgerald-addressed rally after what he has done to me," he said.

Fitzie spoke at Tremont Temple and it was a rousing address, in my opinion. That "Dear Old Boston-n-n" stuff goes great.

Curley went to the theater. But he left his seat number with his lieutenants. And they called him. He was told that Fitzgerald had pulled a lot of strong stuff and he would be in bad if he didn't show on that platform.

"When he goes, let me know," said Curley.

OCT 19 1914  
The Mayor Makes Good

Fitzie departed about 10 o'clock, and the mayor, tipped off, blew in and made good with a speech. What Wednesday will bring forth nobody seems to know, but it'll be good, whatever it is.

"Bob" Cunliff of the Record has thrown up his job and gone to the Fin. Com. as a special investigator. Bob didn't want anything printed about his appointment until he was confirmed by the Civil Service Commission. But he blew into work one fine morning to find his managing editor had "scooped" him. There was the story at the head of Bob's pet column of City Hall notes. I'd hate to have to set to music what Bob said.

Friday afternoon "Eddie" Dunn and yours truly were discussing what we thought of the City Hall Annex as a building. He thought it was a good structure, as municipal buildings average, and I agreed with the mayor that it looks fine from the outside, but like an egg that looks good from the outside, you can't tell whether it's rotten or not until you examine the inside.

Then Eddie goes into the aforesaid Annex and is nearly brained by a ten-foot section of balustrade that drops from the third floor staircase to the street floor. It made a good story for him, but he came near having to write it from the Relief Hospital.

On the level, Mike, the steel struts

ings on the roof of the Annex are fastened together with pieces of cotton string. And the chimney! The dictionary says a chimney is something to conduct smoke to the free air. This chimney fills the bill. It conducts more smoke than four ordinary chimneys. "Jerry" Watson may have a chance to pull another fire alarm this winter when some of those enthusiastic stokers try to break the world's record for soft coal shoveling.

You would think they were on salary for the coal companies. A few more annexes and Boston will make Pittsburg look like a vale of sunshine, ozone and sweet autumnal zephyrs.

Here is Mayor Curley's strictly original Hall of Fame For Shorties. He made it up while indorsing the elimination of the height standard for the fire department. Give it the o. o.:

Napoleon Bonaparte,

"Rabbit" Maranville,

Gen. Joffre,

John Beck, city real estate expert;

Gen. Grant,

"Pat" Sullivan, head of the Bay State road;

Fire Commissioner Grady.

Where, oh where, is the Napoleon of the North End?

## Overtime Bills Satisfactory

Remember how Curley was tearing the air into small fragments about the "overtime bills" before

you went to Washington? For the past month he has been satisfied with them. The past four weeks' overtime payments total \$3289.39, which, on this basis, would make a yearly average of about \$40,000. You and I, who find that a single jitney the day before payday looms upon our dark and stormy financial horizon like a full moon, may think that \$40,000 would pay the national debt. But think of the good old days that are past, Mike.

The Braves were tendered a banquet at the Copley-Plaza Wednesday night and everybody thought it was an old-time municipal affair coming out of the mayor's office appropriation. There were about eighty guests present and champagne was not a stranger to the tables. Champagne at the Copley-Plaza is a little different from musties at the Guiney Guards, and the reporters all referred to it as a banquet by the city of Boston.

The bill, and I understand it is nearly \$1000, is made out in Curley's personal name and he tells me he is going to dig down into his own jeans and pay it.

The inside story, as I get it, is that Curley talked with Corporation Counsel Sullivan about charging the bill to the city and found that he could only do it by "slipping a little something over on the city," as has been done so often in the past few generations. In other words, he could probably get away with it, but a strict interpretation of the intent of the appropriation fund applied only to visiting delegations, conventions and such affairs. The mayor thought it over and decided to take no chances with furnishing the

with campaign ammunition.

We shall see what goes into the auditor's office. If Curley pays THAT bill out of his pocket, he will be a gamester. Either way, it ought to make a good story for my paper.

## "Jerry" Watson Unbosoms

One funny stunt developed at the banquet. Councilman "Jerry" Watson had previously unbosomed himself (that's a polite way of saying "getting something off your chest") of a lot of loose verbiage on the floor of the council chamber, in which he ripped it into Gaffney bitterly for importing clerks from New York to handle the apportioning of the world's series tickets, instead of employing local clerks.

He introduced a resolution denouncing Gaffney and the Braves' management for doing such a thing and wanted the council to pass it. Watson didn't have what would be called on Castle street "a Chinaman's chance" of getting away with it. He further said that the tickets were being given at a premium to the ticket agencies, and incidentally (only incidentally, of course,) mentioned that the councilmen were not going to be allowed to buy choice box seats to the amount of ten each.

At the banquet Jerry passed around a baseball to be signed by the notables and when it came back he found written across it with a fountain pen, "Jim Gaffney, Watson's friend." Jerry was wild. He accused everyone of having written it for a joke and spoiling the souvenir. Ultimately he learned that it had been written by Gaffney. Gaffney has a keen sense of humor, Herman Nickerson tells me.

What's your dope on Fitzgerald for senator at Washington, Mike? Your old stockin'-foot pal, PETE.

P. S.—What nationality is Councilman Ballantyne? They tell me he is mostly Scotch, but no relation to Sulzer of New York.

Y-o-s-f-d, P.

## CUBAN DELEGATES ENTERTAIN CURLEY OCT 15 1914

Col. Anthony E. Peraza, president of the Havana City Council, representing the Hon. Freire de Andrade, mayor of Havana, tendered a complimentary luncheon to Mayor Curley at the Westminster yesterday afternoon in recognition of the mayor's hospitality to the Cuban delegation at the Boston Pure Food Exposition. About twenty guests were invited, including two Cuban newspaper men, who have been sent to Boston to gather the news of the Cuban exhibit at the exposition.

On behalf of Cuba, Col. Peraza thanked Mayor Curley and the city of Boston for the hospitality shown the Cuban delegates. Mayor Curley in response called Cuba a most important republic and said he hoped even closer relations with the United States would exist in the future. Col. Peraza presented Mayor Curley with his gold badge of office and will have a new one struck off for himself when a new one

# City Hospital Workings OCT 19 1914

## Shown in Miniature

A peep into the inside workings of the Boston City Hospital, of which thousands of visitors to the educational division of the Domestic Science and Pure Food Exposition at Mechanics Building have already availed themselves gives a striking example of the activities of this institution as well as a potent lesson on civic expenditure.

Although in every detail there is here set up a miniature hospital with every modern facility for the treatment of disease, the exhibit was planned only as an object lesson, not as a branch hospital. Yet since the exposition opened this exhibit has in several instances treated minor accidents and ailments and has more than proved its fitness.

Outside of a purely medical gathering this is the largest hospital exhibit ever seen in Boston and the only time that the Boston City Hospital has given a demonstration of its work.

The exhibit is under the direction of Dr. Frank H. Holt, acting superintendent of the City Hospital. Miss Anna M. Hossack, a nurse, is the active head and under her a corps of nurses are explaining the workings of the various departments.

The space is divided into nine compartments, including the entrance hall and supervisor's office; a fully equipped ward room; service room or kitchen; X-ray and pathological room; training school; house-keeping department; linen closet; large kitchen and dietician, and operating room.

Women visitors find the greatest interest in the kitchen and housekeeping departments, where are shown how food is prepared and brought to the wards, and how special diets are prepared. The housekeeping room is of special interest because of the fact that all linen and blankets are labelled showing what the city pays for them.

On the walls of every department are hung charts giving the gross and net expenditures for the upkeep of the various parts of the hospital and the cost of treating each patient. In a word, these charts show how every cent of the \$625,000 and special appropriations devoted to the hospital are spent each year.

The idea of the exhibit developed at one of the monthly conferences between the Mayor and the heads of the various city departments. Last Friday the trustees of the hospital visited the exhibit and expressed the greatest enthusiasm at the showing.

The Good Government Association and Charter Guards have received encouraging reports on their fight against the enlargement of the City Council from all parts of the city where Mayor Curley has spoken. His intimate knowledge of the workings of a larger Council gleaned from his own experience in the old Common Council and Board of Aldermen has utterly confounded the proponents of a Council of 17 members, and his ability to recall personal anecdotes of the goings on in the old body has given the Lomasney cause a bad blow. The log-rollings and swappings of the old Council are so well known to the Mayor that his speech detailing the dangers of a return to the old system is more convincing than any arguments uttered.

Frederick J. McDonald of the City Council will soon name his committee for the redistricting of the city, one of the most important matters that the Council has had to deal with in years. The redistricting, with its opportunities to gerrymander wards in favor of the political leaders and the various parties, has aroused politicians of high and low degree, and the Council committee will have an extremely difficult task on its hands to do its work impartially and with protection to its own political interests. McDonald's part in naming the committee is also difficult, and the president has delayed his appointments until after election, so that in case the larger Council is voted for the committee can act with the new districts in view.

All records for long-distance walking have been broken by Edward J. Burt, late of the Mayor's office but now constable in the Health Department. So much territory is Burt forced to cover in a day that he was compelled to have a special pair of shoes modelled to alleviate the distress caused by his continuous tramping. If his walking increases Burt declares that he will go around on roller skates.

Real Estate Expert John Beck, the Gen. Joffre of the Curley administration, as he is called ever since the "shorty" firemen ordinance began to be discussed in the Mayor's office, is investigating the matter of free houses for city employees. The Mayor gave him the assignment with orders to fix a rent, and if the occupants of the city's houses were unable to pay it, to fix a price at which they might be sold. This will be difficult, as most of them are on city property, two of them being in cemeteries, a location hardly to be desired by householders.

Very few tears are being shed in the office of Building Commr. Patrick O'Hearn at the failure of the Mayor to form a new Board of Appeal. In fact O'Hearn does not care very much whether there ever is such a body again. Since the removal of the old board he has been absolutely untrammelled in carrying out his programme for the better protection of the city. This programme, although admitted by even the most bitter opponent of it amongst the property owners to be good, has been progressing with great rapidity since the Commissioner became the court of last appeal and property owners knew that his word was law without the qualification that a Board of Appeal might give it.

## Fin. Com. Advises Removal of Two Tunnel Structures

Acting on the request of Mayor Curley, the Finance Commission has submitted a report recommending that the two structures on Tremont st., covering the stairways of the Cambridge tunnel be eliminated and the Cambridge type of exit and entrance substituted and that the two structures covering the escalators be reduced 18 inches in height from their highest point.

It also recommended that the length of the southerly escalator covering be reduced by approximately 12 feet by installing an escalator of the same type as the one in use at the northerly covering.

The Commission treated the Mayor's complaint from two sides, the aesthetic and the utilitarian. On the aesthetic side the Commission would not venture an opinion.

On the other side, as regards obstruction to traffic and the shutting off of light, the engineer of the Commission made an

exhaustive examination. In regard to the two structures covering the stairways the Commission could find no reason why they could not be replaced by structures similar to the ones in Cambridge and Copley sq.

On the structures covering escalators the Commission finds that the present ones are absolutely necessary to protect the machinery from rain and snow. However, they can be lowered 18 inches the Commission finds. The Commission, however, makes its recommendations subject to the approval of the Transit Commission and to the consent of the Boston Elevated.

The Commission called attention to the fact that the question had already been taken up by the Transit Commission at the request of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, and substantial changes had been made in the structures. The ex-Mayor, the Commission says, complained of the structures from a business point of view.

The concealed threat is perfectly apparent to the Governor, though Curley's explanation now is that his refusal (subsequently retracted) to attend the Tremont Temple ratification meeting was based only on his dislike of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and his resolution not to speak to the ex-Mayor again or sit on the same platform with him.

But the Mayor's reference to "Wednesday" sheds a flood of light on what was really in his mind. Wednesday is the day on which the Council meets, and the day on which nominations by the Governor are made.

The Mayor sent a delegation last week to the State House to urge Boyle's appointment, and has been so insistent for immediate action that even the Governor's judicial temper has been aroused.

When the Mayor was asked point-blank why he refused to honor Gov. Walsh by attending the Tremont Temple meeting, he replied:

"Wait till Wednesday!"  
"We wait."

## Gov. Walsh Resents Curley Ultimatum

Gov. Walsh, himself a Chesterfield of urbanity, does not like Mayor Curley's manners.

And, therefore, the promotion of Chairman T. F. Boyle of the Civil Service Commission salary \$2500 to the Industrial Accident Board salary \$4500, may be postponed.

Lt.-Gov. Barry, as well as Mayor Curley, is interested in Boyle, and the promotion was about as good as made when Mayor Curley issued his cryptic ultimatum:—

"Wait till Wednesday."  
But the Boyle appointment is not likely to be made this week.

# Women to Start Fund of \$200,000 for Unemployed

A movement to collect \$200,000 to provide work for the unemployed during the coming winter has been started by Mayor Curley in conjunction with the National Civic Federation of Women, representatives of which called on the Mayor to explain the disposition of the funds raised for the relief of refugees coming to this country from Europe.

The Mayor suggested that a start might be made by collecting \$10 from each member of the Women's City Club which would mean \$80,000. It ought then to be easy to collect the remainder, he said, and that \$200,000 would mean employment for 2000 men for four months. The women present promised to take the matter up on Tuesday and co-operate with the Mayor in every way to relieve the distress that the Mayor is certain will be prevalent in the city during the winter.

## Coming Events.

An advance notice of this distress, the Mayor showed, had already been given to him by the fact that the Wayfarers' Lodge is accommodating 90 persons a night now in comparison with 10 last year; that for the month of September there were 1200 inmates at Deer Island, more than ever before in history; that there were 15 p.c. more inmates at the county jail, and that the Overseers of the Poor were spending a quarter of a million dollars more this year than last year.

So great is the distress, said the Mayor, that husbands and wives were conspiring for the husband to be sent to jail so that his wife could collect the 50 cents a day paid for non-support, while the husband could have a place to sleep.

## The Pessimistic Mayor.

For a Democrat, the Mayor was most pessimistic in regard to conditions throughout the country, saying that he never saw so many men out of work.

This unemployment, he fears, will give the I. W. W. a strong footing in this city and may cause trouble when winter comes on. For that reason he believes that the business men should be encouraged to take up to continue construction work and employ as many men as they can. The leader of the I. W. W. is in Boston, so he was informed, and was prepared to take up the work where Morrison I. Swift left off last year, and unless some public spirited citizens were willing to contribute there would be more rioting and trouble than there was in New York.

## Work in Dorchester.

If the proposed fund of \$200,000 can be raised the Mayor contemplates putting the worthy unemployed laborers to work filling in the swamps and meadows of Dorchester and Neponset or some such work to remove the taint of pauperism. Mrs. Agnes C. McNamara, who represented the Civic Federation, promised that the matter would be taken up on Tuesday.

Of the \$1000 allowed the committee for the relief of refugees from Europe only \$81.69 was spent, a large part of which may yet be returned. The Mayor congratulated the committee for keeping the sum so low, at the same time doing such a good work, and then discharged them from further service as their work was done.



One of the most remarkable incidents of the dinner given by Mayor Curley to the Boston Braves was the discovery that Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan possesses a beautiful baritone voice, even better than the voice of his old-time antagonist John F. Fitzgerald. At the request of Mayor Curley, Sullivan led in the singing of Auld Lang Syne, and there was a mild sensation when he started. Someone wanted him to sing "Sweet Adeline," but he refused.

The campaign against dilapidated buildings in the city is going on with better success than ever before. Building Commr. O'Hearn reports that already 60 shacks that were a menace to health and life have been torn down and that many more have been placarded and will be taken down by the owners in a very short time. A recent order of the Commissioner compels each inspector to report every case of a dilapidated building in his district, and this is helping the campaign. The red tape surrounding the actual order to demolish makes it somewhat difficult, if an owner is obstinate and wants to fight.

Julius Meyer, deputy sealer of Weights and Measures, made one of the largest short-weight arrests in many months in Charlestown when he caught Alex Ananeon, a grocer at 188 Bunker Hill st., "shy" on about 8 articles. Meyer sent a young boy in with an order for a peck of potatoes, 5 quarts of cranberries, 1/2-peck of apples, a smoked shoulder, and some other articles, saying it was for his mother. The boy first told the grocer to deliver the goods, but later came back and said that he would take them along. Meyer then entered on the scene and weighed each article. The cranberries were said to be 1 1/4-lbs. short, the apples 3/4-lb. short, the smoked shoulder 1 1/4-lbs. short, and the potatoes 1/2-lb. short. Meyer also brought a charge against Ananeon's clerk and the two cases will be tried on Friday morning.

As a testimonial to her faithful work, Miss Agnes Featherston, for 14 years telephone operator in the Wire Department, was given a purse of gold by her fellow employees the other night. The presentation was made at her home at 554 Massachusetts ave., where she is ill.

Because it was a Southern affair, Mayor Curley has turned down an invitation from the famous Randolph County Coon Club of Missouri to hunt that animal in and around Moberly on Tuesday, Oct. 27. This action greatly disappoints Standish Wilcox, who is a most enthusiastic coon hunter, and has actually served as a tree climber in a hunt. In a statement which Wilcox issued relative to the hunt, he makes the declaration that "a coon hunters' annual gathering is a far more serious affair than the average person believes, which should serve as a rebuke to Mayor Curley's levity when the invitation was given him. An interesting feature of this coon hunt is the fact that Judge John B. Lynch will lead it.



Collector John J. Barry, brother of the Mayor, was the one department head to escape the 5 p.c. reduction in salary enforced by the Curley economy system. At the advent of the administration each department head was asked in turn to refund a p.c. of his annual salary to the city treasury, just to help out the city's working balance. John Curley, however, the latest appointed of the department heads, did not feel it incumbent on him to turn back that money, since he needed it. In giving his reasons for not submitting himself to the general reduction, Curley says that his salary is fixed by statute. But so is that of every other department head, either by statute or ordinance and yet they were "docked."

Fred L. Bogan's sudden entrance into the School Committee contest came as a surprise to many, but there was a good reason why he was late. Bogan would not run without the endorsement of Mayor Curley, and the Mayor forgot all about the School Committee election. It was not until late last week that he sent word to Bogan that he would support him for the School Committee. The moment that the word came, Bogan's friends hustled around and took out nomination papers for him. If he is able to be nominated it will be by the most remarkable exhibition of signature collecting seen in this city. Bogan was a candidate for the School Committee last year and was expected by his friends to run again. By at last supporting him for the place, Mayor Curley brings back to him many friends who had started into the camp of the enemy.

For the other vacancy on the School Committee the Mayor will support Moses Lourie, who also has the endorsement of the P. S. A. A large number of Curley's friends are with Lourie, noticeably among the Hebrew voters who supported Mayor Curley so well last year. Lourie has the united support of this part of the electorate, as is shown by the support being given him by Isaac Harris, although the latter was opposed by the P. S. A. for election two years ago, when Miss Curtis was its candidate.

Ex-Alderman Frederic J. Kneeland of Jamaica Plain was the only City Council candidate to go over the line of 2000 signatures since Saturday, about 1500 turned in by him on Monday carrying him over the nominating mark easily. J. Frank O'Hare made a large gain, jumping to 1881, and William P. Doyle of East Boston gained within six of the number necessary, reaching the 1994 mark. Henry Hagan is still in the rear, with 1641, but by 5 p.m. should be over. Ex-Senator Hickey of South Boston is the next nearest, with 1256. If they all go over there will be 10 candidates, four more than last year.

An examination of the cows at Long Island by an expert veterinarian failing to reveal any signs whatsoever of the hoof and mouth disease, they are now relieved of all suspicion of having started the outbreak at Deer Island. Chairman Thomas P. McQuade of the Infirmary Trustees was so sure of the good health of his cows that he denied all along that his cows brought the disease to the island, and now his contention has been upheld. The only thing left is that some persons...

# STATE R. R. OWNERSHIP IN CITY LIMITS URGED

OCT 21 1914

State ownership of all the transportation facilities within the metropolitan district, electrification of the existing steam roads and the operation of tunnels from the North to the South stations and from the North station through Portland street to the junction of Shawmut avenue and Tremont street were proposed by the City of Boston Planning Board yesterday as providing the proper solution of the transportation question in this section.

The above plan was the first proposed at hearings being given by the Public Service Commission under the resolve directing that board to investigate the question and report to the next Legislature.

## Recommendations Presented

The specific recommendations of the Planning Board, as presented yesterday by William C. Ewing, are as follows:

"1. That ownership of all transportation facilities within the approximate limits of the metropolitan district be taken over by the Commonwealth.

"2. That these facilities be operated as a unit by either of two methods as the voters may determine:

"(a) By the Commonwealth, through a general manager appointed by the Public Service Commission.

"(b) By a private company, which should lease the facilities from the Commonwealth.

"3. That the proposed Boston avenue and Wead tunnel be constructed substantially as already described, and that the railroads on opposite sides of the city be connected by tunnel under Boston avenue, with the object of carrying all suburban passengers to stations within easy walking distance of their destinations.

"4. That the railroads be electrified and that the Boston and Albany railroad tracks be covered over for a teaming boulevard from the Cove street bridge to Commonwealth avenue."

The report of the planning board calls for the construction of the Wead tunnel, from the North to the South Station, which, according to estimates, would necessitate charges for land damages amounting to approximately \$4,000,000. Because of the transportation value of such a tunnel, it was said the railroads would be willing to pay a considerable part of the damages, in addition to the cost of the tunnel, in the belief that it would result in a saving of \$50,000 annually in switching charges.

The planning board also recommends the construction of the so-called Boston avenue tunnel in connection with that proposed under Portland street south to the junction of Shawmut avenue and Tremont street. Such an avenue at width of sixty feet, is estimated to cost a little less than \$2,000,000 and would per-

mit of a direct connection of the Boston and Maine on the north with the Albany on the west and the New Haven on the south.

## Joint Use of Tracks Urged

The Planning Board also recommends a joint use of tracks, which would provide that the Boston Elevated should bring electrified Providence trains through Washington street to Charlestown. This would be in addition to the previously suggested electrification of the Shawmut branch of the New Haven, the Medford branch of the Boston and Maine and the Watertown branch of the Fitchburg.

The investigation now being conducted was authorized by the Legislature following the presentation to the committee on street railways at the last session by P. F. Sullivan, president of the Bay State Street Railway Company, of a proposition to merge all of the trolley lines within the metropolitan district.

The members of the Port Directors of Boston were invited by the Public Service Commissioners to sit with that board during the investigation and hearing on a question which will go on again to.

# TO RAISE FUNDS FOR HARBOR WORK

## Mayor Names Committee to Devise Plans for Improving Port.

A public hearing called by Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon in the aldermanic chamber to try and devise some method of raising funds and promoting interest for the further extension of the work on rivers and harbors in Massachusetts yesterday afternoon brought protests from Attorney Clarence W. Rowley to the proposed raising of funds to secure what he asserted Boston is entitled to without expense.

The meeting lasted about an hour and terminated with the appointment of a committee comprising the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, the Boston Real Estate Exchange, the Boston Shoe and Leather Association, the Rotary Club, the Fruit and Produce Exchange, the Master Builders' Association, the Credit Men's Association, the Maritime Association, the Massachusetts Manufacturers' Association, the Master Pilots' Association and the Boston Shippers' Association.

# POORLY PROTECTED HOSPITALS POSTED

## O'Hearn Says 11 Have Not Sufficient Exits in Case of Fire.

OCT 21 1914

Eleven Boston hospitals today have the following placards nailed in prominent spots inside their buildings with a warning that defacing or removing the placard without proper authority is punishable by a \$500 fine:

"Notice is hereby given that the building to which this notice is attached is not provided with sufficient means of egress in case of fire, satisfactory to the building commissioner."

The eleven hospitals which have been posted by order of Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn are:

Florence Crittendon Home, 701 Massachusetts avenue; Bertha C. Hart, 95 Moreland street; Walter Baker Sanitarium, 524 Warren street; Scobey Hospital, 68 Moreland street; Emma F. Rogers Hospital, 183 Harvard street; Reede Hospital, 86 Elm street; Carrie E. Smith, 55 Burroughs street; Bay State Hospital, 310 Bay State road; Bessey Hospital, 845 Beacon street; Commonwealth Hospital, 518 Commonwealth avenue, and Neal Institute, 204 Newbury street.

In his report to Mayor Curley on the action taken Commissioner O'Hearn said: "The owners or interested parties have been notified to cause their buildings to be made safe, including a detailed statement of the changes to be made. These details, of course, varied in each case. The majority of the owners have commenced the work required. "Where there has been no start made, either from neglect or other reason, and after continued effort by persuasion and exhortation, I have today directed the posting of the buildings as not provided with proper and sufficient egress. These cases I shall follow vigorously.

"There have been 50 cases considered by the department. In 39 of these work has been completed or is in process, but in the other 11 cases nothing has been done."

The next step taken by the commissioner, if he follows out his present intentions, will be to order the buildings vacated, after waiting a reasonable length of time for the hospitals to comply with his demands.

A number of the hospitals are said to be planning a legal fight to sustain their contentions that the buildings are properly equipped as regards "egress."

JOURNAL - OCT 21 - 1914

# JACK GERAGHTY JOINS FARMERS IN CITY MARKET

OCT 21 1914

Apple Day Attracts Many  
Producers and Buyers  
to South End.

MUCH GARDEN TRUCK  
OFFERED FOR SALE

Andrew Square, So. Boston  
Mentioned as Site for  
Another Market

Farmer "Jack" Geraghty of Woburn—who is, perhaps, better known as the handsome chauffeur who eloped with Julia French—was one of the featured of Boston's Apple day.

A big consignment of apples from his attractive Woburn farm was placed on sale at the open-air city market at 5 cents a bushel and they found plenty of customers.

Apples were the mainstay of the market yesterday, because of the propaganda of the Chamber of Commerce which organization has been conducting an aggressive campaign to urge city people to buy apples this season.

## Apples Sold Rapidly

The success of the campaign was shown by the rapidity with which the big cases of apples piled upon the heavy market wagons and motor trucks were disposed of. Many sold out and took orders for as many more apples as they had brought.

The fair weather brought out a big crowd to the market, which has been something of a frost up to this time because of the rain. There were a large number of trucks of produce, including almost everything but potatoes. Fully 100 women among the purchasers were in the market for potatoes, but had to do without them for the time being.

Certain market gardeners have been reluctant to move from the Fanuell Hall section, but a sufficient number took advantage of the new location yesterday to make the market a big drawing card. In addition to the buyers who came from other sections of the city the presence of so many market wagons stimulated buying among South End people who would otherwise have deferred purchasing until later.

## Vegetables in Demand

Squash, cabbage and other vegetables found a ready market. Several wagon loads of apples changed hands within a short time and hundreds of...

or several weeks now to

truth of the adage that "An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

Andrew square, South Boston, is now mentioned as the site of a new municipal market. The efforts of the State Board of Agriculture to stimulate apple buying by offering two silver cups for the best window display of apples resulted in about a dozen displays throughout the city.

Not all the apples sold at the market yesterday went by the bushel. The producers had provided paper bags for purchasers of small quantities of apples, and the best apples of the lot were sold to school children for one cent each. Apple day was observed generally in the State.

ing, they say, to give the new venture a tryout.

While the price of lamb fell off cents a pound yesterday, other food staples were unchanged. Flour did not move and foreign sales were good, dealers report. This helps to relieve the market. No retail drop in the price of flour is near, declare dealers. The present wholesale price necessitates an \$ price to handle the commodity profitably, and no slump will occur while the war lasts, retailers and wholesalers unite in saying.

Fish is more plentiful and cheaper than in weeks, and today's trade will reap the benefit in the form of lower prices. A great and plentiful variety of seafood is offered to purchasers.

SEP-25-1914

# MUNICIPAL MARKET NOT YET A SURETY

Curley Asks O'Meara If  
Castle Street May Not  
Be Opened.

Determined to establish a municipal market, Mayor Curley sent a letter yesterday to Commissioner O'Meara asking if the police department had any objection to the use of Castle street, between Washington street and Shawmut avenue, as a site for the proposed municipal food depot.

"Personally, I think there should be no objection," the mayor's letter runs. "Castle street, in the part designated for use as an open-air market, has little of the inconvenience, therefore, would be small and would be entirely offset by the advantages accruing to the public from the establishment of the rent-free market.

"Speed is essential, as the apple and vegetable crops are now being gathered. If the market is not opened immediately the public will be the losers."

Commissioner O'Meara's answer is expected this morning.

The plan to open a municipal market some weeks ago on South Market street fell through on Commissioner O'Meara's objection that the district was already too crowded, it is understood. Neither did the opening of Castle street, scheduled for Wednesday and heralded as the first actual step in the war on high prices, take place, as the street commissioners reported difficulty about the issuance of permits to hawkers and farmers.

The Smith lot at Castle street and Shawmut avenue, donated to the city as a site for a market, will not be in shape for business for at least two months, said Superintendent of Markets Patrick H. Graham yesterday. The lot is six feet lower than the sidewalk, and hundreds of loads of cinders must be dumped to fill it to the street level.

Superintendent Graham said yesterday that pedlars and hawkers will not be allowed to use the municipal market when it is finally opened on this lot. Market gardeners and truck farmers whose farms are within a 20-mile radius of Boston have notified Graham they are willing to go to Castle street if suitable arrangements are made. There are with...

OCT-20-1914

Only Three Points in Con-  
tention Prevent Its

Acceptance

The famous Edison street lighting contract is now approaching a definite issue, only three points now being matters of contention.

This announcement was unofficially made yesterday afternoon, after a two-hour star chamber session at City Hall between Mayor Curley, Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, the members of the City Council and three labor representatives. At the end of the hearing Sullivan was delegated to visit the Edison officials to ascertain whether they will receive a committee consisting of the mayor, Sullivan and the three labor representatives, who are Frank McCarthy, Henry Abrahams of the Boston Central Labor Union and Business Agent Birmingham of the Electrical Workers' Union, Local 104.

The points at issue on the contract are the organized labor clause, the five-year compulsory arbitration price adjustment by the Gas and Electric Light Commission and the guarantee of a fair price on new lamps and the relative running cost.

This last issue is said to threaten to become a very material one, as Councilman Coulthurst, who has been the active leader in opposing the passage of the contract in its original form, asserted that there may be very material reductions in the cost of street lighting by the invention of new lamps and improvements in the present magnetite type. The cost of producing electricity does not promise such fertile possibilities in cost reduction as do the lamps, according to Coulthurst.

The meeting yesterday came at the request of Mayor Curley, who informed the council that, while he was not intending to force any particular form of contract upon them, he was desirous of getting from them some tangible idea of what they would really vote favorably on.

JOURNAL - OCT-21-1914  
**PROPOSES LINES  
 RUN BY PUBLIC**

**City Planning Board Presents  
 Scheme for Metropolitan  
 District.**

OCT 21 1914  
 At the first of a series of hearings given yesterday by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission for the purpose of getting suggestions for the perfection of transportation facilities in the metropolitan district, the city of Boston planning board suggested public ownership of the lines in the metropolitan district. The board's plan, which was presented by William C. Ewing, asks that the lines be taken over by the commonwealth, readjusted or leased by the state.

The city planning board believes that three improvements will solve the problem, presupposing the electrification of all passenger lines entering Boston. These are "the Wead tunnel," between the North and South stations; "Boston avenue," which suggests the extension of Portland street through the heart of the city to the junction of Shawmut avenue and Tremont street; and the "joint use of tracks."

**Inviting Possibilities.**

OCT 21 1914  
 The report says further: "We wish to call attention to the inviting possibilities of a railroad tunnel under such a street as this so-called 'Boston avenue.' A tunnel under this street and extended under Tremont street to the present railroad location near Castle square would permit of a direct physical connection of the Boston & Maine railroad on the north with the Boston & Albany railroad on the west and the Providence division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad on the south. The existence of such a tunnel would make it possible to run local passenger trains from the suburbs through the middle of the city with frequent stops, as is the present practice with the Elevated railway trains. A certain proportion of the trains from the south and west could still be run to the South station as at present, and through the Wead tunnel if that should be constructed.

"If it should seem desirable in the future it would be comparatively simple to connect the Old Colony division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad with the Boston avenue tunnel under Broadway extension. If the Wead tunnel should be open to such trains and there be proper operating connections with the Summer street and State street rapid transit tunnels, a connection of the Old Colony with a Boston avenue tunnel may not be needed."

**Proposed Consolidation.**

This investigation is the direct result of President Sullivan's proposition last year that his company, the Bay State Street Railway Company, should be consolidated with the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and one large company formed to operate the transportation lines within Greater Boston. That proposition was received with much favor at the State House, but there developed a strong feeling that it should be studied further and longer, and it was therefore submitted to the public service commission.

at the hearing and sat with the commission. The hearing was one of the largest that the commission has had since the New Haven railroad expense-account inquiry. All the railroads and street railways operating within the metropolitan district were represented by counsel, while city officials from Boston and other municipalities represented the general public.

The second hearing will be held today, after which the commission will adjourn and hold meetings next Tuesday and Wednesday. Other hearings may be held if those scheduled prove profitable to the commission.

OCT-20-1914  
**MONEY WE OUGHT TO HAVE**

Mayor Curley has invited the club women of Boston to contribute \$10 apiece toward the employment of laborers in the improvement of the city's streets. These surely need improvement; their condition was never worse. If the men need work as badly—and we believe they do—their condition, too, must be pitiable. But while the men and the work should be brought together, the money to pay for the contract should not come from private subscriptions. Nor can it be expected from that source.

OCT 20 1914  
 If the taxes which the commonwealth of Massachusetts levies on the city of Boston were no greater today in proportion to population than they were four years ago—before we began our latest series of Democratic Governors, "bent on retrenchment and reform"—there would be a saving sufficient to employ the very army of laborers, in legitimate and necessary public work, for whom the mayor appeals. Four years ago Cambridge, as we said yesterday, was paying \$156,800 to the state, whereas today it is paying \$230,037. Boston and other cities have undergone the same experience. We cannot as a community save our cake and eat it, too. We cannot have all the padding of payrolls, and all the wastefulness in expenditures, and have much left for the things that we need.

The Herald has proclaimed these truths in season and out. When bills are before our Legislature to increase the salaries of already overpaid officers, we have opposed them. When measures are under consideration for lessening the efficiency of labor in public employment, we have opposed them, as constituting a tax on an already overburdened people. The present is one of the times when we are finding the results of misgovernment quite serious. Although profoundly at peace, in happy contrast with the rest of the world, we suffer from excessive taxation, the burden of which is diffusing itself through all our labor and industry, and known as "the high cost of living," so that we find ourselves as a community poor in the face of

OCT-21-1914

END THE CITY!

Nine men elected by the voters of all Boston now comprise the city council, each member holding office for three years.

These nine men are elected three at a time, making it easy for the average citizen—the busy man who only desires honesty, efficiency and good red blood in City Hall—to satisfy himself as to their fitness.

These nine men represent the entire city, from centre to circumference. Upon them each section has equal claim. OCT 21 1914

This plan was adopted by the voters of Boston five years ago. It worked well from the start and each year gives added proof of its value.

This plan has put a stop to "log rolling," to ward trading for piecemeal division of appropriations, thus making it possible to determine municipal expenditures according to merit and necessity, and with intelligent economy in the distribution of public funds.

This result benefits those who directly, or indirectly, pay the bills—the laborer, the clerk, the mechanic, the house-owner, the tenant, the business man. But it does not satisfy the "practical" politician or the professional office-seeker. It limits his opportunities.

So he proposes to saddle Boston with ward representation in an enlarged council elected by districts.

This plan has been tried, and discarded, not only by Boston, but by every important city that within the last ten years has been trying to improve its municipal government.

The danger of this scheme should arouse the opposition of every disinterested voter. It, inevitably, would result in largely increased expense and greatly decreased efficiency.

It would incubate a host of small calibre office-seekers, and provide a cradle in which to nurse their selfish personal ambitions.

It would place the control of city expenditures in the hands of men whose responsibility would be confined to their own wards, and whose personal interest would depend on securing the biggest slice of the municipal melon for their immediate district, regardless of the needs of other sections of the city, about which they would know little and care less.

It would bring back the old days of bartering, of extravagance, of scandal and of misappropriation of public funds.

It would be a distinct step backward and one which would surely most seriously injure the commercial and industrial development of Boston and the welfare of its home-makers.

Stand by the present charter.  
 Vote No on the proposed amendment.

JOURNAL - OCT-22-1914

## FIN. COM. VISIT STIRS CITY HALL

### "Deer Island Probe" Proves a Boiler Inspection

Trip.  
OCT-22-1914

Wild rumors of a Finance Commission probe into conditions at Deer Island were circulated at City Hall yesterday as the result of an unexpected visit to the House of Correction Tuesday afternoon by the Fin. Com., headed by Chairman Murphy.

A successor to Master Cronin, the drug question, the laundry machinery probe were all mentioned, but when the visit was sifted down to facts, it was officially reported that the inspection trip had been made solely to obtain details concerning the condition of the condemned boilers in the various buildings and the probable cost and practicability of following out Commissioner Gore's pet project of having a central boiler plant to supply the cooking, laundry, power and heating needs of the entire institution.

Many of the boilers at Deer Island were condemned by the State, but when it was found that the necessary appropriation could not be obtained immediately the condemning was changed to a reduction of maximum pressure. In some instances this dropped to a quarter of the former steam pressure which had been allowed. This temporized matters in a manner that enabled the institution to continue, but the loss by wasted power was so great, according to Commissioner Gore, that an appropriation for a new plant would be economical.

If new boilers are to be installed, the commission wants a central power plant in a fire-proof structure on the contention that this will obviate entirely the fire danger, which is at present the great fear of the officials through the large number of boilers located within buildings and the inefficient fire protection on the island.

## FLUCTUATIONS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF FOODS FOR PAST THREE MONTHS

OCT 31 1914

	Prices—July 30	Aug. 30	Sept. 30	Oct. 30
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ .99	\$1.21	\$1.09	\$1.15
Flour, per barrel, standard patents....	5.75	3.80	6.30	6.40
Flour, per barrel, fancy patents.....	6.25	7.30	6.65	6.90
Corn, per bushel.....	.86	.92	.87	.85
Oats, per bushel.....	.47	.60	.57½	.57
Pea beans, per bushel.....	2.20	3.00	2.85	2.50
Kidney beans, per bushel.....	3.25	4.00	4.00	3.50
Cornmeal, bag.....	1.80	1.81	1.66	1.61
Cracked corn, per bushel.....	1.62	1.83	1.68	1.63
Oatmeal, per barrel.....	5.40	6.30	5.80	5.65
Rye flour, per barrel.....	3.50	6.00	5.50	5.70
Graham flour, per barrel.....	4.75	6.25	6.00	6.25
Eggs.....	.30	.36	.36	.50
Sugar, per hundredweight.....	4.50	7.25	6.90	5.65
Butter.....	.28½	.31	.30½	.31½
Cheese.....	.15	.16¾	.16¼	.15½
Lard.....	.11	.12¾	.11	.12
Ham.....	.17	.19½	.18¼	.16½
Bacon.....	.20	.24	.22	.23
Smoked shoulder.....	.14½	.16	.14½	.13¾
Pork, per barrel.....	21.50	23.50	28.00	27.00
Beef, hindquarters.....	.18	.16	.16	.17
Beef, forequarters.....	.12	.12½	.12	.12½
Mutton.....	.10	.10	.11	.10
Veal.....	.15	.16	.18	.16

ered that Flynn was absent the board instructed Attorney Farley to reach him on the telephone and request that he attend the session. While he was doing this the other petitioners were called, but none had the evidence to propose.

After failing to locate Flynn the attorney withdrew the charges.

The Election Board also dismissed the charges against Henry R. Gray, warden in Precinct 4 of Ward 8, alleging failure to accept challenges, which were brought at the afternoon session of the board.

At the afternoon session Max Rabino-witz, independent candidate for representative in Ward 8, was the principal witness and testified that challenges made by him were not accepted by Gray. Gray was represented by former District Attorney John J. Higgins of Middlesex county, and his defense was that the only challenges not accepted were those not properly and legally made.

It was occupied. Which not only caused the teeth of Tony and the other workmen to chatter, but cost the city of Boston many good dollars, because the location of the hydrant had to be changed. It was moved a hundred feet or so farther north on Tremont street—well out of range of the Kings Chapel burying ground.

Nobody knows who the occupant was. Nobody took the trouble to find out. Tony and his friends were anxious only to repair the damage they had done and get to working in the other excavation. The workers were digging close to the curb, and one of them with his pick dislodged several bricks of what appeared to be an ordinary wall.

Without a thought of what they were going to find, they started to tear down the wall. When they had half finished they stopped. That much of their labor disclosed the skeleton.

It was a close race to see who could get to the street first.

## DISMISS CHARGES AGAINST WARDENS

Election Board Finds Ward  
8 Cases Not Made

Out.  
OCT 31 1914

The charges brought against Hammond T. Fletcher, warden in Precinct 1 of Ward 8, alleging failure to accept challenges, were last night dismissed by the election board. Attorney James H. Farley, Jr., who appeared for the six signers of the petition, told the board that Michael J. Flynn was the only one of the petitioners who was

## CITY EMPLOYEES NO GRAVE DIGGERS

When They Turn Up a  
Skeleton They Don't  
Stop to Look.

Tony Golliveato and a gang of his fellow workmen in the public works department discovered a burial vault below the surface of Tremont street, near King's Chapel yesterday afternoon while excavating for one of the new

## HAVE NO FIGHT

OCT 31 1914

The anti-suffragists and Mayor Curley will have no quarrel.

The mayor positively refuses to quarrel.

Yesterday he received a letter from the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association, referring to his refusal to attend last evening's meeting, and informing him that he would not have been asked to speak in favor of the "antis," but instead had been desired to speak on the municipal affairs of his administration.

The mayor last evening explained that he had refused to go because his sympathies are with the suffrage cause and that he did not feel obliged to go any-where if not

## City Hall Notes

There is a warm place in the heart of Mayor Curley for music and musicians and all those sweet singers whose dulcet notes, winging through the wintry atmosphere last year, brought voters in droves to listen to the present Mayor proclaim his virtues and his opponent's errors are coming into their own. The first to be rewarded was one Edward Burt, who is now blithely singing through the day as a constable in the Health Department. Then there was the great tenor, G. Whittaker. And now comes Thomas McDonough, manager of the famous Burt quartet, who is now caroling in the Collecting Department at \$1200 a year in his capacity as constable.

For some reason singers seem to make wonderful city constables, possibly because they can intone their summons and sing their demands for collections with such sweet insistence that the money is charmed right out of the pockets of those who owe the city, as the siren voices of olden times charmed heroes to their doom.

Just as soon as the Mayor can see his way to placing "Tom" Coffey in the city there will be a full quartet that should make itself famous.

OCT 22 1914

It cost James A. Watson just \$895.27 to be defeated for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 11th district, according to a return filed with the City Clerk. Of this \$800 is already paid. Down in Wards 8 and 6, the supposedly uncontested wards, Phil McGonagle paid only \$51 to get the nomination for Senator, which he has had for four years. John L. Donovan, the "Mayor of Chinatown," paid out \$49.15 to be nominated to the House for his fifth term in succession. This was also an uncontested ward, but it cost John L. something at that.

OCT 22 1914

After weeks of diligent searching and feats of detective work that would make Sherlock Holmes blush with envy, Sheriff "Eddie" Foye, the municipal auctioneer, has at last found the mysteriously missing scow, the Rake Off, sister ship to the Dearo. The good ship was found tied up to the wharf at Freeport st., in Dorchester. How Foye, by a wonderful exercise of his deductive powers, traced out the hiding place of the noble ship, must forever remain a secret, for the municipal auctioneer is the most bashful of men and refuses to say a word. Some enemies are hinting that this coup of Foye's consisted of taking a street car out to the wharf following a telephone call from somebody who knew all about it.

One of Mayor Curley's apt explanations of what an enlarged Council will mean to the Mayor of the city in the purchase of supplies is making one of the strongest arguments in the case against the passage of the referendum for a larger Council. "It will mean," says the Mayor, "that I will have 17 men at my coattails, each one with some friend who wants to sell something to the city at wholesale for retail prices."

The extension of the Auditing Department into the quarters on the first floor of City Hall formerly occupied by the Assessing Department, and its connection with the City Hall Annex, has been accomplished by Supt. of Public Buildings Richard Lynch without paying a cent of architect's commission. The idea of avoiding this was the Superintendent's idea, and it brought the cost of the job from \$12,000 down to \$7000. Lynch likens it to the public market because the job was done by a carpenter only, and the middleman, or architect, was entirely eliminated.

Friends of ex-Senator Frank Seiberlich, who was appointed Election Commissioner by Mayor Curley on Sept. 24, are becoming slightly worried over the failure of the

for the place. Under the new constitution has, until Saturday, Oct. 24, been confirmed. There is just one more meeting of the Commission scheduled before that time, namely, Friday.

This is only the second instance of the Commission holding up one of Curley's appointees for so long a time. Richard A. Lynch, superintendent of Public Buildings was the other, his name being confirmed by the Civil Service at a special meeting on the last day.

OCT-20-1914

## CURLEY CRITICISES EX-MAYOR TO FACE

Present Chief Executive, at Pilgrim Publicity Luncheon, Attacks Salary Raises.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and Mayor Curley met face to face at the weekly luncheon given by the Pilgrim Publicity Association, at which Mayor Curley was the chief speaker. There was no casualties, although Mayor Curley took occasion to bitterly criticise the raises in salary by the ex-Mayor just prior to leaving office.

If these raises had gone into effect, the Mayor said, it would have meant an increase of \$750,000 in the annual expenditures of the city and an increase in the tax rate of 50 cents a thousand of valuation. When he said this, there was not so much as a quiver from the ex-Mayor and, in fact, both men studiously avoided even glancing at each other during the lunch.

OCT 20 1914

Defends Administration.

Mayor Curley spoke on the referendum on the city charter which provides for its enlargement from nine to 17 members. Most of his speech was a defense of his administration and in particular his reduction of salaries and discharges.

To vote for the referendum and increase the Council membership, would wreck all the reform accomplished so far in the matter of spending city money for the benefit of the whole city instead of individual districts. The large Council, he declared, must lead to a coalition of those Councilors who desire to perpetuate themselves so that money will go for individual improvements in the districts of only those who join this coalition, and the others must go without. In the matter of the laying out of streets the Mayor showed that this year \$1,000,000 would be spent for the laying out of private ways, deemed in the opinion of the Street Commissioners, an expert body, worthy, but with a Council of 17 would be spent for such streets as each Councilor would desire. In this way individual constituents would be able to dictate what street would be laid out and the Street Commission would be forced to act in accordance with this.

OCT-16-1914

## CITY LOSING \$1500 A WEEK, SAYS MAYOR

The city of Boston is losing \$1500 every week that the City Council delays accepting the contract offered it by the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. for lighting the streets, according to Mayor Curley.

This money the Mayor said could be used by him in extending throughout Huntington ave., Boylston st., and Tremont st., the system of lighting now used on Huntington ave. from Copley sq. to Massachusetts ave.

As a last effort to settle the matter the Mayor will confer with the City Council Monday and attempt to get at the real objection to the contract as at present submitted. The new contract he said was made

OCT 18 1914

OCT 16 1914

## SEIBERLICH IS MADE ELECTION COMMISSIONER

Mayor Curley's Appointment to Place Formerly Held by Tilton S. Bell Is Confirmed by Civil Service Board.

Ex-Senator Frank Seiberlich of Jamaica Plain was confirmed by the Civil Service Commission as Election Commissioner, to which office he was appointed by Mayor Curley on Sept. 24. Under the law the Commission has 30 days to approve or reject a name. Seiberlich's time would have been up on Saturday.

Once before only has the Civil Service Commission held up a name for so long a time, that being in the case of Richard A. Lynch who was confirmed Superintendent of Public Buildings on the 30th day. The name of ex-Alderman William J. Hennessy, who was appointed Schoolhouse Commissioner by Mayor Curley is still before the Commission. Hennessy's time is up Nov.

Seiberlich will take the place of ex-Alderman Tilton S. Bell on the Election Commission at a salary of \$3500 a year. Bell was removed by Mayor Curley a short while ago and at the time it was hinted about that the action was taken because Bell was appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald and was president of the Dorchester Club which posted Mayor Curley for back dues during the campaign last winter.

OCT 23 1914

OCT-17-1914

## City Hall Notes

Mayor Curley has designated Wednesday as Mayor's Day at the Mechanics building. The city of Boston's exhibit, in charge of Dr. Hartwell of the Statistics Department, will be visited and then problems of administration will be talked over. All Mayors of New England cities have been invited.

The Cuban band has offered its services to Mayor free of charge, and will give a concert on Sunday in the Parkman bandstand. Their fame has spread over as far as New York for a representative of the Tercentenary Celebration Committee came to Mayor Curley yesterday to seek the service of the band.

OCT 17 1914

The city's death rate for the first nine months of this year was 15.33 per thousand, the lowest ever reported for the city. There were 8889 deaths, whereas for the same period last year there were 8967 deaths and a rate per thousand of 16.30. The infant mortality rate was also very low, 1497 infants under one year dying, thus making the death rate per thousand births 99.86. For the same period for 1913 the rate was 113.37 per thousand births.

OCT 17 1914

In order to add a little more revenue to the city Mayor Curley will lease a portion of City Hall for a lunch room, provided that he has the power. Corporation Counsel Sullivan has been assigned to the task of discovering whether the city can do this.

The Mayor points to the State House lunch room as a precedent and claims that he can make a nice little revenue for the city out of one at City Hall. The location proposed is in the passage between the City Hall proper and the annex, where the office of the City Messenger used to be.

No one has asked for the privilege. Mayor declares that he will not lease the space.

JOURNAL - OCT-23-1914

NOV-2-1914

OCT-21-1914

# "BOSTON FIRST" LATEST SLOGAN OF THE MAYOR

OCT 23 1914  
That Will Probably Be the  
Name of the New Boom-  
ing Organization.

## PLAN TO PROMOTE MERCHANT MARINE

Charter Members Glad It  
Wasn't Another "Come-  
Across" Meeting.

Another meeting of business men called by Mayor Curley for the purpose of promoting comprehensive commercial development, was held yesterday at City Hall and resulted in the organization of a body which will probably be officially named later "The Boston First Association."

It was originally termed by Mayor Curley a "get-together" meeting. At its conclusion many breathed a sigh of relief, expressing themselves as happy it had not turned out to be another "come-across" meeting. This term originated among the business men at the meetings shortly after Mayor Curley's inaugural, when he was raising sums of \$1000 each from as many business and professional men as possible to establish the "Boom Boston" board.

Any money to be raised by the newly formed organization will be solicited, according to Mayor Curley, by the members from the various bodies they represent. Expenditures will be almost exclusively for advertising campaigns for the general good of the city.

### Capt. Crowley Chairman

The members, after an informal organization by the mayor, elected Capt. John G. Crowley as chairman. Capt. Crowley is president of the Boston Maritime Association, and was selected partly because one of the basic ideas of the new association is to promote the merchant marine along the lines defined by President Wilson.

It was pointed out by Mayor Curley that the first city to organize comprehensive plans for merchant marine development will be the first to benefit in any aid from Washington.

John N. Cole, chairman of the Boston Industrial Development Board, more commonly known as the Boom Boston Board, was elected secretary, and Max Mitchell, president of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, was made treasurer.

To Meet OCT 23 1914  
Meetings will probably be held every Monday in the aldermanic chamber at

## Political Rallies for Today and Tonight

### DEMOCRATIC.

Pemberton square (noon rally)—Governor Walsh and State ticket candidates.

Evening tour of Boston wards and Chelsea—Governor Walsh, Lieutenant Governor Barry, Frederick W. Mansfield, Frank H. Pope, Thomas J. Boynton, Mayor Curley, John F. Fitzgerald, Congressmen Gallivan and Mitchell, Peter F. Tague, Francis J. Horgan, Richard Giney, 2d, Peter W. Collins.

### PROGRESSIVE.

Lynn, Melrose, Boston wards—Joseph Walker, James P. Magenis and others on State ticket.

### REPUBLICAN.

Boston (noon rally at Faneuil Hall)—Samuel W. McCall, Grafton D. Cushing, Henry Cabot Lodge, John W. Weeks, Edward A. Thurston, Walter S. Glidden, Guy A. Ham, Col. E. C. Benton.  
Attleboro—Alain Chaput of Fall River.

Salem—Arthur Beaucage of Lowell.  
Winchester—Samuel W. McCall, Curtis Guild, Frederick W. Dallinger, Elmer A. Stevens.

Swampscott—Congressman Gardner, Frank L. Brier, Charles L. Burrill.

Medford—Curtis Guild, Grafton D. Cushing, Frederick W. Dallinger, Wilton Fay.

Lexington—Samuel L. Powers, Frederick W. Dallinger, Samuel W. McCall.

Lynn—Henry C. Attwill, Henry Cabot Lodge.

Boston (Columbus Avenue A. M. E. Church)—Alexander McGregor, William H. Lewis.

Billerica—Congressman Rogers, Capt. John Boardman, Charles A. Kimball.

Bedford—Charles A. Kimball, Immanuel Pfeiffer, Jr., George P. Drury, William Naphen and Alfred L. Cutting.

Marlboro—Albert P. Langtry, J. Mott Hallowell.

## CURLEY WILL REINSTATE ELECTION EMPLOYEES

The reinstatement of three of the seven election department employees who were suddenly discharged by Mayor Curley will come today when Thomas J. McMackin, who was drawing an \$1800 salary as assistant election commissioner, will return to the department at a salary of \$1400 as assistant registrar, his former bench having been abolished.

The two other reinstatements were Joseph A. Calkins, Jr., and George H. Norton. Whether or not the other four will succeed in bringing enough pressure to bear upon the mayor to also get their jobs back is an open subject of discussion at City Hall.

## PUMPING STATION SITE OBJECTED TO

War Department Gives Hub  
High Pressure System  
Another Set-Back.

OCT 21 1914

Boston's partly completed \$2,000,000 high pressure system of fire department water mains received another expensive setback last evening when Mayor Curley learned over the long-distance telephone from Washington that the proposed high-pressure pumping station in the Fort Point Channel had been reported on unfavorably by the War Department.

This announcement came as a complete surprise to the mayor as he had been confident that the site he called the best in Boston would be satisfactory to the War Department, whose consent was necessary under the federal restrictions protecting navigation rights.

The next site to be taken under active consideration is in the North End at what is known as Goodenow's wharf at the abandoned end of Prince street.

This is termed by the mayor as a reasonably satisfactory location, although at the other end of Boston proper, from where he had hoped it would be. He had regarded the Fort Point Channel site as far more ideal than the Public Garden, Common or the Charlesbank, because of the incidental property and health development that he felt would result from the Fort Point Channel and South Bay reclamation.

"The city at the last council meeting secured \$200,000 more for the continuation of the laying of the high pressure mains," said the mayor, "and the work is progressing so satisfactorily that it is a pity the pumping station part of the system should be such a hardship to get under way."

## RECOUNTS ARE TO COMMENCE MONDAY

SEP 25 1914  
The election commissioners will start officially Monday on the recounting of the votes in the contested districts.

Wards 4 and 5 for the Democratic House nominations will include recounts of the votes of Edward P. Murphy, John P. Mahoney, Michael J. McNamee and Charles J. McNulty. In Ward 6, for the Democratic House, there will be recounts on the votes of Alfred Santosuosso, Felix A. Marcella, Charles H. McGlinchey, Vincent Brogna and Francis D. O'Donnell.

Ward 14, for the Democratic House, will have recounts on William N. Cronin, Daniel J. Casey and Robert J. Ware. Ward 16, for the Democratic House, will have recounts of the votes of John F. McCarthy and Patrick M. Costello. Ward 26, for the Republican House, will have recounts of the votes of William E. Robbins and Henry F. Herr. In Ward 1 the recount of the vote of William F. Doyle was invalidated by lack of sufficient votes.

# ROXBURY GREET'S NEW ENTERPRISE

OCT 25 1914

Mayor and Board of Trade Welcome Houghton & Dutton's Advent in District.

The new branch store of the Houghton & Dutton Company at Washington and Ruggles streets, Roxbury, was opened formally yesterday, when Mayor Curley and the members of the Roxbury board of trade participated in the opening exercises. Many shoppers were the guests of the company and congratulated the management on the fittings, service, quality and location.

President B. F. Dutton of the Houghton & Dutton Company was besieged on all sides by friends and admirers, business associates and representatives of the district. George S. Dutton, Councillor Alexander McGregor and Manager Davis also came in for their share of felicitations. The three floors of the

store were many times as full as at parts of the country. More than 200 members of the Roxbury board of trade, headed by Mayor Curley and Frank Ferdinand of "Ferdinand's," president of the board, marched from their rooms to the store. Manager Vinal of the Timothy Smith Company was one of the delegation. Mayor Curley was introduced as a "Roxbury boy" by Manager Heath of "Ferdinand's."

## Mayor's Greeting.

The mayor commented on the presence of the heads of many firms in competing lines who had gathered to welcome the Houghton & Dutton Company. "It augurs well for the success of the new enterprise and expresses the spirit of the people of Roxbury," said he.

"The Houghton & Dutton Company has been in business for nearly half a century," he continued. "It has been nearly a half century of square, honest dealing with its customers. Mr. Dutton, the people of Roxbury bid you and your associates Godspeed, a thousand welcomes and all success." Mayor Curley then showed a practical appreciation of the store by purchasing a new hat for Mrs. Curley from Councillor McGregor, who is a member of the firm.

President Dutton of the company, responding to the greeting, declared the welcome extended to the company was the height of Roxbury hospitality. "It has been your loyalty and that of our

citizens which has sustained us," he continued. "During all the long years we have been in business, the people of Roxbury and its vicinity have come to Houghton & Dutton's."

"The people hereabouts have been so generous and so lavish in their coming to us that we feel justified in coming to them and catering to their needs and necessities as we never have been able to before. We come to you with confidence and enthusiasm. We are not only proud of our standing in the business world, but we are jealous of our good name."

## Not Among Strangers.

"We do not come to you as strangers—far from it. We come to our own. In all that concerns you we have vital interest. Your prosperity means our prosperity. In every way we desire to go hand in hand with you. A business honorably and efficiently conducted is bound to prosper. We have no fears as to the success of our new store, but as we are here to stay always, it is our aim not merely to labor for our own prosperity, but to identify ourselves more closely than ever with everything that means a better, bigger and happier Roxbury."

"I wish at this time to speak of the interest that Mayor Curley has taken in our opening this branch store in Roxbury. He advised with us and to a large degree is responsible for the money being invested by us in this part of the city. We all felt that his advice was of great value, and we are more convinced today that he was right."

# NEW CITY MARKET TAKES A BRACE

Farmers and Customers Multiply and Apples, Cabbages and Squashes Vanish.

OCT 21 1914

For the first time since the opening of the new municipal market at Castle street and Shawmut avenue last Thursday, business took an unexpected boom yesterday. Apples, squashes, turnips and cabbages were sold at low prices by the farmers who flocked to the new market to do business. More than 400 men and women were on hand to purchase.

The market was opened shortly after 7 o'clock by the arrival of A. Littlefield of Boxboro, who brought 200 bushels of apples in an auto truck. The apples were sold for 50, 60 and 75 cents a bushel. A. L. Flemming of Braintree brought a large load of cabbages and turnips. Cabbages sold at 5 cents a head and turnips at 5 cents apiece. Boyce Bros. of South Lincoln brought in a load of squashes which sold at 5 and 10 cents apiece.

The customers, however, were more interested in the apples. At 5:30 Littlefield had sold nearly half of his load

The 50-cent "windfalls" were sold bushel after bushel and almost as fast as the men could lay the boxes on the ground for the customers to carry away.

Customers had great trouble at first getting their apples home. The women protested to the farmers that they couldn't carry the bushel boxes of apples and said that their husbands were at work. The farmers, in return, said that they couldn't carry the apples home for them and for a few minutes it looked as though there would be no apples sold.

Then a number of young men who were out of work volunteered to carry the boxes of apples to any part of the city for 10 and 15 cents. They were quickly hired and the sale of apples began anew.

In order to please a large crowd of schoolboys who made their appearance at the market at an early hour, a special box of apples had to be laid aside for them. None of the boys asked for free apples, but said they were willing to buy.

The best apples were laid upon the ground and sold, only to the schoolboys, for a cent apiece.

# FITZ APPLAUDS CURLEY'S SPEECH

Mayor Protests City Council Increase at "Pilgrims" Luncheon.

Mayor Curley was the chief speaker and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald was one of the chief listeners and applauders at the luncheon of the Pilgrim Publicity Association at Hurlburt's Hotel at noon yesterday. The mayor spoke against the proposed increasing of the city council from nine to 17 members to be elected by wards. Nearly 100 attended. Patrick J. O'Connell presided.

# MAYOR CURLEY PRAISED AT MEETING OF WAITERS

The 51st anniversary smoke talk of the Waiters' Benevolent Association was in John Winthrop Hall, Tremont street, last night, with 400 members in attendance. Election Commissioner David B. Shaw, as the special representative of Mayor Curley, delivered the principal address.

Mr. Shaw told the waiters that Mayor Curley is the most conscientious incumbent of the chief executive's chair the city has had in many years, and asserted that every one of his acts to date has been in the interests of the common people. He spoke of the new market and ventured the prediction that it will prove an entering wedge to lower prices not only in Boston, but all over the country, for other cities will follow suit.

Robert F. Tully, president of the association, opened the meeting with a short talk, and introduced the speakers, James McHugh, the oldest member of the organization, was presented a gold headed cane as a half century card holder. John J. Kelliher made the presentation speech. Michael Morrissey spoke on the work of the organization.

honor, and the ex-mayor "dropped as a member of the organization." 7 ex-mayor laughed at the mayor's jol and applauded with the rest at conclusion of the speech.

Mayor Curley argued that to establish a city council system whereby a councilman would be responsible to constituents would be to encourage a member to work for his own re-election rather than the welfare of the community as a whole, and would render it possible such economy measures as the mayor has recently made use of. Here the speaker mentioned the city coal contract, the withdrawal of city money from some of the large banks, the reducing of city salaries over \$1200 and the discharging of "unnecessary employees." Here the subject of the raising of salaries during the last six months of his predecessor's term was referred to.

## City Hall Notes

Mayor Curley has added one more relief speaker to his staff to help him out in keeping engagements when he is otherwise occupied. "Connie" Reardon, his able private and confidential secretary, is the man, and already he is scheduled to speak at several places during the coming week. He has not yet chosen his topics, but is working hard on several interesting talks on sociology and eugenics.

If the Election Commissioners accede to the petition of John H. Farley of Ward 8 and permit promiscuous challenging of voters for reasons other than the person is not the one he represents himself to be, it will be a severe blow to the secrecy of the ballot. Challenged ballots are looked at and the person voted for noted. In this way a political organization could exert a terrific influence over the free choice of the voter. City employees, and others, in any way dependent on politics for their welfare, would be threatened and frightened by the knowledge that each side could scan their ballots, into voting as they were bid. In the old days, a favorite method of watching a henchman was to challenge him on the grounds that he was not the person he represented himself to be. In fact, many humorous incidents happened under this scheme. A political boss would often challenge a man who had lived next door to him all his life and claim, with an entirely sober face, that he was not the man he said he was.

Ex-Rep. Thomas J. Giblin still stands very strong with Mayor Curley despite reports to the contrary from East Boston. It has just become known that his lieutenant, John P. Holland, is about to be placed on the city payroll. However, he will not go, as expected. In the Election Department, Holland meanwhile has wound up his affairs and is ready to step in at any minute, which shows his great confidence in his leader, Giblin.

Amongst the members of the City Council there is the greatest confidence that the referendum for an enlarged City Council will be overwhelmingly defeated at the polls. President Daniel J. McDonald is circulating a letter through Charlestown obtaining names of persons who desire to be placed on a committee to oppose the acceptance of the referendum and reports that an extraordinarily large number of persons are signing return cards saying that they will vote "no." Among these are men who are ordinarily with anything that the so-called "gang" vote is with. Councilman Kenny also is circulating a letter through South Boston and is obtaining a gratifying response in every mail.

The opponents of a change in the charter figure that the influence of Mayor Curley will turn the tide against Martin Lomasney. They also figure that the 37,522 voters who marked their ballots for Thomas J. Kenny for Mayor will be against a change in the charter, although of course they do not expect that all of this number will take the trouble to vote on the referendum. James P. Timilty, they figure, will not stir a finger either way and the residential wards will count in with a handsome total against a change. Where Martin will receive his greatest blow will be in the present Mayor's own ward, 17, which it is expected will turn in a large majority against a change.

## City Hall Notes

David H. Noonan, formerly chief clerk in the Schoolhouse Department, who was removed by Mayor Curley, has gone back to the city payroll as an employee of the Street Commissioner's permit office. Myer Daniels, John W. Fraser and Charles E. McNulty were also transferred to the Street Commissioner's office from the Public Works Department, and Peter J. Connolly was transferred to this division from the Collecting Department. Michael B. Kenny was appointed a constable in this department. This gives Timothy Mooney, formerly chief of the information bureau, but now chief of the sign permit division, quite an office staff to work with, and at the same time only one new employee was hired. All the new employees will receive \$1200 a year.

The Election Commissioners have voted to grant a public hearing today to John Farley of Ward 8 on his charges against Henry R. Gray, Democrat, and Hammond P. Fletcher, Republican, wardens in Precinct 1 of Ward 8. Farley accuses them of bias and failure to perform their duties. He also alleges that they are not residents of the city. The hearing on Gray will be held at 2 p.m. and on Fletcher at 8 p.m. The Farleyites accuse both of these men of refusing to accept challenges at the primaries. Two other employees, who were investigated by the Finance Commission for their activity in Ward 8 at the polls, were exonerated. One of them, Robert McCurdy of the Collecting Department, took the day off to work the polls, but was docked. The other employee investigated was a night foreman and had the day to do as he pleased.

Despite the determined opposition of Councilmen Kenny, Collins and Condit-hurst, the City Council, at its special session, repealed the ordinance setting the height of firemen at 5 feet 7 inches, which leaves the height as set in 1896 at 5 feet 5 inches.

Election day will be exciting in ward 8 when the supporters of John Farley, candidate for Senator, start in their challenging tactics again. The Election Commissioners Wednesday night called in the wardens of this district and instructed them that, according to the ruling of the Corporation Counsel, all challenges made on grounds that would affect a person's legal right to vote, must be recognized. If the Farleyites continue their former practice it will mean about 200 challenges, which will not affect, however, the Lomasney vote in the slightest. The newly confirmed Election Commissioner, Francis Seiberlich, possibly as part of an initiation, will be in charge of wards 1 to 9.

There is a great contrast between James A. Watson striving for election to the City Council and Councilman Watson striving to keep in the Council. Two years ago when running for the Council, Watson held a noonday rally under the windows of the Good Government Assn. in Pemberton sq., and gave that organization a terrific denunciation. This year he stands underneath the winds of the same organization and pleads its case for the retention of the City Council of 9 members, heaping praise on the "Goo Goos" and the brother organization, the Charter Assn.

Mayor Curley has authorized the employment of two bacteriologists in the Health Department to aid in the prevention of infectious diseases amongst children.

## City Hall Notes

The Good Government Association and Charter Guards have received encouraging reports on their fight against the enlargement of the City Council from all parts of the city where Mayor Curley has spoken. His intimate knowledge of the workings of a larger Council gleaned from his own experience in the old Common Council and Board of Aldermen has utterly confounded the proponents of a Council of 17 members, and his ability to recall personal anecdotes of the goings on in the old body has given the Lomasney cause a bad blow. The log-rolling and swappings of the old Council are so well known to the Mayor that his speech detailing the dangers of a return to the old system is more convincing than any arguments uttered so far.

Pres. Daniel J. McDonald of the City Council will soon name his committee for the redistricting of the city, one of the most important matters that the Council has had to deal with in years. The redistricting, with its opportunities to gerrymander wards in favor of the political leaders and the various parties, has aroused politicians of high and low degree, and the Council committee will have an extremely difficult task on its hands to do its work impartially and with protection to its own political interests. McDonald's part in naming the committee is also difficult, and the president has delayed his appointments until after election, so that in case the larger Council is voted for the committee can act with the new districting in view.

All records for long-distance walking have been broken by Edward J. Burt, late of the Mayor's office but now constable in the Health Department. So much territory is Burt forced to cover in a day that he was compelled to have a special pair of shoes modelled to alleviate the distress caused by his continuous tramping. If his walking increases Burt declares that he will go around on roller skates.

Real Estate Expert John Beck, the Gen. Joffre of the Curley administration, as he is called ever since the "shorty" firemen ordinance began to be discussed in the Mayor's office, is investigating the matter of free houses for city employees. The Mayor gave him the assignment with orders to fix a rent, and if the occupants of the city's houses were unable to pay it, to fix a price at which they might be sold. This will be difficult, as most of them are on city property, two of them being in cemeteries, a location hardly to be desired by householders.

Very few tears are being shed in the office of Building Commr. Patrick O'Hearn at the failure of the Mayor to form a new Board of Appeal. In fact O'Hearn does not care very much whether there ever is such a body again. Since the removal of the old board he has been absolutely untrammelled in carrying out his programme for the better protection of the city. This programme, although admitted by even the most bitter opponent of it amongst the property owners to be good, has been progressing with great rapidity since the commissioner became the court of last appeal and property owners knew that his word was law without the qualification that a Board of Appeal might give it.

A. D. ERMIDIER - OCT-27-1914

# COUNCILMEN IN BITTER CLASH

## HEIGHT OF FIREMEN IS SUBJECT OF HOT DEBATE

Effort Being Made to Have Arrangement Such That Short Men May Have a Chance to Join

OCT 27 1914  
The new famous "shorty" ordinance, reducing the height of firemen from the arbitrary 5 feet 7 inches, and leaving it to the discretion of the Fire Commissioner, was once more the centre of a battle in the City Council, but after two hours of argument no agreement could be reached.

The question was raised as to the legality of the Council passing any regulations concerning the height of firemen, Councilman Ballantyne affirming that the revised laws provided that the height should be over 5 feet 5 inches, and that this was not repealed. The ordinance passed by the City Council in 1913 placing the minimum height at 5 feet 7 inches, he argued, was therefore illegal. A discussion of legal points springing up from this, it was finally decided to leave the whole matter to the Corporation Counsel and hold a special meeting on Thursday at 11 a.m., at which the members could confer with him and then take action.

### Cause of Worry.

The ordinance at present before the Council repeals one passed in 1913, and though setting the weight at 140 pounds, leaves the height to the discretion of the Fire Commissioner. The proponents of this tried their best to get action yesterday, but were unsuccessful on account of the legal tangle in which they enmeshed themselves when discussing the matter.

This ordinance has been recurring perpetually in the Council and has caused more worry to the members than any other matter. Although the so-called "shorties" who want to get into the fire department are few in number they have had the most powerful lobby working for it that has been around the Council Chamber. The Civil Service Commission will hold an examination shortly for those who desire to enter the fire department and, as application blanks must be filed by Nov. 1 and all those who file the blanks must conform to the 1913 5 feet 7 inches ordinance, the Council was anxious to hurry the matter through. As the Council now stands the vote is 5 in favor of the repeal and 4 against it. However those opposed to the "shorties" are preparing to wage a determined fight at the next meeting.

OCT-20-1914

## THE MAYOR'S LATEST CHARITY.

Mayor Curley is probably the most active charity worker in America. Scarcely a week passes that His Honor does not come forward with some new and interesting plan of social betterment to cost a few hundred thousand dollars. The latest scheme,—up to going to press,—is for the collection of a charity fund to be used in giving employment to men thrown out of work by the present industrial depression. The Mayor says the municipal lodging house is now accommodating nine times as many as during the same month last year, and other evidences of distress are the workmen foregathered on the hardest winters in the city's history. Not since Cleveland's administration has there been so much unemployment,—not only in Boston, but in the whole country.

ence of the... will give the I. W. W. a strong foothold in this city. And he is right. I. W. Wism is the logical result of the kind of Government the Mayor's party is inflicting on the industry of this country. No women's club charity will cure the evil or remove its result. The need is for something more fundamental.

OCT-15-1914

## FIN. COM. FINDS MAYOR "IN ERROR"

Mayor Curley was found "in error" by the Finance Commission in its report answering the Mayor's charge that its secretary, John C. L. Dowling, has misstated facts in regard to the price of property adjoining the Philbrick School in West Roxbury, which it was proposed to take for the enlargement of the school yard.

The Commission reviewed the statements made by Dowling in his letter to George S. Burgess advising that agreements be obtained from the owners of the land not to ask more than 25 p.c. over the assessed valuation and found that everything the secretary said was correct. It was this letter which Mayor Curley took exception to on the ground that Dowling said the property to be taken was worth \$18,000. The Commission declares that such statement was made.

What Dowling did say, the report finds, was that if the land were taken by eminent domain without a previous agreement with the owners the latter might seek redress from a jury and obtain an amount far in excess of the valuation plus 25 p.c., which would be \$11,875, almost equal to the amount which the owners claim the land is worth, \$18,000.

OCT-9-1914

## CURLEY SCORES PORT BOARD AT FISH HEARING

Mayor James M. Curley injected a little action into the hearing before the Public Service Commission on petition of the Boston Fish Market Corp. that the Elevated be ordered to extend its tracks from Summer st. to the Commonwealth fish pier, by delivering a few resounding broadsides into the Board of Port Directors, who were lined up in front of him as guests of the Public Service Commission.

"The situation is absurd," said the Mayor. "Millions of dollars have been spent on the Commonwealth piers and the viaduct, and there has been more quibbling and evading in the expenditure of \$10,000 for tracks to furnish adequate street railway service than there has about the construction of the piers."

"Some agreement should be made with the Elevated whereby this work could be finished before the coming winter."

Edward F. McSweeney, chairman of the Directors of the Port, assured the Mayor and Commission that the present board favored the extension of the street railway to the fish pier and would do everything in its power to bring it about.

John N. Cole of Andover said the most important feature to be considered was the trolley freight business that could be developed. He declared that the interior of New England could use three times as much fish as it does if it could be brought to the interior towns by trolley every day.

The only member of the old board of Port Directors present, Joseph A. Conry, replied to the Mayor's attack. He declared that when the viaduct was built the board was given to understand that the Elevated would make the necessary extension of its lines.

Atty. McInane, representing the Boston Fish Market Corporation, said...

It was finally agreed that the Port Directors, the Fish Corporation and the Elevated Railway Co. get together and attempt to settle the proposition and make a definite agreement without resort to the Public Service Commission, and the hearing was adjourned until Oct. 19.

OCT-16-1914

## MAYOR CONFERS ON WATSON CASE

Mayor Curley will confer with Chief McDonough of the fire department to decide just what action will be taken against Councilman James A. Watson for pulling in an alarm from box 286 on Parker Hill, opposite the Cushing Hospital, on Wednesday afternoon. The Mayor was unwilling to say what would be done in case Watson repeated his act, but hinted that the district attorney might be called into the case.

OCT 16 1914

The point not settled whether there was something that could be called a fire going on at the time Watson pulled the alarm. It has been reported from one source that a small pile of leaves was on fire.

OCT 16 1914

## ROXBURY TO HAVE NEW STREETS

The Street Commissioners have voted to extend Temple st., West Roxbury, from Ivory st. over the railroad tracks to Spring st., and have assessed betterments amounting to \$26,136.82, and awarded damages amounting to \$8893.88. Hill Crest st. will also be laid out from Elgin to Temple sts., with betterments amounting to \$3886 assessed and damages amounting to \$3680 awarded.

OCT-1-1914

## City Hall Notes

A thorough investigation of Deer Island by the Committee on Prisons is planned for the near future. A project that has been under discussion for the improvement of the island for a long time, the matter of filling in the southwest shore between the wharf and Shirley Gut, will be given attention. This would add many acres to the area of the island, and the filling could be procured from dredgings now in process, the material of which is dumped at sea.

Under the law the Committee on Prisons is supposed to inspect the House of Correction twice a year. No earlier official inspection of a thorough nature has been attempted this year.

Attaches of the Mayor's office claim that the movement to land the place on the Licensing Board for William J. Carlin, former treasurer of the Democratic City Committee and a power in City Hall years ago, has been blocked. It is claimed that had not the Mayor issued his manifesto against the nomination Carlin's name would have been sent to the Executive Council a week ago. Now the claim is that the Governor has removed Carlin's name from the list of possibilities.

If Gov. Walsh should now decide to call special elections in the 10th and 11th Congressional districts, these can not be held on the same day as the state election, according to the ruling.

OCT 9 1914

## COMPLIES WITH MAYOR'S ORDER

**Shubert Manager Directs That  
Knees, Hitherto Bare, Shall  
Be Draped.**

As a result of complaints lodged with Mayor Curley by the Watch and Ward Society and after a conference with officers of this organization and the police commissioner, the mayor yesterday sent to the managers of all Boston playhouses a caution against permitting any display of any portion of the human form undraped upon their stage.

Though the mayor did not point to any particular theatre in his order, E. D. Smith, manager of the Shubert Theatre, at once issued a statement which announced that complaints had been lodged against his theatre by the Watch and Ward Society.

He also got into touch with Mayor Curley, and after a conference ordered certain changes made in the costuming of the members of "The Passing Show" company. The mayor, he said, was convinced that other and more radical changes in the program would be superfluous and unwarranted.

Mayor Curley's order to the various theatres did not specify the form of clothing he would insist on, nor did it indicate what kind of costumes he would or would not require. It is understood that no objection was raised to displays of silk-clad legs, but exclusively to non-clad legs.

Manager Smith, in his statement, declared himself "surprised and indignant" that the Watch and Ward Society should have lodged complaints against the show at the Shubert. He characterized the judgment as "warped" and declared that the society took a "very narrow-minded stand on the production."

He defended the character of the play as a "clean show with a clean record" and "not a bare-legged bid for business." The play, he said, "does not want to attain a high tide of prosperity on the murky waters of indecency."

He cited the unanimous approval of the New York press, even of the most straight-laced, of the play during its 29 weeks' run in that city, and defended the bare-kneed costumes of the Gym Girls and the Scotch Lassies as wholly appropriate and natural.

In proof of his contention that the play has been staged with a view to careful artistic detail, not relying on any risqué quality to carry it through, Manager Smith cites the unusual and expensive scenery, of which there are 13 sets, while three would easily suffice for the ordinary musical entertainment.

After paying his compliments to Mayor Curley as a fair-minded executive, Mr. Smith concludes:

"The theatregoers of Boston and the theatre itself have certain personal and property rights which should not be put in jeopardy by these repeated and unjustified attacks upon our large theatrical investments. Seeking for indecency, they are able often to find it where it is never suspected by the public nor intended by the management."

## COUNCIL DELAYS ACTION ON FIRE LADDIES' HEIGHT

**After Long Discussion Is Uncertain as to Right to Fix  
Physical Requirements.**

Postponement of action on the proposed ordinances eliminating height requirements for firemen was the principal business of the three-hour session of the city council yesterday. After lengthy arguments on both sides, the councilmen suddenly discovered they were not certain as to their legal right to determine the physical requirements for firemen. Then, after more long argument, in which Councilmen Walter Ballantyne and Walter L. Collins exchanged opinions as how they would vote in case both made certain concessions, it was finally voted five to four, to defer action to a special meeting at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, with the understanding that Corporation Counsel Sullivan's opinion will be requested in the mean time.

The question of accepting the proposed ordinance was before the council for its first reading, but Councilman Ballantyne found what he called a "mistake" in the arrangement of the two sections of the proposition and had the matter referred to the executive committee. Then, after the wording had been changed, Councilman Collins suggested that the corporation counsel be asked for an opinion. Ballantyne replied that as applications for admission to the fire department must be made this year by Nov. 2, it was only fair to prospective short candidates for admission, to settle the matter of height requirements at once. Councilman Coughthurst urged, nevertheless, that the matter be laid on the table until the next meeting.

### Further Argument.

By a vote of 6 to 3, the redraft of the proposed ordinance was reported back. Then in open session the controversy began again. Councilman Ballantyne urged that many men less than 5 feet 7 inches in height would be welcome additions to the fire department. Councilman Collins disputed this with arguments that he said were advanced when the present ordinance was passed in 1912. Then, he said, fire chiefs of national fame took their stand against admitting men into the fire department who were less than 5 feet 7 inches in height.

Collins then asked Ballantyne if he would vote with him to adjourn to a special meeting Thursday afternoon to give the corporation counsel time to determine the council's legal rights. Ballantyne agreed to this with the proviso that the hour be set at 11 o'clock in the morning. Councilman Watson then wanted to know if Collins would vote in favor of the ordinance if the corporation counsel ruled that the council had the right to abolish the height requirements. This Collins refused to agree to, but did agree on Ballantyne's 11 o'clock amendment. Then, after William H. Woods declared himself opposed to any postponement, the matter was brought to a vote. Ballantyne, Collins, Coughthurst, Kenny and

## MAYOR SAYS CITY EMPLOYEES MUST PAY RENT

**Orders Tremont Street Work  
Rushed—Refuses Place  
to Eldredge.**

Mayor Curley has taken action on the finance commissioner's report that city employees are being housed in fine residences by requesting his real estate expert, John Beck, to make further investigation and to report on the advisability of setting a rental value on each house.

"The custom of providing residences for certain city employes has been in vogue for more than a quarter of a century," said the mayor, "and is simply one of the old customs that are based on the theory that public property is personal property for those in the employ of the city. Incidentally, this condition is a relic of the times of the larger council, and, of course, must go to the scrap heap. One of the chief reasons against its existence is the bad effect it has upon the discipline of the city employes. Those who are not provided with houses are envious of the others."

"I have asked Mr. Beck to investigate the matter and to report to me a fair rental for these houses. His report should be ready by Wednesday. In a way, though, it is rather difficult to ask rent for buildings on city property."

"Is there any law against it?" the mayor was asked.

"No," he replied, "not that I know of. In the South Boston case it is simply one of a stableman in the city employ occupying four rooms over the stable. And the house connected with the Fairview cemetery is within the cemetery grounds."

### Rushes Work on Tremont Street.

Mayor Curley has ordered Commissioner of Public Works Rourke to have the contractor in charge of the repairing of Tremont street employ day and night shifts in order to have the street ready for traffic as soon as possible. The street was recently torn up to lay a new water main and the asphalt has not been replaced.

The contractor in charge of the work, in explaining the delay, says he encountered several old pipes which were buried under the ground a number of years ago. Heavy concrete tunnels built 20 years ago were found buried under the street, and near School street a large number of upright piles, laid more than 100 years ago, were found. Railroad ties upon which the old horse car ran were also discovered and had to be removed.

The mayor has refused to appoint Edward H. Eldredge to the board of appeals of the building department, as he was one of the five members of the same board dropped last summer. Eldredge was nominated by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and the Boston Real Estate Exchange. Mayor Curley told the exchange that it was

Miscellaneous Business.

**Miscellaneous Business.**

Councilman Kenny, on the matter of granting permission for laying a sewer track across city property on Medford street, Charlestown, moved that the councilmen inspect the land next Friday afternoon. His motion was passed. Permission was given the mayor, at the meeting, to sell at public auction the Hyde Park water works machinery which was sold to the town of Hyde Park previous to annexation and has never been in use since annexation. There is now pending in the United States court a suit over the purchase of this plant.

Roxbury Convenience Station.

At the beginning of the meeting traverse jurors for the superior were drawn. Among them was B. Wendell, Jr.

# BOSTON CREDIT MEN PROSPE

**President at Monthly Banquet  
Says Association Is at  
High Water Mark.**

The Boston Credit Men's Association held the first of its monthly banquet and talks at Young's Hotel last night with 150 members present. Mayor Cusley, who was to have made the principal address, on "The Development of Trade Relations Through the East,"

John F. Stevens and Carl Gerstein were appointed by Mayor Curley some time ago. The fifth person to be appointed was to be nominated by the Master Builders' Association. Instead of offering a name, however, the association sent a letter to Mayor Curley in which they protested against the removal of the old board.

A. H. Decatur presided and led the talk of the evening on "Returned Goods." Before opening the subject he said the association was now at the high water mark of membership, having 606 on its active roll. He told the gathering that the next annual convention, which would be the 26th anniversary of the national organization, was to be held in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Slattery spoke on the inadvisability of changing the present charter of the city. He asserted that a larger city council, which would be elected by districts, would be boss-governed, because in all American cities where it had been tried it had given a notorious illustration of political corruption.

Mayor of Richmond Appeals to Mayor Curley.

44-38861-1014

The letter from Mayor Winslow was, "I want to make a suggestion to you and to leave it to your discretion how to bring it to the attention of the people of New England if you think it worth while. The suggestion is this, that your manufacturers use cotton product wherever possible in packing their own products. I know of one firm in Louisville, Ky., which has increased its use of cotton bags \$625 a day. Formerly they were using \$130,000 worth of cotton goods a year in the packing of their products. Now they are using at the rate of \$387,500 worth. There are many things not now packed in cotton that can be so packed which would save our

# EVILS OF LARGE CITY COUNCIL

His statements enumerated the evil which he had observed in his experience in a large council and an explanation of how the present small council has worked for the best interests of the whole city, at the same time striving for economy. "The only purpose served by a large city council," he said, "is that of providing eight positions at \$1200 a year and the creation of a resulting burden, 100 times greater than the aggregate salaries paid, to be borne by the entire people."

### How Old System Worked.

"The result of log-rolling practices by the old district council was made manifest in the large increase of the city's debt. From 1895 to 1909, inclusive, the net city and county debt, inclusive of rapid transit loans, increased \$19,086,000 or at the rate of \$1,312,080 per year. Under the present small council system, from Jan. 31, 1910, to Dec. 31, 1913, the total increases in the net city and county debt, inclusive of rapid transit loans, has been but \$1,086,664, or an annual increase only one-fifth as great as under the larger council system. And this despite the fact that the demand for the expenditure for public purposes during the past four years has increased rather than diminished."

Substantial Benefits

"Under the larger council system it would be impossible to institute advanced reforms because experience shows that public funds would be diverted to private channels, that a few so-called bosses might enjoy luxury at the expense of the toilers.

"Under the present small council system a gas street lighting contract has been adopted which will result in a saving during a 10-year period of approximately \$30,000. An alternative

1914-25-1914  
There is no more humane conditions and a be a system of housing the poor at Long Island. Under a larger system it would be impossible to secure a loan of this magnitude for the reason that political capital would make necessary the frittering away of this money for so-called local improvements neither necessary nor important to the growth of the municipality.

"The Arcadia lodging house fire was a monument to the old system of political pull as against public good. Under the present small council system, with a building commissioner unhampered by political obligations and free to labor for the welfare of the community, every building used for public lodging purposes has been stripped of its cushions, fire escapes have been installed on the outside, the interior has been fire-proofed, a sprinkler system established on every floor, with a sprinkler head over every bed, furnishing needed protection to all of the occupants.

"This work has entailed the expenditure of a vast sum of money, and tremendous pressure has been exercised to prevent a compliance with the law. Under the old system, the evil conditions would have continued without abatement.

#### Public Work Contracts.

"Under the present system contracts for public work are awarded in every case to the lowest responsible bidder and in every case from 5 per cent. to 50 per cent. below the estimate of the department engineers. Under the larger council system public work on our highways, water mains and sewers represented a loss annually as against present day methods and figures of not less than \$500,000.

"Under the present small council system favoritism in the purchase of supplies has been abolished and the practice of purchasing in wholesale quantities at retail prices has been ended. Today it is the custom to purchase all supplies required for a period of 12 months for every department and in each case the award has been made to the lowest responsible bidder, resulting in a saving of approximately \$200,000 on food supplies alone, which, under the old system of a large council, would have found its way to the pockets of favored friends rather than to the public treasury."

A straight line is the shortest distance between two points, and an

ter is not a... Campaigns by the charter association and other bodies have made that clear.

But the haunting fear of the hour is that on election day in the mad rush of hasty voting the referendum provision will be overlooked by many of those who, if their attention was only attracted, would be certain to vote against it.

Any failure to vote against the proposed amendment will be virtually a vote for the change. The ward leaders and their satellites are already stirring the issue and they can depend on their men voting.

#### Voters Must Have Eyes Open.

Continuation of the present system will have to depend largely on the vigilance of the citizens themselves. It will be easy to overlook the referendum, which is to be one of a number, unless it is specially sought for. Even when found there is nothing in the set phrasing in which it is expressed which gives any real hint as to the importance of the change, which its acceptance makes possible, and the dire results certain to follow unless it is rejected.

Its phrasing, in short, rather leads to the impression that it is a routine affair, to be slipped into the ballot.

Here is what the citizens on election day will find on the ticket:

Shall the act passed by the General Court in the year 1914 providing for the election of a city council of 17 members by districts be adopted?

Yet if, through the failure of the indifferent to vote "No," this act is adopted, it will give Boston, financially and politically, a half-century setback.

#### What Adoption Means.

Failure to vote No, or a Yes vote in the box opposite this question on the state ballot will have this effect:

It will abolish the present city council of nine which has been doing most excellent work as a directing board, and will substitute a council of 17.

It will abolish instantly the present right of the citizens to vote for the entire nine city councilmen, and will limit them to a right to vote for the man or men nominated from their particular district.

It will deprive the city of the right to demand that the present city council legislate for the entire city which now exists, as all the men are elected at large, and it will make it impossible to fix responsibility as the men will be only representing districts.

It will reintroduce log rolling and wire pulling and open anew the way for combinations of various sorts for the purpose of looting the city treasury.

#### Only a "Trading" Bill.

This special charter bill represents the crudest attempt at amendment. Mr. Lomasney and Mr. Robinson, who drafted the measure and put it through the Legislature, had no idea that it would pass in the shape it did. It was their first draft on which they expected to trade.

The idea of a bill being passed which would entirely eliminate the system of election at large and substitute a city council to be elected by districts as this provides, did not enter their heads.

During the discussion of the measure Mr. Lomasney himself at various times offered trades by which a certain proportion of the new board was to be elected at large, and a larger proportion by districts. One of the final suggestions was an enlarged board of 15 of which six were to be elected at large and only nine by districts.

But the friends of the charter refused all compromises with the result that the original bill went through. The proposition accordingly is one which Mr. Lomasney himself was ready to agree was had and was open to amendment.

to... for the purpose of preventing discussion. The voters will work ship on the public.

#### How Needy Wards Will Suffer.

Frankly speaking of all the wards in the city needing public improvements, Dorchester, West Roxbury and Hyde Park can be placed first. These wards comprise the new section of the city where streets and sewers and water and lighting extensions are of vital importance.

Under the district system these sections can be practically outvoted nine times out of ten in the city council. The facts can be easily demonstrated.

Ward 21 is to have one member of the council, ward 22 one member, ward 23 one member and ward 24 and Hyde Park, a most unnatural combination, two members. This makes a total of five members in 17, not enough to block a bad appropriation bill which ignores the sections and not enough to make a contest for themselves.

A victory for a charter amendment will simply mark the beginning, and new changes will be proposed at the coming session of the Legislature until the present charter will be only a thing of shreds and tatters.

For this reason, it is believed those who know the value of the present type of city government will rally to its support.

#### Pledges Aid Near 40,000.

Close to 4000 citizens have indicated through the postal card canvass conducted by the Charter Association that they will co-operate in the fight to defeat the proposed amendment. Each citizen who has agreed to serve on the campaign committee organized to defeat the Lomasney charter bill has agreed to enlist 10 of his friends. This means that 40,000 citizens of Boston have signified their intention of going to the polls on election day to register their protest against the acceptance of the bill.

This week 112,000 circulars will be mailed in Boston, one for every citizen, explaining the reasons why he should vote against the proposed change.

The circular presents a convincing argument why the voters should vote "No" on the referendum. Figures contained in the circular show that in 1908-'09, under the old system, \$780,021 was appropriated, as against \$3,557,750 in 1910-11, under the present system.

## VOTERS WARNED TO REJECT THE CHARTER ACT

Close Scrutiny of Ballot Advised  
for Place to Write in

OCT 22 1914

By JAMES C. WHITE.

The indifferent or careless voter is causing the most anxiety to the men desirous of having the present Boston city charter sustained and the enlarged district system substitute defeated at the state election.

# JOURNAL OCT-24-1914

## SNEAK TACTICS BY ELECTION BOARD CHARGED

OCT 29 1914  
Farley Withdraws From the Room During Flynn Case Hearing.

## VERBAL TILT HEARD IN ANNEX CORRIDOR

### Board Rules Flynn's Name Can Remain on the Voting List.

Accusing the Election Board with "sneak tactics," "illegal procedure," "attempted bulldozing" and "demonstrations of bias and prejudice," Attorney James Farley, acting as counsel for Michael J. Flynn, yesterday afternoon refused to remain in the hearing room or allow Flynn to be questioned further on the charges brought by the Election Board personally that Flynn was illegally registered in Ward 8.

Flynn is campaign manager for John H. Farley, Republican and Democratic nominee for the Senate in the third district, and charges that the Election Board did not question his personal standing as a Ward 8 voter until he and Farley had made charges to Mayor Curley asking that the board be removed unless they did certain things which he contends the law demands.

### Has Many Beliefs

The hearing on the Flynn charges was called for the third time yesterday and Flynn reiterated his previous testimony to the effect that he spent the night of March 31 and the morning of April 1 in the Hotel Haymarket. He denied that he did this as a "carpet-bagger" and insisted that his intention was to establish his legal home in Boston before that time and after.

Attorney Farley finally took objection to what he called an "ex-party" examination being conducted by Election Commissioner David B. Shaw in the dual capacity of judge and prosecutor.

### Charges Sneak Tactics

The exchange of words between Shaw and Farley became fast and furious, both men standing on their feet and pounding on the table.

"These are sneak tactics," shouted Farley, "I won't be bulldozed by anyone. I don't want Mr. Shaw to ask me questions. I'll be a gentleman when treated as a gentleman, but this board is not acting gentlemanly."

Farley defied the commissioners to order him out of the hearing and accused them of acting in excess of the limitations of the statute.

## WALSH TELLS OF FIGHT FOR PAID HEALTH EXPERT

OCT 29 1914  
Declares His Appointment of One a Great Reform.

In speeches at Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee, Northampton and Easthampton last night, Governor Walsh told the story of his fight for the appointment of a paid health commissioner under a newly-organized department of health and charged that some of the Republican leaders sought to defeat the reorganization bill in the closing hour of the Legislature.

After reviewing the statistics regarding the deaths from various diseases in the Commonwealth for years and pointing out the inefficiency of the former State board, with the powers conferred upon it, to cope with the problem of public health, the governor said: "I called upon the Legislature in my inaugural for the enactment of legislation to provide for a paid health commissioner with salary and power which would make possible the securing of one of the best health experts in the country as health commissioner."

### Tried to Force Enactment

"This legislation I used every legitimate power of the executive office to force to enactment and I regret to say that some Republican leaders were so blind to the necessities of the situation or so narrow in their partisanship as to attempt to defeat the measure in the closing hours of the legislative session. But despite their efforts the law was placed upon the statute books and I have secured as health commissioner one of the most experienced and best known health authorities in the country, whose study and experience are based upon years of active service, both in the United States and Europe."

OCT 29 1914  
"He is to assume office in a few days, and I shall name the Advisory Council which is to co-operate with him in this, the greatest work to which the agencies of the State can be directed. The commissioner is to give his entire time to the service of the State and is to be armed with authority and charged with the responsibility of providing for a systematic administration of the health laws of the State. Furthermore, the district health officers who shall have charge of the districts into which the State has been divided will be required to give their entire time to the State service and have no other occupation."

### A Great Reform

"Heretofore there has been no requirement as to the amount of time they should devote to this work and the work has been done in connection with private and business activities of the persons appointed to these positions."

"I would be content to rest my whole claim for re-election upon the usefulness and importance of this great reform in our State health administration."

## OCT-21-1914 CITY HALL NOTES

### That Election Department Shake-Up

recently, shook up two persons who made themselves better known to Mayor Curley after the ax had fallen, and as a result they were yesterday reinstated as assistant registrars at a salary of \$1400 a year. The two who have their jobs back are Joseph A. Calkins, Jr., of 1841 Dorchester Avenue, and George H. Norton of 61 Julian Street.

A third appointment was also made yesterday, C. Alford Wilton of 67 Clayton Street being given a similar berth. Wilton and Calkins are Republicans and Norton is a Democrat.

### Hyde Park's New Fire Boxes

OCT 21 1914  
are now assured, as Commissioner Grady yesterday informed Mayor Curley that the famous five old fire alarm bells which Councilman Ballantyne thought had been stolen from city yards had been sold by him to the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company at 14 cents a pound, the total receipts being \$2240.

The agreement under which those bells were to be sold called for the expenditure of the entire sum in Hyde Park for installation of boxes of the new type to replace the old Hyde Park fire alarm system in vogue before annexation.

### The Wendell Phillips Statue

OCT 21 1914  
tangle will be settled this morning in all probability. Mayor Curley yesterday arranged with the heads of the Art Commission and the park and recreation department to meet him in conference in the throne room at City Hall and he does not intend to let either of the department heads go until the affair has been thrashed out and settled one way or another.

### A Little Bluff

was used by Mayor Curley in effecting the signing of a contract with the Eastern Cold Storage Company to furnish steam from its power plant for the heating of Faneuil Hall. The contract with this company which was expiring called for \$4000 a year from the city for this heat, and according to the story told by Mayor Curley yesterday, he threatened to install a municipal heating plant.

As a result the new contract is for \$3000 the first year and \$2000 a year for the next four years, bringing a total saving to the city of a five-year contract of \$3000. The mayor had no intention of installing a heating plant because of the fire risk, which is obviated entirely by the purchase of steam from a distant boiler.

### The Boston Board of Health

is patting itself heartily on the back as the result of receiving a clipping from a St. John, N.B., newspaper showing that nineteen farms in Kings County, N.B., were blacklisted by the St. John Board of Health as far as milk shipments were concerned. The Boston Board of Health last year found Kings County, N.B., milk coming into this city and sent an inspector to St. John to investigate conditions.

The sanitary surroundings of the farms were inconceivable, according to Dr. Muldowney, and when they called the attention of the St. John Board to these facts.

THERE are more than 11,000 male voters in this city. It is the duty of every one who can reach the polls next Tuesday to cast his vote against a larger City Council. It is a matter of deeper, because more direct, importance to the voter than the election of a governor or the choice of a representative in Congress. It is a matter that involves the size of his tax bill, the percentage of his return from tax payments.

In 1909 the people of Boston were called upon to choose between Plan 1 and Plan 2 of the revised city charter. It was the only portion of that important proposition on which they were permitted to make choice. They were permitted to state whether they preferred the present method of electing a mayor and City Council or one that appealed more directly to practical politicians. It called for a large vote and a majority decision, but neither was forthcoming. In that year there were 107,918 names of male voters on the city lists for the State election when the question was submitted. Of that number 39,170 voted for Plan 2, 35,276 voted for Plan 1, and 33,472 did not vote for either. To this day nobody knows which plan was the preference of a majority.

The issue next Tuesday will be between business methods and political methods in municipal affairs, with all the cost to the taxpayers which the latter involve. Can it be true that the voters of Boston are indifferent to a measure which touches their own pocketbooks directly? Can it be true that the politicians are justified in their assertions that they will win the contest because one-third of the voters will be unrecorded? It is up to the electorate.

### INEFFICIENCY—OR WORSE

NOT until within a comparatively short time would it have been possible for any mayor of any city in this Commonwealth to send to the Civil Service Commission such a letter as that which was forwarded this week by the mayor of Somerville and which embodied his views of the remarkable outcome of an attempt to obtain an eligible list of candidates for appointment as sergeants in the police department.

An examination was held last July. Since that time three different markings have been sent to the mayor as a result of one examination, and the result, of course, has had its inevitable effect upon the morale of the department. Policemen who are candidates for promotion insist that, in a remarkable manner, as list succeeded list, one man, backed by politicians whom they name, has mounted from a place where he could not have obtained a sergeantcy to a position which would give him something more than a chance for promotion if the mayor could be prevailed upon to accept the latest markings.

Those three decisions, varying in important details, are based, let it be remembered, on one examination only. They disclose gross inefficiency in the Civil Service Commission's department—or something a great deal worse. They show that the Commission is not doing its duty.

placed upon the governor some time ago to place the commission on a civil service basis. He has not yet done so. Are we gradually getting back to the memorable days when any bogus rating was accepted by the commission from the officials of this city, so long as the rating carried an opportunity to place a political heeler in a municipal department?

OCT - 31 - 1914

### COMING INTO HIS OWN

ATTEMPTS to legislate the short man out of his constitutional rights to a share of the good things in the public service have been successful for years, but it is evident that a change is coming. It has been demonstrated that a man may be a good fireman, even though his stature be nothing to brag of, and when one hears "The Little General" referred to affectionately, he may not know whether Napoleon or John F. Fitzgerald is the subject of reference, but he does know that neither could have entered the Boston fire department under a regulation now annulled.

OCT 31 1914

England has kept out of her military service men who were less than 5 feet 6 inches in height. It is planned now to reduce the limit by three inches. It is very well urged that while a short man can shoot as fast and as accurately as a tall man, he has a positive advantage in being less conspicuous as a target for the enemy. The Japanese are short, and their armies are made up of short men, but it is not necessary to argue that they can fight as well as the tallest of the exhibition soldiers of other nations.

Advocates of the short men for positions in civil and military service say that they eat less than the tall men. That is not always or often true. Short men, as a rule, eat much and have good digestions. It is true that some tall men, thin and hungry looking, eat more than a short man could eat, but they are exceptions. The Fat Men's Club of New England reports that some

NOV - 4 - 1914

### GOVERNOR WALSH'S VICTORY

THE re-election of David I. Walsh as governor of the Commonwealth surprises none who has watched the progress of the campaign. Various reasons may be assigned for his success, and among them is the impression on the part of many independent citizens that he more truly represents the progressive impulse in politics than those who were pitted against him.

One source of triumph was the remarkable platform adopted by the Republicans at the instigation of those who formerly backed the party as a business proposition and who rallied this year to the State convention for the purpose of converting it once more into a quick asset. It was an audacious thing to do, under the circumstances, and nothing could have justified such

NOV 4 1914

JOURNAL - OCT - 30 - 1914

## FIN. COM. PROBING THE SUPPLY DEPT.

OCT 30 1914  
Inquiry Into Deer Island  
Administration Methods  
to Follow  
OCT 30 1914

Secret investigations by the Finance Commission into conditions in the supply department for the city are in progress at present and are to be followed immediately by investigations into the true status of the present administration at Deer Island and in all the hospitals, it was reported at City Hall yesterday afternoon.

Every contract made in the supply department in the past few days is understood to have been submitted to the Finance Commission before passed or accepted. The "Fin. Com." is also said to be investigating two instances in which city employees worked election day in Ward 8 in behalf of the Lomasney candidates.

One of these men, according to assertions in the mayor's office, is Robert McCurdy in the collecting department and the other is a foreman in the public works department, whose defense is said to hinge on his being detailed to a night shift and therefore at liberty to do what he pleases with his time during the day.

McCurdy, according to Mayor Curley's questioning of his brother John, who is city collector, did work, as is charged, at the polls primary day, but was docked for his day's pay because absent from his duties.

Primary day it was reported at City Hall that John Curley had noticed McCurdy about to leave City Hall and when he learned he was going to Ward 8 a bitter exchange of words passed, but the trouble was settled quietly later by docking him for his day's pay. McCurdy and Mayor Curley have been good friends and it was stated by Mayor Curley last evening that if McCurdy was before the "Fin. Com." he would be able to prove a clean bill of health, in all probability.

OCT - 30 - 1914

## MORE THAN 500 CITY OFFICIALS AT KEITH'S

Last evening was City Hall night at B. F. Keith's Theatre. Mayor James M. Curley was unable to attend, but his honor sent Daniel J. McDonald, president of the City Council, to represent the city of Boston officially at the performance.

OCT 30 1914  
City Hall night was in the nature of a welcome to Walter Maranville, the shortstop of the Boston Braves, and Ed MacHugh, the well-known Boston entertainer, who are appearing at B. F. Keith's this week. More than 500 City Hall officials and employees, including the heads of the various city departments, were present.

NOV - 4 - 1914

## CITY HALL NOTES

NOV 4 1914  
Mayor Curley

Did not start for Washington at 5 o'clock last night as scheduled. When the first returns began coming in things looked so upset politically that he arranged with Secretary of War Garrison to postpone the hearing at Washington from forenoon until afternoon. This hearing is on the high pressure pumping station back of the South Station, and Commissioner of Public Works Rourke and Renton Whidden of the Chamber of Commerce waited over with the mayor.

Even the government officials at Washington could appreciate the feelings of Boston's mayor as returns were coming into the Throne Room on the Walsh and enlarged council fights.

### The Aldermanic Chamber

Was in full blast early with returns on the city's gubernatorial vote being read and totaled on the big blackboard. The City Council arranged for this by special appropriation from the reserve fund, and at 8 o'clock no one had seen a member of the council to find out just what his emotions were.

The lights on the platform desk were not shaded and were so dazzling that it was hard to read the blackboard from almost any spot in the chamber.

### Institutions Employees

of the city at Deer, Long and Rainsford Islands who wanted to vote were brought up the harbor on three of the city boats, two round trips being made and 175 additional votes made possible.

It was a good day for a sail and many a man came up to vote who didn't care much about anything on the entire ballot.

NOV 4 1914

### City Hospital Fire Possibilities

are again being brought up at City Hall and as a result Mayor Curley and Public Works Commissioner Rourke are completing plans for the extension of the high pressure service directly into the hospital grounds. The gravest fears for the City Hospital are for a fire in the wooden dome of the administration building which might throw embers onto every building in the hospital grounds.

In addition to the high pressure, a water curtain is planned for the dome and a sprinkler system for every part of each building.

### More Public Markets

now seem a certainty. Councilman Coleman yesterday informed Mayor Curley that the Elevated Company has expressed a willingness to allow the city to use the land at the corner of Lowell and Brighton streets in the West End for a municipal market.

Dorchester is slated for a market, to be used by the South Shore farmers and the proposed location is either the Gibson street city yard or the play ground near Field's Corner car barn.

OCT - 31 - 1914

## CITY HALL NOTES

"Walsh by 50,000"

is Mayor Curley's personal prediction. He had a long conference with Governor Walsh yesterday and explained to him that he was intending to confine himself until election in Boston for the joint purpose of swinging the city alik for the small charter and the Democratic State ticket. He had on his desk at City Hall yesterday afternoon the latest cartoon issued by the Good Government publicity experts and noted with regret that Martin Lomasney was the central factor in the cartoon.

The mayor has been elated over the quietness in Martin's domains on the charter issue and hoped "matters would be allowed to rest," although he is personally aware that Lomasney will swing Ward 8 for the large council for appearance sake if nothing else.

### Superintendent Louis K. Rourke

of the Public Works Department made public yesterday more of his plans for public development and improvement during the winter that will aid in furnishing employment to the needy. The latest project is the replacing of the old plank sewers that are now crumbling away with concrete conduits that will last for centuries.

These sewers are four feet square and constructed of three-inch planks and extend toward the waterfront from Post-office square. There have been many complaints during the past two years concerning the wooden sewers from the big office building janitors because they "back up" during flood tides.

OCT 31 1914

### Dr. William J. Curry

was yesterday appointed assistant resident physician at Long Island at a salary of \$1000 by Mayor Curley. Dr. Curry has been drawing \$1200 in the past while in temporary charge of the drug department for the island hospitals, but yesterday's rating is really an advancement because it includes home and living expenses, as is the necessary hospital custom.

Mayor Curley gave as his reason for the appointment his desire to obviate any possible loss of life among those at the hospital because of the unavoidable absence of the two permanent physicians.

### Building Com'r O'Hearn

will next week wipe out fifteen more of Boston's old buildings, this making a total of eighty in a few months.

"Eighty more will go within the next few months," he said yesterday, "and the surprising feature of this work is the willingness of the average property owner to waive his legal rights to oppose the demolition after it has been pointed out to him that a new structure will in the end bring him a better and more honorable return on the investment."

### Mayor Curley

last evening received a personal appeal for aid in raising funds to aid the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris in the form of a letter from the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

"Many uniformed soldiers are helping in the work."

## CITY HALL NOTES

**The Democratic State Ticket**  
could not defeat itself if it wished, according to Mayor Curley. "Wherever I have been in the State during the past two weeks I have found the Democratic support not only gratifying in numbers, but enthusiastic in support," he said. "As far as the outcome next Tuesday is concerned, I don't feel there is any probability of even a partial Democratic defeat."

## Another Public Market

is being planned, this time for the West End. The agitator in the present instance is William Horton Foster and the proposed location is at Lowell and Brighton streets on land controlled by the Boston Elevated.

The mayor has promised Foster his aid and has also written to a poultry dealer named James C. Farmer of South Newbury, N. H., informing him that he is at liberty to send down weekly shipments of eggs and poultry. Farmer's letter to the mayor wanted information as to whether he was eligible to use the public market because of living in another State, and also whether there would be a good demand for such articles.

## William J. Hennessey

was confirmed by the Civil Service Commission as schoolhouse commissioner at a salary of \$2500 a year late yesterday afternoon. He wasted no time in starting his salary. Just half an hour after the confirmation was received at City Hall Hennessey was in the city clerk's office taking the oath.

He explained to friends that Friday was regarded by him as unlucky, and for this reason he made haste to get to City Hall yesterday before closing time.

## The Wendell Phillips Statue

around which the legal battle waged for so long between the park department and the Art Commission, has at last been paid for.

Mayor Curley yesterday signed an order for \$8000, this being the final payment for the statue, which remained for two years in the Audubon road city stable while the city fathers tried to figure where it would be placed.

## Boston's Theatrical Managers

will all be at City Hall this afternoon to confer with Mayor Curley on what will constitute moral conditions in performances. The mayor wants to obtain their opinions before he sets down any list of rules that will be permanent.

RETIREMENT FOR  
23 CITY LABORERS

OCT 30 1914

Curley Will Replace Infirm  
Men With Six Young

## Laborers.

OCT 30 1914

Mayor Curley signed the retirement papers of twenty-three laborers on half pay yesterday, acting under the new legislative act permitting the retirement of laborers who have served less than twenty-five years in case they are physically incapacitated.

One of the men was stone-blind, a second practically blind, and others so infirm that they will never be able to work again, according to the reports of their physicians.

"Most of them were admitted between fifteen and twenty years ago," said Mayor Curley, "and when they were admitted they were advanced in years and probably should not have been allowed to enter the city service."

"Six young laborers will be taken from the list, and I am convinced that they will do fully as much work as these twenty-three disabled and infirm men have been able to do under the most favorable conditions."

"This will mean a genuine saving to the city, incredible as it sounds, until considered by mathematics. These twenty-three men retired will mean an expense to the city of eleven and one-half active men. I will place six young laborers and the city at the end of a year will have saved from the total the salaries of five and one-half men. This, of course, is based on the belief that six young and powerful men will accomplish more each day than twenty-three disabled men, and I am sure they will."

Curley Refuses Invitation  
of Antis to Speak in  
Mechanics' Bldg.

Mayor Curley is not an anti-suffragist.

To prove this, he has refused to accept the invitation to speak at Mechanics' Building tonight with the "antis."

Yesterday the mayor was questioned by the suffrage leaders as to whether he had "fopped" to the antis, and he promptly dictated a letter to Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association at 553 Boylston street which read:

"Dear Madam—I have not accepted the invitation to appear at the meeting to be held at Mechanics' Building on Friday night in opposition to the equal suffrage movement."

"As a member of the Legislature in 1903, I was one of less than thirty members to vote in favor of equal suffrage and I have never had occasion to change my belief."

"While the termination of the war in Europe will result in disarmament and in the end of warfare between nations as a result of a more general extension of popular government, I am still firmly of the belief that wars will not end or disarmament be possible, even where republics are concerned, until such time as the right to vote is accorded women, since they can be depended upon at all times to be the leaven in behalf of humanity."

ELECTION WARDENS  
TO FACE CHARGES

OCT 30 1914

Two Ward 8 Men Accused  
of Refusing to Accept  
Challenges.

Two election wardens in Ward 8 will today appear before the election commissioners to face charges entered against them by John H. Farley, who lost the Democratic nomination in the third senatorial district in the primaries to Philip McGonagle, the Lonsaney candidate.

The first hearing will be that of Henry I. Gray, a Democrat, who is warden in precinct 4, and whose dismissal has been asked on charges that he refused to accept challenges made by Farley men and made threats that affected and intimidated voters. This is scheduled for 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The other hearing will be at 8.30 this evening, when Hammond T. Fletcher, a Republican, who is warden in precinct 1, will answer to a complaint which asks for his dismissal on charges of refusing to accept challenges, failure to attempt to intercept a man guilty of the larceny of a ballot, and with having a criminal record in the past.

According to Fletcher's friends, the criminal record charge refers to an occurrence dating back thirty-five years, in which Fletcher figured in a business deal and left the matter in the hands of his attorney. When he returned, it is alleged, he found a record against him and two years ago, according to the story, he was officially pardoned by the State authorities.

EX-SECRETARY TO FITZ  
GIVEN JOB BY CURLEY

OCT 30 1914

David H. Noonan, who was at one time secretary to John F. Fitzgerald and who was suspended a month ago from his \$2500 a year berth in the Schoolhouse Department, has been taken care of by Mayor Curley after serving a "political penance."

Noonan today will take a job in the office of the Board of Street Commissioners at \$1200 a year. When he reports five others will also report for jobs at the same salary, only one being a new appointee, however.

The new man is Michael B. Kenney, who will serve as a constable, the mayor contending that it is really an economy for the city to have a salaried constable. Myer Daniels, John W. Frazer and Charles E. McNulty are transferred from the Public Works Department and Peter J. Connelly from the Collecting Department.

# ANTI-LOMASNEY MAN IS BEATEN

Set Upon by Gang After Farley  
Rally in Wardroom of  
Ward 8.

A man supposed to be George Foster of 39 Allen street, West end, was so severely beaten that he was given medical treatment last night following a rally in the wardroom in ward 8, held in behalf of John H. Farley, candidate for the Senate.

The man's impulsive shout of "That's right" when a supporter of Martin M. Lomasney made a slip of the tongue and denounced the Mahatma instead of Farley, as he intended, was responsible for all the trouble, which for a time assumed the proportions of a small riot.

Farley had finished and had invited remarks from the opposition. A Lomasney supporter in the audience rose with the words, "We've had enough of Lomasney," and before he could correct himself and say "Farley" instead of "Lomasney," the Farley adherent had emitted his shout.

Three of the audience pitched into the shouter, and they in turn were attacked by about eight of the other partisans. The shouter took to his heels and ran to the door, but returned in a moment with the declaration that a mob was waiting outside to "get him."

The tempest in a teapot was quelled in a moment, but at the conclusion of the rally the hall was cleared and the impetuous shouter, willy-nilly, had to go outside. There he was set on, and, according to witnesses, who, however, carefully withheld their names, was badly beaten.

The police of the Joy street station, in which division ward 8 lies, professed the deepest ignorance of the occurrence, which, however, was about the sole topic of conversation in the various clubs in the district.

Police headquarters gave out the information that a call had been received saying there was a riot in the wardroom, that station 3 had been notified, and that a man had been sent down, "arriving too late."

After his assailants left him, Foster managed to make his way to a drug store, where he was treated for cuts and bruises about the face and bruises all over the body. Foster has been a voter in ward 8 for the past 15 years.

## ELECTION BOARD TO HEAR WARD 8 CHARGES TODAY

Wardens in Two Precincts Are Accused by Voters.

Two hearings are to be held before the city election commissioners today on charges of unfairness and intimidation made by Michael J. Flynn and John H. Farley against two precinct officers of ward 8. Although Farley and Flynn have made many oral and written charges, varying from illegal registration to incompetency of the election commissioners, these are the first to be

taken seriously by the commissioners. Flynn has been cleared by the commissioners of the charge he was not legally registered in the ward.

The first hearing is to be at 2 o'clock on complaints made against Henry R. Gray, in charge of the precinct 4 booth in ward 8. Farley and Flynn allege that Gray "is unfair and biased, that he refused to follow the instructions of the board regarding the conduct of elections, to wit, that he refused to recognize challenges placed before him in a legal manner at the last primary and that he threatened citizens of ward 8 on Sept. 22 for the purpose of intimidating the citizens of the ward."

The other hearing is to be at 8 o'clock tonight on complaints made against Hammond T. Fletcher, warden of the precinct 1 voting booth in ward 8. The charge is "That Mr. Fletcher is unfair and biased; that he refused to follow the instructions of the board by refusing to recognize challenges placed before him in a legal manner and refused to attempt to intercept a person who was accused of larceny of a ballot; and that Mr. Fletcher is a person with a criminal record."

It has been learned that this last charge refers to an offense which Mr. Fletcher committed 35 years ago. A few years after his arrest he was pardoned.

Besides Farley and Flynn others who signed the petition for the hearings are Max Rabinowitz, Philip Sedlow, Robert B. Farley and John T. Gibbons.

OCT 23 1914

## CURLEY CLUB OPPOSES INCREASED CITY COUNCIL

Two hundred members of the Curley Club, at a meeting in Columbia Hall, 3741 Washington street, last night, went on record as opposed to the plan to enlarge the city council from nine to 17 members.

Two other references that are to be voted on—the proposal to give city laborers a two weeks' vacation each year, and to allow state employees a Saturday half holiday—were favored by the organization's members.

Two speakers of the evening were Rep. William N. McMorro, who is a candidate for re-election to the House, and Charles S. Lawlor, candidate for the Senate.

OCT 30 1914

## CITY WILL HAVE TWO NEW BACTERIOLOGISTS

Two more bacteriologists at \$1425 a year are to be appointed to the health department to insure further control of infectious diseases, particularly those affecting children. This the mayor announced last night after consultation with Chairman Francis X. Mahoney of the board of health. There are three bacteriologists in the department who make an average of 150 examinations a week for diagnosis.

# PORT DIRECTORS REJECT PLANS FOR NEW PIER

The new board of Boston port directors, of which Edward F. McSweeney is chairman, made its bow to the Governor and Executive council yesterday with a recommendation that the plans for building a new Cunard steamship pier in East Boston be abandoned, and that instead a new freight pier be erected in such a way that passenger accommodations can be added if required.

The report of the board is the result of an order of the Executive council adopted Sept. 17 calling for an investigation and report on a contract for the Cunard pier which had been awarded by the old board to the Woodbury & Leighton Co.

The New board finds that it is physically impossible to furnish the Cunard people with the sort of a pier and berthing conditions which they require, and that the officials of that company are anxious to be pier free so they can move to South Boston if they consider it desirable.

In short the board finds that plans were under way to construct a pier for a special tenant, who at the time had not formally assented to the arrangement.

"The records show," the board says, "that while a lease regulating the use of the pier was, about Feb. 1, 1914, tentatively drawn by the port directors it was never submitted to the Cunard company for its consideration."

"That as late as May 20, 1914, the Cunard company was objecting in writing to the accommodations to be furnished by this pier. The Cunard line now desires the right at any time, if a pier was built for them in East Boston and it became possible for them to secure a pier in South Boston, to abandon the East Boston location, which would leave this pier without a tenant."

"The directors find, therefore, that the pier for the construction of which the former board recommended a contract with Woodbury & Leighton was a structure designed for the Cunard Steamship Company as a probable tenant, which company, at the time the contract was awarded, had not agreed with the old port board as to the details of the structure planned and which the company, for the various reasons stated, might not accept."

"In the event that the council should not approve the contract with Woodbury & Leighton, the directors propose to proceed forthwith with the development of plans for a pier on the same site with a one-story superstructure equipped primarily for the handling of freight, but which can, if the need is shown, by the addition of a second story, be made into a pier capable of accommodating passenger traffic."

Such plans are estimated to require for a complete structure on the line indicated the expenditure of \$125,000 less than the plans under consideration."

# M'CALL ASSERTS DEMOCRATS USE UNFAIR TACTICS

OCT 30 1914

Says They Are Trying to  
Stir Up Fight Between  
Him and Walker.

SAYS THEY HOPE  
TO DIVERT VOTES

Ridicules Boynton's "Gen-  
eral Welfare" Meth-  
ods.

Samuel W. McCall, Republican candi-  
date for governor, in speeches at Lynn,  
Malden and Chelsea last night accused  
the Democrats of trying to stimulate a  
controversy between himself and the  
Progressive candidate for governor, in  
the hope that by so doing they would  
divert enough votes to insure the re-  
election of Governor Walsh.

"That either Mr. Walsh or I will be  
elected," said Mr. McCall, "is the only  
result within the realm of possibility. I  
believe the chances favor my election.  
But Mr. Walsh's election can be brought  
about either by voting directly for him  
or by a sufficient number voting for  
a third candidate to leave Mr. Walsh  
with a plurality."

Mr. McCall also criticized Attorney  
General Boynton's assertion that the  
Haverhill gas suit of the Commonwealth  
was brought to a speedy conclusion  
shortly after his assumption of the of-  
fice.

OCT 30 1914

Swift Concluded Case

"The fact is," said the Republican  
gubernatorial candidate, "this case, be-  
gun before Mr. Boynton took office, had  
so far advanced under the administra-  
tion of Attorney General Swift that the  
latter gentleman was employed by Mr.  
Boynton to take the last steps in the  
case. Mr. Swift did so successfully and  
was paid \$6000 as special counsel for the  
Commonwealth."

"The decision which Mr. Boynton ren-  
dered upon the constitutionality of an  
appropriation for the relief of Salem is  
particularly amusing."

"An assistant attorney general on Oct.  
26 said that some other lawyer than the  
attorney general, unnamed, would have  
decided differently. There is little diffi-  
culty in creating an admirable record in  
this fashion. An official has only to  
compare one of his decisions with some  
other decision, which was never ren-  
dered and which exists only in his imagi-  
nation, and his superiority is thus  
established."

## Welfare and Law

"It was declared that this opinion of  
Mr. Boynton's is of like character with  
all his opinions. That assistant is quoted  
as saying: 'The attorney general has re-  
fused to be guided by technicalities  
when the welfare of the people has been  
at stake.'"

"The old-fashioned idea was the at-  
torney general was the law officer of  
the government and was not its general  
welfare department. It has been sup-  
posed that one duty of that officer was  
to inform the other departments of the  
government what the law was, and not  
to make up his own mind what the peo-  
ple wanted and give law accordingly."

"If that is the sort of an administra-  
tion of the law department of the Com-  
monwealth that we are now having,  
then there certainly should be a  
change."

## Addresses Harvard Men

At Harvard University yesterday af-  
ternoon, Mr. McCall addressed a gath-  
ering of students and discussed the need  
of men in public life at the present time  
who will not be content to rule in accord-  
ance with the direction the political tide  
is flowing, but who will look beyond  
questions of political expediency, study  
public problems and dare to express  
their real conclusions.

There was blood spilled, however.  
So much of it, in fact, that one excited  
individual rushed out into the street  
shouting "murder." From out of the  
crowd one alleged Hendricks Club  
henchman, whose nose was badly  
mashed, was seeking to make his way  
to a less conspicuous place.

And instead of politics, old-time chiv-  
alry was the cause of it all.

It all came about like this. Mr. Farley  
and his supporters had been whooping  
it up in good old campaign style and  
the audience was just beginning to find  
out what it was all about, when there  
were several new arrivals. It is said  
that shortly before that they had been  
feeling for the brass rail beneath a  
mahogany counter. They, too, wanted  
to know what it was all about. They  
asked the speakers. It must have been  
that the answers were not quite satis-  
factory. One of the number wanted  
to know what the matter was with  
Lomasney. Just then the meeting ad-  
journed.

But right here was where the real  
action took place. It is alleged that  
some of the remarks of the late ar-  
rivals were hardly appropriate where  
ladies were present. One of the audi-  
ence, who was accompanied by a  
woman, took exception. There was only  
one blow struck. When the police ar-  
rived on the scene the hall was dark.  
The near-riot was a thing of the past.

# BLOOD IS SPILT AT FARLEY RALLY IN OLD WARD 8

OCT 30 1914

Chivalry Causes Near-Riot  
in Blossom Street  
Wardroom.

HENDRICKS CLUB MEN  
ACCUSED OF TROUBLE

Said to Have Come to Rival  
Meeting Looking for  
Trouble.

There were ~~in the making~~ of a real  
riot during a rally in the interest of John  
H. Farley, the Republican and Progres-  
sive party candidate for senator, in the  
Ward 8 wardroom on Blossom street last  
evening, several alleged Hendricks Club  
henchmen figuring in the makings.

That the riot failed to materialize was  
due to the general good nature of the  
crowd and the fact that the meeting was  
ready to adjourn before the aforesaid  
henchmen started to get busy.

# LYNCH OBJECTS TO FINISH IN ANNEX

OCT 30 1914

Building Superintendent  
Says Paint Is Peeling Off  
in Large Flakes.

The refusal by Superintendent of Pub-  
lic Buildings Richard Lynch to transfer  
the final \$5000 payment to Wells Broth-  
ers, the contractors who erected the  
City Hall Annex, resulted in the making  
public unofficially at City Hall of many  
details concerning the alleged condition  
of the newly erected structure on the  
site of the Old Court House.

Lynch asserts that the interior finish-  
ing by Wells Brothers and the sub-  
contractors working for Wells Brothers  
is in deplorable condition and that much  
of the work was improperly done.

He charges that the paint all over the  
interior of the building is peeling off in  
large flakes, that a scrutiny of the paint-  
ing in sections reveals a missing coat,  
and that places have been slighted by  
the contractors in spots where it is not  
immediately apparent.

A number of conferences have been  
held and Lynch at all of these has  
fought steadily to have the work done  
over again, but without success. The  
matter at present is said to be at a  
deadlock and Lynch intends to take the  
matter to court before he will consent  
the payment of the last \$5000 until  
conditions he objects to are reme-  
died, it is reported.

## DECLARES BOARD ABOVE REPROACH

OCT 31 1914

**McSweeney Praises Work  
of Consumptives' Hos-  
pital Trustees.**

Commenting upon his resignation as a member of the trustees of the Boston Consumptives' Hospital, Edward F. McSweeney makes the point that since the trustees were organized eight and one-half years ago, the board has been particularly free from those evils so frequently cropping out in political boards.

Notwithstanding the large amount of construction work that has come under the direction of the trustees, influence has been nil and not even a water boy has been given a job at the suggestion of the members.

In his letter to Mayor Curley Mr. McSweeney says: "It is a moderate statement to say that Boston is in a class by itself in all the cities of the world in its treatment of the consumptive poor. Other cities are doing consumptive work, but in no city is the work systematized and carried out as it is in Boston."

"The Consumptive Hospital department was an important factor in the introduction of medical inspection in the public schools. This work has been well done and its results have introduced into the United States a new era in preventing disease."

"The erection of the Children's Hospital at Mattapan, to which tuberculosis children in the advanced stage, who are shut out of the public schools because of their condition, and who cannot be treated at the homes, are sent, has been one of the greatest things ever accomplished in the history of the campaign against tuberculosis."

## FIN. COM. ASKS \$10,000 FOR PROBE OF SALARIES

The Finance Commission yesterday asked Mayor Curley to include in his next budget an appropriation of \$10,000 in order than an exhaustive investigation into the subject of fair salaries for city and county employees can be made.

The affair started by a request from Mayor Curley suggesting some plan of standardization by which he could anticipate each year what increases in the salaries of various departments should be made. The mayor, according to a statement made last evening, imagined that the Finance Commission would be able to devise some simple but comprehensive plan.

Instead, the Finance Commission informed him that an exhaustive investigation into conditions in salaries in every department should be made and asked for the \$10,000 with which to start it next spring.

## MAY USE TUNNEL TO CHAUNCY ST.

OCT 30 1914

**Temporary Loop May Be  
Put In for South Sta-  
tion Passengers.**

The partly completed Dorchester tunnel may be used within two weeks as far as Chauncy street if the Boston Transit Commission finds its way clear to carry out its intentions as mapped out to Mayor Curley yesterday.

The desire is to permit the Cambridge traffic to be carried as far toward the South Station as Chauncy street instead of stopping at Park street, and to swing around a temporary loop or cross-over switch at this point.

Mayor Curley gave his consent to the Transit Commission to do this, on the ground that it would be a great help to the traveling public in the congested district around Chauncy street, but the Transit Commission later in the day informed the press that there were still technical obstacles in the way legally, although the idea could probably be carried out within a fortnight.

## NEW YORK PLAN IS PICKED AS MODEL

**Declares Council Does Not  
Act as Competent  
Check.**

The reform of the "budget system" of appropriations in Boston, which has been agitated for many months in the City Council, is discussed exhaustively by the Finance Commission in an eleven page report which will be submitted to Mayor Curley this morning.

The recommendations of the commission, which conducted the investigation and analysis at the request of the City Council, are summarized as follows:

### Mayor to Study Needs

"1. That the mayor make a study of the needs of the departments.

"2. That the mayor have an analysis of the estimates made by a competent person, other than a department head.

"3. That the mayor, basing his judgment upon such information, cut or reduce the items of the estimates.

"4. That the mayor shall not make horizontal reductions in the totals of the departmental estimates.

"5. That the mayor, in making his budget recommendations to the City Council, indicate precisely the disallowances and changes he has made in the departmental estimates.

"6. That the mayor in framing the appropriation bill for the year 1915-16 adopt classification titles similar to those of the city of New York, and the City Council, in conformity with this appropriation bill, appropriate the amount of money for each function of the department, item by item.

"7. That the preparation of the budget forms for and the investigation of the requested appropriation of one department of the city be given to the Finance Commission, so that the utility of the scheme for Boston may be demonstrated according to the New York budget system."

### Shortcomings in Boston

The report explains in detail the present budget system in New York, and then recounts the following shortcomings in the Boston system:

"The present budget system of Boston as it is carried out in practice has not sufficient protection against any of the following abuses:

"1. The use of funds for purposes other than those for which they are granted.

"2. The incurring of liabilities in excess of appropriations.

"3. The charging to bond issue of labor and materials employed on maintenance work.

"4. The running of departments at a relatively low rate of expenditure for a considerable portion of the year in order that a part of the annual appropriation may be available for increasing the compensation of favorites just prior to the close of the fiscal year, and making these increases the basis for the next year's allowance.

"5. The running of departments at a relatively high rate of expenditure at the beginning of the year, thereby exhausting appropriations before the year is ended and forcing the transfer of moneys from the reserve fund to meet the unnecessarily created emergency.

"6. The expenditures of year-end balances of appropriations in a wasteful manner, instead of permitting these balances to revert to the treasury.

"7. The consideration by department heads of all funds appropriated to their departments as subjects of unlimited official discretion."

### Council Not a Check

The Fin. Com. analysis in part reads:

"The Finance Commission is of the opinion that the adoption of a budget similar to that of New York may eventually be of advantage to Boston. Its installation, however, in Boston would necessitate many and varied changes in the present budget system. Among these changes would be that of the system of accounting in the city auditor's office, the formation of a bureau of municipal investigation and statistics, the changing of the forms of estimates and various other changes not only far reaching but expensive. The commission believes that the adoption of the New York budget system as a whole for this year would be too sudden and radical.

"The mayor of Boston, under the charter, has the power to follow many of the advantageous features of the New York budget without introducing a new system.

"In view of the fact that the City Council has not before it sufficient information upon which to base its inquiry, it cannot properly exercise the duty imposed upon it by the charter amendments of reducing the items in the mayor's budget. An important purpose of the framers of the charter is thus defeated, for the City Council does not act as a competent check upon the

NOV-3-1914

JOURNAL-OCT-31-1914

# WALSH DEFENDS HIS REPUBLICAN APPOINTMENTS

OCT 31 1914

**Calls on McCall to Pick Out  
Man of Own Party Un-  
fit for Job.**

**SAYS PORT BOARD  
ACTION WAS NEEDED**

**Governor Speaks at Rallies  
in Lawrence, Cambridge  
and Somerville.**

In speeches at Lawrence, Cambridge and Somerville last night Governor Walsh called upon Mr. McCall to tell why he abandoned his attack on the reorganization of the Boston Board of Port Directors, and also to say which of the Republican appointees to the Port Board, the Board of Insanity and the Commission on Economy and Efficiency he will refuse to reappoint if he is elected governor.

Defending the more than 200 appointments he has made since his election, Governor Walsh said:

"This campaign is virtually closed without there having been raised by any candidate of any party the question of the fitness or integrity of any man I have named to public office."

The governor reviewed the legislative experience of Thomas W. White, appointed to the Economy and Efficiency Commission; Charles E. Ward, appointed to the State Board of Insanity, and Lombard Williams, appointed to the Boston Port Board, and asked:

"Will he (McCall) tell the voters of the State which of these men, members of his own political party, is unfitted for the office which he now fills?"

"The terms of Mr. Ward and Mr. Williams will expire next year. Will Mr. McCall tell the voters whether, if elected governor, he would refuse to reappoint them?"

OCT 31 1914

**Asks About Port Board**  
"The only measure," said the governor, "which the Republican candidate for governor has taken occasion to question in his speeches has been the reorganization of the Board of Port Directors of the city of Boston, and he owes to the people of Massachusetts an explanation of his sudden abandonment of that issue."

"In successive speeches at the outset of the campaign he directed his whole attack upon that reorganization and directed the whole force of his intellect and eloquence to convince the electorate that the reorganization was unwise and unwarranted. He suddenly abandoned that line of attack and he

has never even indirectly referred to it since. Will he now be frank with the people and explain the reason for his sudden abandonment of that attack?"

"When I demanded the reorganization of the Board of Port Directors I acted with information and the authority of the facts. His criticism was based upon lack of information and without the authority of the facts."

"Will he now give the voters of the State the information and the sources of the information which made it impossible for him to continue his criticism of my action in that matter?"

"Will he now be as frank as he was unjust in his criticism and admit that the facts as he now knows them compelled a reorganization of that board?"

## Three Republican Appointments

"The Republican candidate for governor took occasion in some of his speeches to criticize the appointment of members of the Legislature to three of the commissions reorganized this year. The only appointments made of members of the Legislature were of Republicans—Thomas W. White of Newton, Lombard Williams of Brookline and Charles E. Ward of Buckland."

"Representative Thomas W. White was a member and chairman of the committee on ways and means, the appropriations committee of the Legislature for several years and was appointed to the commission on economy and efficiency for which he had special fitness."

"Senator Lombard Williams was a member for the past three years of the committee on metropolitan affairs, which dealt with the whole problem of Boston port development, and was appointed to the Board of Port Directors of the City of Boston."

"Senator Charles E. Ward of Buckland was chairman of the ways and means committee in the House and in the Senate, and was appointed with special reference to his ability to deal with the business management of institutions under the direction of the State Board of Insanity."

"Will Mr. McCall tell the voters of the State which of these men, members of his own political party, lacks the experience and training for the positions to which they were appointed?"

## CALLS REPUBLICAN HEADS REACTIONARY

**Asserts Criticisms of His  
Administration Are  
Unfounded.**

Speaking at largely attended rallies at Worcester and Fitchburg last night, Governor Walsh attacked the Republican State platform and called upon the Republican candidates for governor and lieutenant governor to explain to the electorate the policies and principles which make up their party platform.

From the platform in Mechanics Hall, Worcester, where the Republican convention adopted the platform, the governor faced an audience which packed the hall, called attention to the failure of his Republican opponents to refer to the platform, except "with apologies and excuses for its imperfections and omis-

sions," and asked: OCT 30 1914

"Does the Republican party assume that the electorate will be so blinded by petty criticism and puerile comment upon the work of my administration as to be unable to read in every line of that discredited platform the reactionary doctrines, the application of which wrecked the Republican party?"

## Calls Criticism Unfounded

Governor Walsh referred to the criticism and comment on his administration by Republicans as trivial and unfounded, "based upon their mere say-so and unsupported by any definite evidence to entitle them to notice."

"Desperate, indeed," he said, "must be their lack of issues in this campaign when we find their candidates for governor and lieutenant governor repeating the mouthing of a year ago that there is fear that I may be brought under the influence of machine politicians and may be made to do their will. We heard that in the campaign of a year ago, and the ten months of my administration is the best answer to that suggestion. No man, no clique, no corporate interest, has directed or influenced my action, and the voters know this too well to be deceived by partizan prophecies."

## No Time for Standpatism

"Before Mr. McCall talks further about machine political control he should look about over the coterie of reactionary machine politicians who are directing the policies of his campaign and who expect to ride back into power upon his candidacy. I cannot understand how these reactionary leaders should have dared to present to the people of Massachusetts such a set of declarations as their State platform contains. They will learn upon Tuesday next that never more than at this hour was there such an inopportune time to seek to return to standpatism in this Commonwealth."

"The platform contains high sounding periods about the retention of representative government, but is silent as to the party attitude upon the initiative and referendum and the abolition of party enrolment. Their candidate for lieutenant governor has broken the silence to declare against the abolition of party enrolment, which would remove the un-American provision of the present law which requires the voter to surrender his independence in citizenship by adopting a party tag. Does Mr. Cushing's declaration represent the view of his party? Where do the candidates stand upon the initiative and referendum? The people have a right to know."

## "Meaningless Generalities"

"Their platform deals in meaningless generalities in referring to the railroad question as against the definite constructive planks of the Democratic and Progressive parties. What is the attitude of the Republican party and what definite suggestion has it to make as to future railroad management in the Commonwealth? The people have a right to know."

"Their platform contains a general declaration for taxation reform, but is silent as to their party attitude upon the constitutional amendment passed by the present Legislature and to be acted upon by the next Legislature before being submitted to the people. Why is their party silent upon this great issue, so vital to the prosperity of the people of the State? The voters have a right to know."

"The pathos of the situation is that the

JOURNAL - OCT 31 - 1914

# WARD 8 CHARGES WALSH ASSAILS ARE DISMISSED PETTY CRITICISM

OCT 31 1914

**Flynn Cannot Be Found and the  
Other Witnesses Fail to  
Make Good.**

OCT 31 1914

Promised sensations and revelations in the matter of the voting lists of ward 8 failed to materialize last night at the hearing before the election commissioners on charges brought by John H. Farley, a candidate for the Senate, and others, who have been attacking the Lomasney machine.

After some hours of testimony and deliberation the board decided there was no ground for action against Hammond T. Fletcher of 15 Temple street or against Henry R. Gray, warden of precinct 44. The charges were dismissed.

The decision was reached after five of the six complainants in the Fletcher case admitted they had no tangible evidence and after Max Rabinowitz, star witness in the Gray case, failed to recall some material facts. In each case alleged refusal to recognize challenges was the basis of the complaint.

Michael J. Flynn of 127 Causeway street, who has been one of the leaders in the attack on the ward organization, did not appear and could not be found by the complainants. James H. Farley, Jr., a brother of John H. Farley, and his attorney stated he had no satisfactory evidence to present because everything of value in the case was in the possession of Flynn.

A half-hour's delay was granted so that a search might be made for the missing witness, but in the end the petitioners returned to report they had had no success. James H. Farley, Jr., said because of the absence of Flynn he would ask for the discharge of the case. The other complainants, Max Rabinowitz, Philip Sadow, Robert B. Farley, John T. Gibbons and John H. Farley, declined to testify.

In the Gray matter, Max Rabinowitz was unable to recall the names of the two men he said he had challenged at the primaries. He had charged that Gray, as warden, had refused to accept his challenge. Early in the hearing he had read the names from a paper which he later handed to Atty. John J. Higgins, counsel for Gray. When Higgins asked him later to repeat the names, he was unable to do so.

Gray testified there had been no challenge in the case of one of the men mentioned and that in the case of the other the challenge had been so vague he could not determine what man was meant. His testimony was supported by that of two policemen who were assigned to the precinct.

## FOR THE WHOLE COUNCIL

Do not vote away next Tuesday your right to participate in the election of all the members of the municipal council of Boston. Do not vote to have a part in the election of only one or two members from your own ward, under the bill which awaits popular acceptance next Tuesday, in place of your present privilege of voting for all the members who sit in that body. Experience proves that the entire electorate is much more

**Says Only Appointments of Leg-  
islators to Paid Boards Were  
of Republicans.**

Gov. Walsh spoke in Lawrence, Cambridge and Somerville last night. He said in part:

"The only opposition which I have been called upon to contend with in this campaign has been petty criticism and puerile comment upon my administration. Two or three lines of attack have been taken up and as speedily abandoned, but not a voice has been raised against the important reforms in state government placed by my administration upon the statute books.

"The only measure which the Republican candidate for Governor has taken occasion to question has been the reorganization of the board of port directors, and he owes to the people an explanation of his sudden abandonment of that issue.

"When I demanded the reorganization of the board of port directors, I acted with information and the authority of the facts. His criticism was based upon lack of information and without the authority of the facts. Will he give the voters of the state the information and the sources of the information which made it impossible for him to continue his criticism of my action in the matter?"

"Since my induction into office I have made over 200 appointments. This campaign is virtually closed without there having been raised by any candidate of any party the question of fitness or integrity of any man I have named to public office.

"I have set up in this commonwealth for the first time the principle of recognition of the rights of a minority to be represented upon public boards. On the commission on economy and efficiency I named a Democrat, a Progressive and a Republican as the three members. The Republican candidate for Governor took occasion in some of his speeches to criticize the appointment of members of the Legislature to three of the commissions reorganized this year. The only appointments made of members of the Legislature were of Republicans—Thomas W. White of Newton, Lombard Williams of Brookline and Charles E. Ward of Buckland.

"Will Mr. McCall tell the voters of the state which of these men, members of his own political party, lacks the experience and training for the positions to which they were appointed?"

NOV - 29 - 1914

responsive in the case of an unfit aspirant than an individual district, to which the unfit man may have done some service through the log-rolling devices that the council so elected invariably invites.

Vote "no" on the referendum relating to the Boston city council. And be sure to go to the polls to do so. If you are a Boston voter, no matter how indifferent you may be to all the other issues that are at stake,

SEP - 29 - 1914

# ELECTION BOARD PUTS FLYNN IN 8

**Machine's Accuser Wins in Fight  
Regarding His Legal  
Registration.**

OCT 29 1914

After a stormy hearing during which there was a heated exchange of personalities and charges of unfairness, Michael J. Flynn was declared a legal voter of ward 8 by the election commissioners last night.

He has been active in alleging that the regular organization in the ward has been promoting illegal registration, and the charges against him, which were the subject of the hearing, were in the nature of a flank movement.

The decision was reached after a three-hour executive session by the board, which followed the hearing. The finding was issued without comment in a formal statement. Before the board retired to deliberate, Flynn, with his counsel, James Farley, had withdrawn from the room, protesting against the manner in which the case had been conducted.

There is some indication that Frank Seiberlich, the new member of the board, did not concur in the final disposal of the charges, for he stated during the hearing that he had made up his mind that Flynn's name should be removed from the voting list.

Throughout there were frequent clashes between Commissioner David B. Shaw and Farley. For nearly two hours the commissioners had Flynn under cross-examination as to the places where he had lived since last January.

At one point Farley pounded the table before him and waved his fist at Commissioner Shaw. The latter then accused Farley of ungentlemanly conduct, to which he replied with a similar accusation against the commissioners. After a further interchange of argument, during which he talked of "sneak tactics," Farley picked up his hat and left the room with the remark: "I always knew that this board was biased and now I have proof of it."

## MAYOR SENDS CAMPAIGN OFFERING TO TIMILTY

**Believes Chairman Should Handle  
Contributions.**

Mayor Curley, by virtue of his office the Democratic leader of the city, prefers that contributions to the Democratic party be made not through himself, but through Senator James P. Timilty, president of the Democratic city committee. As evidence of his attitude in this respect, he has sent his contribution of \$500 to Senator Timilty.

"I have been asked," he said, "by a number of men desirous of assisting the Democratic party campaign to whom they should make contributions. Personally, it is my purpose to make a contribution to the president of the Democratic city committee of Boston, in order to get the full Democratic vote for the Democratic candidates for the important state offices. I have this day forwarded a check to Senator James P. Timilty, president of the city committee. Any person desiring to assist the Democratic campaign is at liberty to do likewise, as far as I am concerned."

ADVERTISER - N.Y. 1/14  
FROM FARM TO TABLE

In his plan to add the "farm to the table" movement, through the parcel post, Postmaster Murray will find that he has many problems to solve, if the words of those familiar with all the phases of the situation may be taken seriously. Such a movement has been tried. But it has always been found that there was neither an adequate conception of the scheme in the minds of the farmers nor in the minds of the consumers. Consequently the plan has never been successful. The farmers, unless they form associations, have no standard of grading, and they are not familiar with the market prices in the larger centers. As a result, the consumer, buying directly, has frequently paid more than the market price and received an inferior article. Another defect of the system is the fact that goods are shipped prepaid, with no receipt, and no guarantee that the perishable products will reach the consumer before they are spoiled. If the products become too old for table consumption, and the parcel post has caused the delay, the shipper must stand the loss. But these difficulties of transportation could be adjusted if the farmers and consumers would, first of all, form associations and, as members of such, each would accept certain set standards and definitely stated percentages of profit.

FEB - 17 - 1915

## City Hall Notes

When the Board of Appeal organizes for the year there is going to be a fine array of legal talent waiting for a chance to talk before it. Building Commr. O'Hearn's decisions are so drastic that property owners always want to fight them. Without a board of appeal there was no sense in so doing. The Chinese who own the buildings placarded by the Commissioner will be the first heard, probably. Chinatown has always been noted for the prominent and expensive counsel maintained in its behalf. To obviate the protest that is bound to come from residents of Parker Hill against the transfer of the balance of the appropriation for a fire station on the top of the motor apparatus appropriation, it is probable that the Mayor will send to the Council a loan order for a new station.

Although it is the contention of the Mayor and the belief of some of the members of the Council that motor apparatus can protect the hill as well as apparatus stationed on the top, the latter body is unwilling to go against the protest of the residents. It has been demonstrated by many tests that motor apparatus can reach the houses and hospitals on the top of the hill within three minutes.

There does not seem to be much possibility of the city budget reaching the City Council at the next meeting, Monday, unless Mayor Curley does some extraordinary work at the end of this week on the many departments whose estimates are not in. Although there is no disposition on the part of the City Council to hold up matters, it will certainly look into the appropriation for every department at a series of hearings.

That will bring final action well into April. This means a long wait for the city employees to get their 5 p.c. decrease in pay restored.

## COUNCIL ENDORSES MAYOR'S ACTION

Favors His Proposition for Razing  
Old Probate and Erection of  
11-Story Structure on Site

FOR SCHOOL DEPARTMENT  
AND A POLICE STATION

Cost of New Building Estimated at  
About \$300,000, Part of Which  
Will Be Realized From Sale

Mayor Curley's proposition for the razing of the old Probate Building and the erection of an 11-story building for the School Department and Police station in its place, was favorably acted on by the City Council yesterday, also the proposition for the sale of the Police Station 2 property in Court sq.

No upset price has been fixed on the Probate Building, it being recalled that no bidders appeared for the privilege of taking away the old Court House. The auction is set for Thursday at 11 a.m.

The upset price on the police station is \$110,000, but the Mayor told the Council that he hopes \$120,000 to \$125,000 at least will be realized, the buyer also being required to allow the police to occupy the building for a year, which the Mayor estimates as equal to \$600 saved in rent.

The bidder, who has agreed to offer at least \$110,000, intends to put up an eight-story mercantile building, if he acquires the property, so that additional revenue will come to the city from taxes.

The Council are also agreeable to the issue of \$150,000 bonds to cover the cost of the new building on the site of the Probate Building, which Architect H. H. Atwood estimates will cost \$275,000, but which the Mayor thinks may reach nearer \$300,000. It is evident that only \$40,000 of the bonds will have to be used if the old Police Station property brings \$110,000 and if, as planned, the School Department advances 150,000 from their funds.

It is expected that the present quarters of the School Committee on Mason st. will be sold a year hence for \$350,000, but this amount will go into the \$500,000 allowed annually for new school buildings. The only difference will be that only \$150,000 will have to be borrowed.

Mayor Curley said he had virtually been compelled to accede to the Probate building site because O'Hearn would not allow of any but a limited area to be considered. The Mayor spoke of property on Bulfinch, or Howard, or Central sts. which might have been bought cheap.

In reply to further questions, the Mayor said he did not favor the sale of the land occupied by the old Probate building, as it is too valuable for the city's own uses. All the city departments can now be housed in the new building, except the Transit and Finance Commission's, neither of which is under the control of the city, and the law department, which might be housed in old city hall, but is averse to it.

JAN 26 - 1914  
CHILDREN'S MUSEUM STAYS

Mayor Curley Heeds Protests of Boston  
Citizens on Matter

The Children's Museum, located in the Pine Bank building at Jamaica Pond, will not have to move to make room for the Park and Recreation Department.

This decision was reached by Mayor Curley following a protest from representative Boston citizens filed at his office in person. The delegation consisted of School Committee member Joseph Lee, John R. Moors of the Finance Commission, Elizabeth Curley of the School Committee, Councilman-elect Henry Hagan, J. Randolph Coolidge and Della R. Griffin, director of the museum.

They suggested that the museum would undertake to pay a nominal rental besides the charges for telephone, heat, light and janitor service. This pleased the Mayor very much.

He then suggested that he would move the Park and Recreation Department from the Parkman home on Beacon st., which it is proposed to sell, and quarter them in the Refectory Building at Franklin park, the upper stories of which are not used. There is a refreshment parlor in this building which is paying the city \$2000 a year for the privilege, but this only occupies a small amount of space.

The work of the Children's Museum and the benefits accomplished were so well outlined to the Mayor by the delegation that he agreed that their "case was very good."

## BUILDING TRADE IS VERY ACTIVE

Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn, in a report to Mayor Curley yesterday, revealed a period of remarkable activity in the building trade, with the number of building permits and the amount of money being spent well in excess of the figures of last year.

The commissioner likewise reviewed his work under new laws to remove fire hazards.

According to the report, 387 building permits were issued last month against 316 in January last year—an increase of seventy-one.

Thirty-seven of these were for the erection of first and second-class buildings, eighty for third-class structures, and 270 for alterations. Commissioner O'Hearn pointed out that these operations mean work for a large number of men in the near future.

On the financial end, the report states that \$6,360,178 was paid out for buildings completed during the month, as against \$4,751,107 in January of last year.

In discussing his enforcement of the building laws, Commissioner O'Hearn said that forty-four appeals from his orders were pending, but that only forty of these would be pushed.

In enforcing the fire laws, 400 buildings were examined, 140 of them ordered destroyed, and seventy ordered repaired.

## GOVERNOR AND MAYOR

### AT CHARITIES CONFERENCE

Judge Baker Gives Outline of Next Week's Meeting.

Judge Harvey H. Baker of the Boston juvenile court, who is president of the Massachusetts State Conference of Charities, makes this announcement about the annual meeting to be held in Boston, Nov. 10-12:

"Gov. Walsh and Mayor Curley will open the meeting. Immigration is the subject for the opening night, chosen on account of the recent report of our commission on immigration. We don't expect to add to the information given in that report, but we hope to increase public interest a good deal by featuring the immigrant's point of view. That is why we chose for our topic 'As the Immigrant Sees Us.'"

"Mr. Colletti, although favored with a college education, has worked in our mines and on our railroads side by side with his less favored countrymen to fit himself to serve them, as he is now doing in the capacity of executive secretary of the Society for Italian Immigrants in New York."

"Dr. George M. Price, since coming to America, has earned for himself a degree in medicine and is now an official of the joint board of sanitary control of the garment workers and manufacturers of New York."

"Casimir Sienkiewicz is a student at the American International College, Springfield. He is especially familiar with Polish immigration in all its phases."

"The so-called 'widows' pension' law (the law really applies to all mothers with dependent children) has been in operation over a year, and it is time for the people who have been working under it to compare notes. We expect that they will get a great deal of benefit from the morning's discussion."

"Miss Frances Stern, from our state department of labor and industries, will tell what we ought to do for them in their homes to fit them for their work which must now so generally be done outside their homes, and Miss Jean Hamilton of the National League of Women Workers will tell what we ought to do in the way of better chances for recreation. Dr. Walter E. Ferriand of the school for feeble-minded will open the discussion. The question of jail control will be discussed. On good single houses with a low rent and a decent fare Charles D. Maginniss, architect, and Charles Leigue, a builder, will speak."

"The last session, on 'Prenatal Care,' will be presented by Dr. Emmons of Boston and Mrs. West of the Children's Bureau, Washington."

## HAVE THE DEMOCRATS STAYING POWER?

Since the rise of the Republican party in 1860 the Democrats enjoyed two tastes of power, up to the coming of Woodrow Wilson and each for only a single term. Whether he will prove a one-termer too, is likely to be clearly foreshadowed by the balloting on Tuesday, and is, in a broader sense, the greatest question up for decision.

The Republicans exhibit a capacity for staying in power; from Lincoln's election, in 1860, to the success of Grover Cleveland, in 1884, came six Republican administrations, with as many occupants of the White House. The latest period of Republican domination covered sixteen years, divided among McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

Is the present administration destined to stand on the historic page as somewhat accidentally switched in between two periods of Republican ascendancy? Or will it acquire the momentum to keep itself agoing, perhaps starting a new period of ascendancy for the Democracy, such as it enjoyed from the rise of Jackson in 1828—with only two unimportant interruptions—till the coming of the new party of freedom in 1860? Will Woodrow Wilson be one of the "interruptions," or the founder of an era?

It is curious the part which the Democracy has played in the last half-century. It has seemed as if the country were ordinarily and regularly Republican, utilizing the Democracy as a means of punishing its chosen servant for any excesses into which he might fall. And the voters have never inflicted this chastisement for any great length of time. In 1884 Mr. Cleveland carried with him a house of a Democratic majority of 84. Two years later he retained it by a majority of only 11, and a plurality of 15. The second Cleveland administration came into power with majorities in both houses of Congress, but destined to last only two years. A Democratic plurality of 94 gave place at mid-term to a Republican plurality of 142.

Mr. Wilson, our latest Democratic exemplar, came in with a plurality of 147. Will this now undergo a reversal like that of twenty years ago, or a severe cut like that of 1886—both of which foreshadowed with great distinctness the return of the Republicans to power at the next turn of the wheel—or will he hold the Democratic lines so nearly intact as to indicate the continuance of his party in power, his own triumphant re-election, and perhaps the founding of a succession which might include Secretary Bryan in its line? Here is the question paramount, which the Wednesday morning returns ought to go far towards settling.

It is true that the administration is not yet over, that much may happen in the next two years. It is also the case that most of the constructive work of every administration is accomplished in the long session of its first Congress, the record of which goes to the people in mid-term as surely as it can two years later, and that their estimate is not likely greatly to change in the mean time. It

never does. There has been no occasion for being in doubt after the mid-term elections as to the outcome of the presidential battle of any year since the rise of the Republican party. Think of that, if you believe your vote unimportant on Tuesday!

The reaction against the Grant administration in 1874 by which a Democratic majority in the House of 61 came to pass, after an unbroken line of Republican Congresses, dating from the middle of Buchanan's term, distinctly foreshadowed the majorities by which Samuel J. Tilden carried all the doubtful states of the North. In 1882, when the Empire state went Democratic by 192,000 and Massachusetts elected Butler, and most of the other states of the North did something to disclose their restiveness under prevailing conditions, Democratic success in 1884 was about as clearly recorded as by the polling in that memorable year itself. We all saw Taft's defeat of 1912 in the elections of 1910. We saw McKinley elected in the collapse of the Democracy of 1894. Bryan and Free Silver did not bring about its defeat in 1896; it was already defeated by the vote of 1894, on the older issues, of which the tariff was chief, and its sentence of banishment was merely stayed, as it were, to hear the new brief which Mr. Bryan sought to present.

But someone will say that the trouble in reading so much into the returns of next Wednesday morning lies in the present peculiar status of the Progressive party; that it is not dead yet, but probably will be in two years, so that the Democrats might now seem to be founding an era when in reality they were only continuing to profit by a schism destined soon to vanish. Quite true, but—The Republicans were defeated overwhelmingly in 1910, when there was no separate organization of Progressives. The material for Democratic ascendancy, at least for purposes of punishment, was then present and might conceivably remain in existence after the third party organization had gone.

Progressives are, besides, not all tagged to return to the old fold. Not sufficiently attached to it to stay there in 1912 and now, they might continue their estrangement by flocking with the Democrats. Who knows? Every such period of upheaval as this sends many men over from one party to the other, where they often stay for some time. Many Republicans of today date their party status from the Bryan movement of 1896. Mugwumps of 1884, whose Democracy now seems unshakable, are familiar figures among us. So there will doubtless be, after the complete obliteration of the Progressive party, an element which found its way into the Democratic organization by this route in the very period through which we are passing.

Herein lies much of the barometric value of Wednesday's returns. Of course, the Progressive vote will witness a tremendous slump in every state in the Union, but it would be a rash prophet who would compute the extent of their recession as directly applicable to the G. O. P. The rate of Progressive decline, to be disclosed on Wednesday morning, taken in connection with the distribution of the transferred voters, should foreshadow somewhat accurately the more complete movement of the same sort in 1916.

Cont from Page 1

NOV - 1 - 1914

Moreover, have you considered how near is the Presidential election? Just one full calendar year intervenes before the trouble begins. By New Year's of 1916 the presidential battle will be under way. The Republican national committee will have met in Washington to determine the time and place for holding the national convention. The Democrats will have issued their call for a similar committee meeting. The year 1915 thus remains, and that only, before the contest opens over Woodrow Wilson's re-election, and so the possible breaking of a significant tradition.

It is fair to say that Mr. Wilson stands a larger chance of establishing a succession than did Mr. Cleveland in either of his two presidential terms. Mr. Wilson has held his party together far better than did the former Democratic leader. The bye-elections thus far held have been more favorable to him than were corresponding ones twenty and twenty-eight years ago. This does not mean that he has won his battle, or that he will win it, but that the Republicans have a severer sort of competition on their hands, and one to which they might as well adjust themselves.

Hardly secondary to the Progressive movement as a disrupting factor is this European war, no counterpart of which has ever appeared in our politics. We have had wars of our own that have affected our own politics, but an outside struggle of such importance as to be overshadowing in our domestic affairs is nearly unprecedented, at least on anything like the present scale. Such an outside calamity naturally inures to the advantage of the administration that is keeping house at home.

Moreover, the Progressive schism and the war are obscuring the great historic issue by which the Republicans have in the last two occasions got back into power. The Elders remember Mr. Cleveland's message of 1887, devoted exclusively to the tariff. The issue which he thus forced defeated him, even though his party had had no opportunity to exemplify its theories. They had that very chance seven years later, with results that led to their still more crushing rejection. In other words, the tariff has in each of the former Democratic administrations sufficed to give the Republicans back their power, first by the threat of Democratic action, and secondly by its actuality. Today we have had Democratic action, but with results so palpably obscured by international complications as to leave the pending contest in great doubt.

We are thus approaching one of the most interesting mid-term contests of half a century. The corresponding elections in the days of McKinley and Roosevelt were not interesting, because the battle was so one-sided. The tide was then running the Republican way, and everybody understood it. For the last four years the tide has been running in the opposite direction, but the time for its check, by all the historic precedents, has now come. Whether the tradition is to prevail Tuesday's balloting must decide.

## PUBLIC MARKET HITS NEW SNAG

Police Commissioner O'Meara is now involved in the public market problem. The street commissioners notified the mayor yesterday that they have no power to issue free permits for farmers to line up along Castle street to sell their goods, and that appeal would have to be made to the police commissioner. Therefore the mayor is to request Mr. O'Meara this morning to issue the permits, and thus eliminate the latest stumbling block that has come in the way of his public market scheme.

If Mr. O'Meara consents to issue the permits, the farmers will stand on the railroad side of Castle street, between Washington street and Shawmut avenue. Because of this delay the market was not opened yesterday.

## MAYOR TELLS UNEMPLOYED TO SEEK AID FROM STATE

Mayor Curley has put the solution of the unemployed problem up to the Governor. To a delegation of labor men who had visited him at his office yesterday he said the city is doing all it can and that anything additional must come from the state.

The delegation, which consisted of Michael A. Murphy, Ignatius McNulty and Harry P. Jennings, complained to the mayor that more than 1000 teamsters are out of work. The mayor's answer was, "Go to the Governor and ask him to submit an emergency bill for the appropriation of enough money to start work at once on the Old Colony avenue boulevard and on reclaiming the swamp lands of the state. This work alone would keep 2000 men in employment for three months."

NOV - 15 - 1914

## URGE HOME RULE FOR CITY UTILITIES

NOV 15 1914

Mayors Vote for Expert Inquiry  
Into Public Ownership—Cur-  
ley Heads Division.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14—Resolutions bearing on municipal ownership of public utilities were adopted by the conference of American mayors at its closing session in this city today. The resolutions in part follow:

"That no general conclusion be forced upon the abstract question of municipal ownership, but rather we express our judgment to be that municipalities should be given in all instances the requisite power to municipalize public utilities, the expediency of its exercise being at any time and place and with regard to any particular utility a matter for local determination.

"That we make no general determination as between state board and local or home rule regulation of public service corporations. That we do, however, declare that the franchise-making power should in all cases be local; that municipality-owned utilities should be subject to local control only; that in large cities local regulation is plainly to be preferred, and that in all cases the principles of home rule should be preserved by at least leaving it to the people of a city of whatever size to determine whether they desire to act for themselves or to call in a state board, if one exists, either to regulate or to aid the local authorities in regulating privately-owned local utilities.

"That we indorse the idea of the establishment of the utilities bureau as a nation-wide intercity agency for bringing the combined ability and experience of all our cities to the service of each city which may face a public utility problem. Through it we meet the combination of private interests with a combination of public interests, and the specialized and expert ability interests which the private interests thus ass in defence of one another we oppose the skill, experience and resources of the united cities of the country.

"We recommend that the trustees of the bureau proceed to its further organization, outlining a plan by which a support may be assured, and its services made available. In this connection we suggest, for the consideration of the trustees, that an office be provided, records kept, experts be employed, and that cities which can legally do so contribute on some equitable basis to the expense of the bureau in excess of its earning when in the service of cities actually using its facilities for the solution of particular problems." Mayor Curley of Boston was chosen president of the divisional conference on municipal ownership and operation.

JOURNAL - NOV - 2 - 1914

# SAYS COUNCIL OF 17 WON'T BE REPRESENTATIVE

NOV 2 1914  
Corporation Counsel Sullivan Claims New Ward Lines Will Counteract.

## DECLARES LOMASNEY BILL WON'T WORK

General Mix-Up Predicted  
If Charter Amendment  
Should Pass.

Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan has pointed out to the Boston Charter Association what he considers the most serious defect in the bill to increase the membership of the City Council from nine to seventeen, and he claims that even though the voters at tomorrow's election accept the larger council act, the councillors elected under it will not represent their constituencies, because of the revision of ward lines which must be made prior to Jan. 1, 1915.

The bill provides for dividing the city into twelve council districts and the voters may mark for only the candidates within the districts outlined in the bill, defined in accordance with the present ward lines.

According to Corporation Counsel Sullivan, this is the way it will work out.

"The Lomasney bill provides that in the first nine wards and in Ward 12 only four members of the council of seventeen can be elected. In all probability under the redvision, Ward 1 will include old Ward 2, East Boston and part of old Ward 1. Ward 2 will include part of old Ward 1 and all of old Ward 5. Ward 3 will include old Wards 3 and 4. Ward 4 will include old Wards 6 and 8. Ward 5 will be made up of Wards 9 and 12.

"It is evident that after the redistricting the people of old Ward 5, Charlestown, who voted for one of their own citizens, will be represented by a man who lives in East Boston, and the people of old Wards 6, 7 and 8 be represented by a man elected in Charlestown.

"In this manner no district will be represented by the man elected and the voters will lose their right of voting for their district representative."

## Declares Charter Repeal Is Menace to Boston

An appeal to the voters of Boston, urging them to vote against the plan to increase the City Council from nine to seventeen members, has been sent out by Morton Prince, the chairman of the Boston Charter Association. The proposal to increase the council is denounced as reactionary, and its acceptance by the Legislature is said to have been due to "shameless vote-trading," according to the statement, which reads:

"To the voters of Boston:  
"You have been called upon by the Legislature to cast your vote tomorrow either to reject or accept the reactionary so-called Lomasney bill changing your city charter.

"I venture, as chairman of the Charter Association, to warn you that you are confronting a crisis. You are called upon to decide tomorrow whether you will or not give up your present right to vote for every member of the City Council and accept in its place the right to vote for only one (or in some districts two) members. You are called upon to decide whether you wish to restore in principle the old City Council elected by districts, and with it the ward bosses and the log-rolling of expenditures, waste, extravagance and graft which dragged down in the mud the fair name of Boston.

"You should know the method by which this bill was passed by the Legislature. It is notorious. It was passed by the most shameless vote-trading. Even the Speaker of the House himself recently has publicly borne testimony to this fact and denounced it.

"The referendum was attached because some of those who swapped their votes for this bill (in return for votes for their own pet measures) had sufficient conscience left not to do so unless this was done. Thus their consciences were eased. But the politicians behind the bill were crafty. They wrote the referendum in a way to deceive or mislead the voter, hoping not to awaken suspicion of the real effect of the bill. It is not a fair referendum. It was not meant to be fair. The Legislature was asked to make it fair; to let the voter record, as in 1909, his choice of two plans—the present plan or a return to the old plan. The Legislature refused. It was a political trick. It was meant to be a trick.

"And so I venture on the eve of the voting to give a final warning that the government of the city of Boston is in danger from the attack of the local politicians; to remind all those who are opposed to going back to the old conditions that they must go to the polls and vote "No" on this referendum if they wish to save the city.

"MORTON PRINCE, Chairman."

Conditions prevailing in the tenement districts of the North, South and West Ends of Boston are "uncivilized, indecent and unchristian," according to Ralph Cram, chairman of the Boston City Planning Board, who spoke on "Housing Reform" at a meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Progressive Women at Hotel Brunswick yesterday.

"It is criminal and scandalous that a city of the pretensions and history of Boston should allow the disgraceful housing conditions that exist in many parts of the city. Under present conditions men are made galley slaves instead of self-respecting citizens," said the speaker. He told of the work accomplished by the board toward the erection of model tenement houses to correct the present conditions.

A paper on "Conditions in the Slums" was read by Mrs. Rose A. Clark, State organizer of the federation. She told of conditions she discovered in the course of an investigation of the tenement districts of Boston. Although no great slums exist in Boston, she said, conditions in many places require the attention and help of all public-spirited citizens.

Mrs. Anna Tillinghast, president of the federation, presided at the meeting and announced that a school of citizenship will be opened by the club at the next meeting, when Governor Walsh will speak on "What the Government Owes the Citizen." Other men prominent in public life will address future meetings.

OCT - 30 - 1914

## DEER ISLAND BOAT HAS ACCIDENT TO ENGINE OCT 30 1914

The Deer Island boat Monitor, which is operated by the city to carry prisoners back and forth from the House of Correction, was disabled yesterday noon through the snapping of a minor part of her engine.

She was picked up within five minutes and towed to her dock, where she will be laid off for repairs for at least a week.

The authorities immediately started search for a boat to take the place of the Monitor, and finally took the Vigilant from the health branch. The harbor police boats will have to assume the burden of accommodating the local physicians in boarding vessels until the Monitor is able to return to the House of Correction service.

NOV - 2 - 1914

## NEW OPEN-AIR MARKET PLEASES DORCHESTER

Dorchester will have an open-air market like the one recently established by the city at Shawmut avenue and Castle street. The market will be opened Tuesday or Wednesday, as soon as the location, which will be either at Glover's Corner or Field's Corner, is decided.

Many business men of Dorchester favor the Field's Corner location, for the reason that most market teams from Quincy, Weymouth, Braintree, Hyde Park, Dedham, Norwood, Milton, Canton and Stoughton pass that point on the way to Boston.

Dorchester people are much elated over the announcement that they are to have a market, for they anticipate considerable savings of money as a result of the plan.

## KAPS CONDITIONS IN TENEMENTS

Cram Calls Them Uncivilized, Indecent and  
Uncristian.

NOV 4 1914

# LOMASNEY WILL FIGHT HARD FOR LARGER COUNCIL

Rips Off Collar and Necktie  
During Heat of Talk  
to Voters.

IS TO CONFINE HIS  
EFFORTS TO WARD

NOV 2 1914  
Lays Down Law to Hendricks Club Members  
and Attacks "Rebels."

Any political doubts as to the vigor with which Martin Lomasney is to fight for the enlarged council of seventeen with district representation was dissipated yesterday at the historic "Sunday afternoon before election" rally in the Hendricks Club in Ward 8.

Mayor Curley and Lomasney are credited with having a perfect understanding on all things political, and complications were expected because Curley is fighting for the retention of the present City Council of nine elected at large while the council enlargement was the pet legislative project of Lomasney.

## Will Swing Ward 8

If Lomasney can swing Ward 8 for the enlarged council he will do it. He talked for more than an hour yesterday afternoon, finally becoming so impassioned that he tore off collar and necktie, told people who interrupted with applause to "shut up," and when any one arose, they were told to "sit down." There was no "please" attached in either instance.

Lomasney, however, will not go out of Ward 8, to stump. Curley leaders say this is part of the famous "understanding." Lomasney men say it is because it is not the Czar's method to personally carry any fight out of his own ballfield.

The big gun of his advocacy of the council enlargement was fired at yesterday's meeting. He went back in the statutes to May 21, 1884, and quoted details concerning the history of Chapter 350 which was an act providing for election of twelve aldermen by districts, instead of at large, as had been the case before that date.

From the names of those who indorsed and fought for district representation instead of representation at large, Lomasney cited the following: Ex-Governor John Quincy Brackett, Ex-Governor Roger Wolcott, Lamson W. Beard, George A. O. Ernst, Albert T. Whiting, Prentiss Cummings, Charles Carlton Coffin, the historian; Halsey J. Borden and Jesse M. Gove.

## "The Only Just System"

"These men were all in the Legislature at the time," he shouted. "They were great men, dyed-in-the-wool Republicans and the Republicans have just cause to be proud of their records. They fought for district representation and said it was the only just system. And that is just what the present referendum is for. To give Ward 8 and many other districts a personal representative."

He said that the average citizen has not had a fair chance to hear the merits of the proposed enlargement and that much money is being expended fighting it by the persons who predicted that it would never appeal to the public in any form.

The Hendricks Club contained about 325 persons, and they were edified by a detailed recounting of the histories of John Farley, who is running against Philip J. McGonagle for Senate, Michael J. Flynn, Farley's campaign manager, and Max Rabinowitz, who is running as independent for the House against Lomasney and Charles Robinson.

It was one of the most exhaustive recountals of past history that Lomasney and his lieutenants have unbosomed themselves of in years in attacking Ward 8 "rebels," and much laughter came when Lomasney gave the details of the alleged eviction of a candidate for the House from his lodgings in the West End for non-payment of room rent.

Lomasney was preceded by McGonagle and Robinson, and all urged a big assemblage tonight in the ward room to honor Governor Walsh and the Democratic State ticket, all being promised as speakers during the evening.

## Political Rallies for Today and Tonight OCT 30 1914 DEMOCRATIC

Day tour of eighth congressional district by Governor Walsh and Congressman Deitrick, with rallies at Wakefield, Stoneham, Winchester, Arlington, North Cambridge car barns, Harvard square, Central square, Cambridge.

Cambridge (two rallies), Somerville, Brookline, Chelsea—Governor Walsh, Lieutenant Governor Barry, Edward O. Skelton, Frederick W. Mansfield, Thomas J. Boynton.

Quincy (three rallies), Brockton—Thomas L. Walsh, John F. Fitzgerald, Walter H. Creamer, Richard Long, Charles B. Strecker, Henry C. Wilson, Thomas H. McGowan, Charles Proctor.

Tour of thirteenth congressional district—Frank H. Pope, Congressman Mitchell.

## PROGRESSIVE

Tour of Worcester county day and evening by Joseph Walker and the Worcester county candidates.

Newton, Brookline, Dedham—Charles Sumner Bird, James P. Manion, Anna C. M. Tillinghast.

Medford—Arthur N. Holcomb.  
Athol—Frederick Fosdick, Walter F. Foster.

Gloucester—Frederick P. Glazier, Albert Bushnell Hart.

Ayer, Littleton—George Goodwin, John Vaughan.

Scituate, Duxbury—Charles E. Burbank, Lewis J. Johnson, Frederick T. Fuller.

Roxbury Carpet Company (noon meeting), Dudley Street Opera House, Washington and West Newton streets, Massachusetts avenue and Huntington avenue (evening rallies)—Henry Clay Peters.

## REPUBLICAN 1914

Fall River—Henry Cabot Lodge, Samuel W. McCall.

Boston (Copley Square Hotel)—Grafton D. Cushing, Henry C. Atwill, George Holden Tinkham and Representative Channing H. Cox.

Brookline (three rallies)—John W. Weeks, William H. Carter, John H. Sherburne, C. F. Rowley, Guy A. Ham, George H. Ellis, J. Mott Halliwell.

Hyde Park—Harry C. Howard, Elmer A. Stevens, J. F. Lockett.

Wakefield—Grafton D. Cushing, Albert P. Langtry, Frederick W. Dallinger, Col. E. C. Plummer of Bath, Me.

Arlington—Henry C. Atwill, Grafton D. Cushing, Frederick W. Dallinger, Charles L. Burrill.

Andover—Samuel J. Elder, Congressman Rogers, John N. Cole.

Belmont—Frederick W. Dallinger, Nathan A. Tafts, Henry C. Mulligan.

Graniteville, Chelmsford Center and Carlisle—Congressman Rogers.

Franklin—Robert Luce, Louis A. Frothingham.

Melrose—John L. Bates, Grafton D. Cushing, Albert P. Langtry, Edna L. Spencer, James A. Cavanagh.

Blackstone—Congressman Winslow

Brockton—J. F. Cheney, Capt. John Boardman, Dr. Hugo Peterson.

Attleboro—Frank L. Brier.

Medford—R. D. Worcester, Samuel Markell.

Hanover and Hanson—Joseph Walsh, F. N. Alger, M. E. Nash.

Holyoke—Congressman Treadway, Clarence P. Niles, Charles H. Wright, Joseph Lussier.

Marblehead—Congressman Gardner, William H. Lewis, E. F. Merrill, of Skowhegan, Me.

Chicopee—Congressman Gillett, Clarence P. Niles, Charles H. Wright, Joseph Lussier.

JOURNAL - NOV-2-1914

## STANDARDIZING THE CITY'S PAYROLL

The finance commission estimates that it would cost about \$10,000 to investigate the whole question of salaries now paid to the city's employees with a view to standardizing them. But the results, if the experience of other cities can be depended upon, would amply recompense the city for this outlay. Chicago spent more than three times this sum a few years ago and the outcome proved the money to have been an excellent investment. New York City has been carrying through the work of standardizing not only salaries but municipal supplies of all kinds. The work has taken several years and has cost huge sums, although not yet finished. But all the city officials, from Mayor Mitchell down, are agreed that it represents time and money well expended.

Some action along this line is urgently needed in Boston for several reasons. In the first place there is today a considerable diversity in the remuneration of men who do much the same sort of work for the city. Skill and experience have not, in the past, proved to be the only passports to an increase in pay. Simple justice to the city employees demands that those inequalities which owe their origin to political factors alone should be corrected. In the second place the standardization of salaries in different branches of the municipal service would lessen the continual pressure for increases which come upon the mayor and upon the heads of departments from every quarter. Almost any city employee can now justify his request for more pay by showing that someone else gets a higher rate for similar work. If standard salaries for the different grades of service were fixed, this clamor for individual increases would be reduced and the chief executive of the city would be given time for more important things. Finally, something in the way of a graded payroll must be established before any general system of municipal pensions for city employees becomes possible. It was the standardization of salaries in the school and police departments which facilitated the superannuation arrangements there. In the other city departments the same procedure will have to be followed unless the taxpayers are ready to be heavily mulcted in paying pensions to those who have not earned them.

It is to be hoped that Mayor Curley will not balk at the expenditure of a few thousand dollars for this work. The mayor's desire to avoid all outlays which are not imperative is altogether commendable, but this is a case where a very modest appropriation might well turn out to be a good investment.

## CITY'S BUDGET SYSTEM HELD ANTIQUATED

### Finance Commission Would Have Features of New York Plan Adopted Here.

Boston's present budget system is no protection against mismanagement of the city funds, according to the finance commission, and should be replaced by a system based on the same general lines as the New York budget system. No change has been made here in the budget system since it was introduced in 1824, according to the report of the commission made public today. New York, however, changed its system in 1906, states the commission, with the result that it offers valuable suggestions for the improvement of the Boston budget.

The commission does not recommend, however, that the New York system be adopted immediately, but suggests that without making a radical change at once the mayor, under the new charter, may follow many of the advantageous features of the New York budget. The commission recommends, therefore, that the mayor make a study of the needs of the departments, that he have a competent person make an analysis of the annual department estimates, that, acting on the advice of this person, he make reductions in the estimates, that he make these changes known to the city council, that he order the department heads to itemize under approved headings their estimates, and, finally, that the mayor permit the finance commission to make a sample estimate and investigation of the finances of at least one city department.

### Enumerates Chief Faults.

The chief faults which the commission finds with the present system is that its confusion of details makes adequate consideration of the department requests difficult and that it offers no protection against abuses. These abuses, according to the commission, consist chiefly of using funds for purposes other than those for which they were granted; of incurring liabilities in excess of appropriations, and of running the departments at a relatively low rate of expenditure for a considerable portion of the year in order that part of the annual appropriation may be available for increasing the compensation of favorites just prior to the close of the fiscal year. Another abuse is the running of departments at a relatively high rate early in the year, thereby exhausting appropriations before the end of the year, and forcing the transfer of money from the reserve fund to meet the unnecessarily created emergency. Also there are the dangers of wasting the year-end balances of the appropriations instead of permitting them to re-

vert to the treasury, and of expending all the funds appropriated as subjects of unlimited official discretion.

### Present System.

According to the commission the present method of preparing the annual budget in Boston is as follows:

"In the late fall or early winter the mayor's office sends to all departments and branches of the city government receiving money from the city treasury a supply of blank estimate sheets. These forms call for a certain amount of information, but not so specific as is called for in the New York forms.

"These estimate sheets are filled out as best may be by the departments to whose use they seem adapted. Certain departments do not use these forms on the ground that they do not meet their requirements. Once compiled, however, the departmental requests, whether made in the prescribed form or in some other form, are sent, usually in January, to the mayor and, by courtesy, to the finance commission, and are printed in pamphlet form.

"Upon the receipt of the estimates, therefore, it is the mayor's duty to consider the needs of the departments as evidenced by their requests, and to make the budget in accordance with his best judgment. Due consideration of the matter seems never to have been given.

"It has often happened that the mayor has not deemed it necessary to consult the department heads at all with reference to their requests, but has made his horizontal cuts in the most summary fashion.

## CURLEY AND FITZ FOR SAME RALLY

### Dorchester Voters on Tip-Toe to See Expected Meet- ing Tonight.

Dorchester voters, irrespective of political leanings, promise to be at Field's Corner tonight when, at Democratic rallies that are scheduled for about the same time, Mayor Curley and former Mayor Fitzgerald appear on the same platform.

Curley agreed to go on the stump for Gov. Walsh only on the stipulation that his speaking dates should not conflict with those of the former mayor. Tonight's rallies are the first where there has been any overlapping.

From each of the two speakers assurances were received yesterday that they would be on hand in spite of the presence of the other. Much speculation is going on as to whether the meeting can perhaps have been arranged purposely as the first move toward burying the hatchet.

ADVERTISER. NOV-2-1914

# SCORES LOMASNEY AND BOYNTON

EX-CONGRESSMAN McCALL  
PILLORIES HIS OPPONENTS

Turns Light of Publicity on  
Attempt to Capitalize Attitude on  
Railroad Legislation and Salem

Relief Matter. NOV 2 - 1914

Republican victory tomorrow was pre-  
saged by the tremendous enthusiasm at the  
Tremont Temple Saturday night "Gov-  
ernors' Rally," addressed by four former  
Governors—Long, Brackett, Bates and  
Guild, besides the leaders on the State  
ticket.

The speech of S. W. McCall was a master-  
piece. He said in part:—

"His Excellency in his speeches the other  
night did himself little justice in his  
reference to my attitude at Washington  
on railroad regulation. He should fairly  
have stated that I introduced and spoke  
in favor of a bill making the Railroad Com-  
mission a prosecuting instead of a judicial  
body, conferring upon it the amplest  
powers of investigation and authority in  
all cases of unjust rates charged any ship-  
per to proceed in the courts in his interest  
at the expense of the government. If the  
commission had been made a prosecuting  
body some of the operations of the New  
Haven might have been easily discovered  
and prevented. The course of events has  
strikingly justified my method of regula-  
tion and with equal force has shown the  
unwisdom of the other methods.

## Scores Lomasney.

"Mr. Martin Lomasney is a very inter-  
esting as well as an aggressive citizen. He  
is a firm believer in peace after he has the  
other fellow knocked out. He always keeps  
his forces mobilized. He converted his mi-  
nority into a majority upon the Boston  
Charter Bill. He secured the approval of  
the Governor, even when the latter pro-  
tested it was a bad bill. If you do not  
want to be governed by Mr. Martin Lo-  
masney you would better cover him under  
a very comfortable majority and in addi-  
tion put a Republican Governor upon the  
lid.

Atty.-Gen. Boynton Issue. NOV 2 - 1914

"Atty.-Gen. Boynton accuses me of ques-  
tioning the correctness of his opinion on  
the Salem relief bill. Nothing could be  
clearer than that I refrained from express-  
ing any opinion upon it. But the important  
issue raised by him relates to the nature  
of his office, and, indeed, to the nature of  
our government. He is now defending the  
position in which his assistant placed him  
that he is not primarily the law officer of  
the Commonwealth, but that it is for him  
to consider what the majority of the people  
wish when he is asked by the Legislature  
for an opinion as to its constitutional  
power.

"If the test of constitutional power is  
what a majority of the people wish as the  
assistant attorney-general affirms, then I  
submit that the 240 members of the Gen-  
eral Court, directly representing their con-  
stituencies, are in far better position to  
ascertain that wish for themselves than  
is the Attorney-General for them. The  
question put the Attorney-General as the  
chief law officer of the State was whether  
certain proposed legislation was accord-  
ing to the Constitution, which the members  
of the Legislature were sworn to observe.

## Question of Law.

"It was purely a question of law and he  
was without shadow of right to decide it  
upon any other ground. Would he con-

tend that if a law officer of the Common-  
wealth were prosecuting a man whose life  
or liberty were at stake that it would be  
open for him to follow not the law but  
what he believed to be the wishes of a  
majority of the people? The contention of  
the Attorney-General makes kindling wood  
of our whole system. Compared with this,  
the doctrine of the recall of judicial de-  
cisions which I do not accept is a very  
respectable doctrine. That doctrine does  
not proceed upon the theory that a judge  
should attempt to ascertain the wishes of  
a majority of the people.

"It proceeds entirely upon the theory that  
the judge shall try honestly to determine  
what the law is, and then, after a time for  
popular passion to subside and for popular  
reflection, that the people may vote upon  
the decision and decide whether or not it  
shall stand as law. This theory has a very  
clear advantage over Mr. Boynton's con-  
tention. It contemplates an honest, judicial  
opinion in the first instance as to what the  
law is, and then that the people may for  
themselves decide what the law shall be.  
Under Mr. Boynton's contention one At-  
torney-General might decide that popular  
opinion was one way and another At-  
torney-General that it was another way. The  
people would have no chance to vote upon  
it themselves.

## No Justification.

"There can be no justification for the  
theory that questions of law are to be de-  
cided according to the guess of the law  
officers or the courts as to what popular  
opinion is. This is not even good socialism.  
I doubt if it rises to the level even of  
anarchy itself. Let me call attention to  
that noble phrase with which the first part  
of our Constitution concludes: 'To the  
end it may be a government of laws and  
not of men.'

"The men who laid the foundations of  
Massachusetts had bitterly experienced the  
oppression of arbitrary power over both  
their political and their religious beliefs.

"Religious liberty underlay Plym-  
outh Rock itself. The foundation muni-  
ment of all our liberties was that we should  
have a government of law, and not of men.  
That has become the cornerstone, not  
alone of Massachusetts, but of that greater  
Commonwealth which stretches to the Pa-  
cific. It was such a nation as ours that  
John Milton saw in his splendid vision,  
'rousing herself like a strong man after  
sleep and shaking her invincible locks,  
kindling her undazzled eye at the full mid-  
day beam, purging and unscaling her much  
abused sight at the fountain itself of heav-  
enly radiance while the whole herd of tim-  
orous and flocking birds and those that  
love the twilight hover below amazed at  
what she means.'

## Freedom Only Waste Paper.

"Every freedom that we have is only  
waste paper unless it be safeguarded by  
the law. No man, whatever his national-  
ity or creed, whether he be rich or poor,  
can be deprived of his life, liberty or prop-  
erty without due process of law.

"This little Commonwealth, sea-girt and  
hill-crowned, coursed over by noble rivers,  
with a people so ingenious that they have  
wrung an amazing prosperity out of a  
stormy sea and an infertile soil, has touched  
the imaginations of all civilized peoples.  
She has a proud pre-eminence among all  
states and nations for her devotion to free-  
dom under law. Let us maintain her in  
that proud station. If we shall weakly  
give it up her chiefest glory will be gone."

# PREDICTS DEFEAT OF CHARTER MOVE

Mayor Curley Declares Voters Will  
Down Referendum Proposition by  
19,000 Votes. NOV 3 1914  
The voters of Boston will turn down the

referendum for an enlarged City Council  
by 10,000 votes, Mayor Curley declares.  
After a tour of the city the Mayor is thor-  
oughly convinced that the present Council  
will be maintained through the inactivity  
of the supporters of the Lomasney amend-  
ment.

When all the politicians were out "plug-  
ging," as the Mayor expressed it, in 1909  
for the plan 1 charter, it was defeated by  
2000 votes. Now, with all the politicians  
split, he cannot see how the change can be  
effected. His own Ward 17, the Mayor said,  
will offset Ward 8. Then there is the  
strong Good Government vote. This asso-  
ciation has been carrying on a great cam-  
paign, according to the Mayor.

None of the politicians has been out in  
the open for the change, the Mayor said.

# NOV-3-1914. MAYOR GIVES FREE HAND TO THE HEALTH BOARD

May Spend Any Amount of Money to  
Prevent Winter Epidemic Among  
School Children. NOV 3 1914

Mayor Curley has given the Health De-  
partment carte blanche to spend any  
amount of money to prevent an epidemic  
amongst the children of the city of the  
diseases common to the winter "time.

"Every winter," the Mayor said, "sees an  
epidemic amongst the children of some one  
of the diseases peculiar to childhood, and  
sometimes as many as 50 children die."

To obviate this the Mayor called up Dr.  
Mahoney of the Health Commission and  
told him that he had his permission to  
spend all the money necessary for preven-  
tative measures. In other years the epi-  
demics have been traced to impure milk,  
improper sanitation, or carelessness of the  
school physicians.

This year the last cause has been ef-  
fectually prevented by ordering the school  
physicians to visit the home of any child  
absent more than three days. An epidemic  
in past years has cost the city approx-  
imately \$30,000.

The Health Commission has officially  
denied in a public statement that there is  
at present any outbreak or epidemic of a  
communicable disease in this city. The  
extraordinary number of inquiries made at  
the offices of the Board of Health about  
diphtheria caused this statement to be  
sent out to allay any fears.

There were more cases of diphtheria re-  
ported last week than for the same time  
last year, but this is owing to the rigid  
system of inspection and reporting of all  
diseases of a communicable nature.

# FEB-28-1915 VISITORS TO BE BARRED FROM GOING TO DEER IS.

No more visitors to Deer Island until  
further notice.

Mayor Curley Saturday approved such an  
order issued by Acting Penal Institutions  
Commr. David B. Shaw.

The prime reason for this summary ac-  
tion is found in the fact that the new fed-  
eral law goes into effect March 1, penaliz-  
ing by a maximum fine of \$2000 or maxi-  
mum imprisonment five years, or both, the  
corporation, firm or individual having un-  
lawful possession of such drugs as mor-  
phine, opium, cocaine, heroin, etc.

The Mayor is optimistic of enforcement  
of the new law, and wants to shut off any  
attempt at laying in a supply on the part  
of the prisoners on Deer Island, through  
their friends or otherwise.

In case of sickness or death in the in-  
stitution of course there will be excep-  
tions to the new rule, but otherwise it is  
intended to make it ironclad for at least  
some little time.

# JOURNAL - NOV-4-1914

## DEMOCRATS IN BOSTON KNIFE LT.-GOV. BARRY

NOV 4 1914  
Tremendous Republican Gains  
Capture Two House Seats  
in Ward 21.

Tremendous Republican gains in Boston, due both to the shift of nearly all the Progressive voters back to the Republican party and to the apparent vote of protest against Lieut.-Gov. Barry, cut down Gov. Walsh's lead over the Republican candidate by 3000 votes and Barry's lead over the Republican by 13,000.

These gains also resulted in two Republican representatives being elected from ward 21, Roxbury, where formerly there was one Republican and one Democrat. This ward as well as ward 15, where Barry lives, typified the feeling manifest against the Lieutenant-Governor. Walsh, instead of carrying ward 21 by 553, as he did last year, carried it by 250 votes, and Barry, who carried the ward last year by 300 votes, lost it this year by more than 200 votes to Cushing. In his own ward Barry lost 100 votes on his lead of last year.

The city vote was as follows: Walsh, 10,235; McCall, 25,076, and Walker, 3699; Barry, 45,986; Cushing, 27,030, and Magenis, 4533. These figures show that the Republican gain for both McCall and Cushing over the Republican vote of last year was 90 per cent. The Democratic gain was only 7 per cent. for Walsh and was practically negligible for Barry, who polled only 126 more votes than last year. The Progressive decrease was 80 per cent. for both Walker and Magenis.

### Barry Falls Behind

Further evidence of concerted effort made to knife Barry is shown by the fact that he fell 4100 votes behind his leader, Walsh, where last year he came within 778 votes of Walsh. Cushing, because of his residence in Boston, led McCall here by 1950 votes. Magenis, who received many Democratic votes that went to Barry last year, led his leader, Walker, by 840 votes, or nearly 25 per cent. of Walker's entire vote in the city.

Other results of the Republican gain are a change from Democrat to Republican in the 9th Suffolk senatorial district and in the election of two Republicans and one Democrat in ward 24, where last year there were two Democrats and a Progressive-Republican. The change in the 9th district was due to the reunion of the Progressive and Republican forces on Sanford Bates as their candidate. He defeated Charles S. Lawler by 871 votes. Last year Francis J. Horgan, Democrat, was elected by a plurality of 2137 votes. In ward 23 of the district Bates ran ahead of Lawler by 258 votes, and in ward 24 by 613 votes. The number of voters in this district has increased by 1005 since the last state election.

As a result of the Progressive and Republicans of ward 24 of this district agreeing also on two candidates for representative these two were elected with the single Democrat who held out against the Republican flood. The Democrat, who was running for re-election, Timothy J. Ahern, was defeated by 151 votes. The two Republicans to win are Harrison H. Atwood with 2864 votes and Samuel H. Midram with 2778 votes. The Democrat is Joseph J. Benson with 2870 votes, which is an increase of 450 over the number he received when he ran unsuccessfully last year.

A surprise among the representative contests was a loss of hundreds of voters in the usual lead of the Democratic candidates in the mayor's home, ward 17. John J. Reilly was re-elected by 1300 votes over the Republican, Albert M. Cutter. Last year he was elected by 1800 votes over the Progressive candidate, Joseph Oakham, who has been hailed as a "coming leader" in the ward was elected by 1400 votes, where Michael B. Kenney, who ran last year, was elected by 1500 votes. The chief cause of this was a falling off of 75 per cent. in the Progressive vote, the two Republicans gaining from 150 to 180 votes each.

### Ward 21's Representatives.

In ward 21, which marked the return of the Republican party to power, the vote was as follows: Shirley P. Graves, Republican, 2095; Addison P. Beardsley, Republican, 2064; James T. Kenney, Democrat, 1998, and Chester J. O'Brien, 1749. Kenney, who was running for re-election, gained 100 votes on his vote of last year, and O'Brien, a 21-year-old boy, gained 169 votes on the Democrat who ran last year. These gains, however, were not large enough to offset the 500 votes, which both Republicans gained by the heavy decrease in the Progressive vote.

In ward 2, East Boston, the lead of the two Democrats was cut 200 votes over last year's lead by the return to the Republican party of nearly all the Progressive voters. In ward 3, however, the Democrats gained 200 votes, half of which was due to an increase in registration. In wards 4 and 5 of Charlestown the vote remained practically the same as last year, Edward P. Murphy being re-elected and Michael J. McNamee and John P. Mahoney being elected.

### Senator Timilty Re-elected.

Senator James P. Timilty was re-elected to a fourth term from the 7th Suffolk district against the opposition of James F. Hanley, running as a Democratic Independent, who cut down Timilty's lead of last year by more than 900 votes. Timilty's vote was 4354 and Hanley's 2804. Timilty led by more than 850 votes in his home district, ward 18, but led by only 200 votes in ward 19.

In the 3d Suffolk district, comprising wards 6, 7 and 8, John H. Farley's frequent charges of illegal registration and of colonization had no visible effect upon the vote of his opponent, Senator Philip J. McGonagle, for McGonagle defeated Farley by 556 and added three to his vote of last year. This despite the fact that there are 48 less voters in the district than at the last state election.

One representative was lost by the Republicans in ward 25 because of the activities of a Republican Independent who did not win, but who split the vote sufficiently to permit a Democrat to slide in. The Republican elected was Representative Herbert A. Wilson, who increased his vote of last year by 400 votes. Because of the independent candidate, Frederic E. Dowling, the other Republican, fell short of election by 72 votes, William J. Donahoe, Democrat, winning with a total of 2062.

In ward 8, although the full voting strength turned out to enlarge the council, Martin Lomasney lost 147 on his lead of last year for representative and his running mate, Robert Robinson, lost 23 votes on his last year's lead. Both were elected, however, by their usual

In ward 13 there was a rather close vote on both the Democratic candidates, although they were elected by safe margins. William Manning, Republican, ran 240 votes beyond his vote of last year.

In ward 22 the Republican, George Penshorn, came within 92 votes of over-taking Alfred J. Moore, the Democratic candidate, who ran second. The total Democratic gain in this ward was 181 as compared with 520 for the Republicans.

## NOV-4-1914 ELECTED AS MEMBERS OF 64TH CONGRESS

NOV 4 1914  
Men Chosen from the Various  
States for National House  
of Representatives.

### ALABAMA.

1, Oscar L. Gray; 2, \*S. Hubert Dent, Jr.; 3, Henry B. Steagall; 4, \*Fred L. Blackmon; 5, \*J. Thomas Heflin; 6, W. B. Oliver; 7, \*John L. Burnett; 8, Edward B. Almon; 9, George Huddleston, All Dem.

### ARIZONA.

At large, \*Carl Hayden, Dem.

### ARKANSAS.

1, Thomas H. Cantaway; 2, William A. Oldfield; 3, John N. Tillman; 4, Otis T. Wingo; 5, H. M. Jacoway; 6, Samuel M. Taylor; 7, W. S. Goodwin, all Democrats.

### CONNECTICUT.

1, P. Davis Oakley; 2, Richard P. Freeman; 3, John Q. Tilson; 4, Ebenezer J. Hill; 5, James P. Glynn; all Republicans.

### FLORIDA.

1, \*Stephen M. Sparkman; 2, \*Frank Clark; 3, \*Emmet Wilson; 4, W. J. Sears; all Democrats.

### GEORGIA.

Dist. 1, \*Charles G. Edwards; 2, \*Frank Park; 3, \*C. R. Crisp; 4, \*William C. Adamson; 5, \*William S. Howard; 6, Walter A. Wise; 7, \*Gordon Lee; 8, \*Samuel J. Tribble; 9, \*Thomas M. Bell; 10, Carl Vinson; 11, \*J. R. Walker; 12, \*Dudley M. Hughes—All Democrats.

### ILLINOIS.

2, James R. Mann, Rep.; 3, William W. Wilson, Rep.; 12, Charles E. Fuller, Rep.; 17, John A. Sterling, Rep.; 18, Joseph G. Cannon, Rep.; 19, William B. McKinley, Rep.

### INDIANA.

7, Merrill Moores, Rep.

### IOWA.

4, Gilbert N. Haugen, Rep.; 5, James W. Good, Rep.; 7, Cassius C. Dowell, Rep.; 8, Horace M. Townner, Rep.; 9, William R. Green, Rep.

### KANSAS.

1, D. R. Anthony, Jr., Rep.; 2, W. A. Ayres, Dem.

### KENTUCKY.

1, Alben W. Barkley; 2, David H. Kincheloe; 3, Robert Y. Thomas, Jr.; 4, Ben. Johnson; 5, Swager Sherley; 6, Arthur B. Rouse; 7, J. Campbell Cantrell; 8, Harvey Helm; 9, V. J. Fields; 10, John W. Langley, Rep.; Caleb Powers, Rep.; Emmett Orr.

JOURNAL - NOV-3-1914

# CITY TO DEMOLISH MANY FIRE TRAPS

Ban on Wooden Bleachers at  
Fenway Park and Stadium Also  
Marks Fire Hazard Day.

Building Commissioner O'Hearn is to observe Fire Hazard day tomorrow by tearing down scores of dilapidated buildings in all sections of the city and by notifying the Boston American League baseball management that all wooden bleachers in Fenway Park must be demolished by next year. Mayor Curley's part in the observance is to renew his offer of \$1000 for the capture of a firebug and to announce that a 20-year jail sentence for a single firebug is worth more than 10 pieces of motor fire apparatus.

For several months the building commissioner, with the aid of Fire Commissioner Grady and Chairman Mahoney of the board of health, has been working to lessen the fire hazard of the city. Gov. Walsh's designation of Nov. 9 as Fire Hazard day appealed both to him and to the mayor as a suitable time for giving wide publicity to his work. Therefore, he announced yesterday that several buildings in Dorchester, a nest of shacks between Washington street and Harrison avenue, a group of dilapidated brick buildings near Pleasant street and half a dozen wooden buildings in East Boston and Charlestown would be destroyed on Monday.

At the same time that he is to notify the baseball people he is also to send the same message to Harvard University in regard to the wooden bleachers in the Stadium. "I shall permit the present bleachers to remain until the end of the football season," he said, "but hereafter I shall refuse all requests from Harvard as well as from other places for the construction of wooden bleachers. I think they are forbidden by law for one thing, and for another I know they require too much attention from the building inspectors, who should be free to spend their time in more important work."

When asked why he did not include the Braves' Park in his attack upon bleachers, he said: "Those stands were built before 1907, and therefore are not subject to the acts of 1907. But the Fenway Park bleachers have been built since then, and, I believe, were built without special permit from the building department."

Mayor Curley, in his statement said: "The fire losses in Boston last year amounted to \$4,000,000. So far this year they have amounted to less than \$1,000,000. With the co-operation of the householders and property owners it will be possible to complete the year with the lowest fire loss in 20 years. At a meeting early in the year in the City Hall the fire insurance interests were asked to refuse policies in certain sections of the city. The result of this has been that in the West end there has been a decrease from an average of 25 alarms a week to an average of four a week. The action of the building commissioner in removing fire risks of all kinds in the city and the adoption of motor fire apparatus have tended materially to lessen the fire losses. If the householders will clear their cellars of rubbish it will aid greatly during the next few months to keep the fire loss low."

BOSTON'S UNLEASHED PASSION.

Gov. Walsh, in appointing tomorrow as fire prevention day, refers to the great conflagration that blackened fifty acres of our busiest blocks and at one blow robbed the city of \$75,000,000. He might wisely have recalled the losses earlier still. Boston has long been known around the earth for its repeated furrowings by fire. The young town had hardly built its first few streets before a "great fire," in 1653, swept them bare. In 1676, despite a heavy rain, the citizens saw forty-six of their dwellings burned in four hours. Three years later the town lost almost every night eighty dwellings, seventy warehouses and the vessels that were lying in its dock. Other conflagrations ate out this neighborhood and that, until in 1702 occurred the "seventh great fire." In 1711 a wide blaze destroyed the First Church, the townhouse and about 100 dwellings. In 1760 the inhabitants watched the flames sweep off 349 dwellings, stores and workshops. In 1787 fire devastated the region north of Hollis street. The later conflagrations are better known.

Boston is not accounted a sordid or a stupid town, yet the plain records of its fire losses on the one hand and its building laws on the other prove that it never learned for good the lesson of any one of its eighteen conflagrations.

In the judgment of experts, Boston today is one big museum of metropolitan fire hazards. Read the fire underwriters' publications. Time and again some sweeping fire has roused for us the sympathies of distant cities; four times the extent of the ruin has challenged the courage and resources of our citizens themselves. But Boston is still dangerously tolerant of fire risks and amazingly slow in measure for its own protection. In 1698 Cotton Mather said of the town: "That such a combustible heap of contiguous houses yet stands, it may be called a standing miracle." After a stroll through Dorchester, what would he say today?

## MAYOR TO SUPPLY 482 THANKSGIVING DINNERS

Two Benevolent Citizens Assist in  
Financing Project.

Mayor Curley has received 482 requests for Thanksgiving dinners, as a result of his announcement that he would buy 200 baskets at \$1.88 a basket. Although the mayor declares now that he is unable to provide for any more dinners, he will send a basket to each of the 482 applicants. He says that two Boston citizens, who do not wish their names to be used, have assisted him in caring for the financial problem of supplying the 482 extra baskets.

NOV-3-1914

## MAYOR APPEALS TO HELP OPERA

Performance of "La Traviata"  
at Boston Theatre Is

Cancelled.  
NOV 3 1914

Greatly to the disappointment of the audience that assembled to hear "La Traviata" at the Boston Theatre last night, the performance was cancelled.

The would-be patrons of Boston's latest grand opera project were told by Lindsay Morison that there would be no performance because of circumstances over which the management had no control.

Those present were invited to apply at the box office for a refund of their money, and to watch the daily papers for an announcement of the date of the next performance, which he said, no doubt would take place within a few days.

At City Hall yesterday afternoon it was said Mayor Curley has appealed to the public for subscriptions to guarantee the continuance of the new operatic venture.

"A crisis is at hand," he is quoted as saying. "Either immediate financial aid must be forthcoming or the company must disband throwing out of employment at the beginning of the winter many artists, musicians and employees, a large number of whom live in Boston."

"A number of great civic organizations are already moving in behalf of the company, but this will take many days. The question of opera or no opera for Boston this winter is but a matter of hours. I trust that public-spirited citizens will notify me that they stand ready to come to the rescue and do their share, which in this instance fortunately is not excessive."

NOV-3-1914

## COUNCILMAN BALLANTYNE DECIDES TO RUN AGAIN

Capt. E. H. De Lany, U. S. N., Retired, Enters the Lists.

City Councilman Walter Ballantyne is a candidate for re-election. After many days of dodging questioners who asked him whether or not he would attempt to return to the council at the expiration of his term, he applied yesterday for the necessary nomination papers. His decision to run again, therefore, leaves but one vacancy in the council to be filled by a new man, as Councilman Coulthurst was among the first to file application for papers. The vacancy is to be made by the retirement of Councilman Thomas J. Kenny to private life.

Running against Councilmen Ballantyne and Coulthurst are now 13 other candidates. The last of those to enter the race is Capt. E. H. De Lany, retired, of the United States navy. Capt. De Lany was formerly senior assistant engineer at the navy yard. His last command was the supply ship Culcoo. He was on Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, at the battle of Manila bay. He was retired last July.

NOV-25-1914

AMERICAN - NOV-8-1914

# BOSTON'S EYES ON TROLLEY MERGER

City's Thirty Millions in Subways

Must Be Protected in Consolidation, Says Mayor.

NOV 8 1914

The city of Boston is preparing to take a hand in the controversy over a proposed consolidation of street railways in the Metropolitan District; and a plan to have steam railroads use the street-car tracks for routes from suburb to suburb through the city.

The street railway lines and the steam lines have been heard in the matter by the Public Service Commission. The commission, under direction by the Legislature, is considering the whole traffic situation in the Metropolitan District.

The principal proposals before the commission are for the consolidation of the Bay State and Elevated; the inauguration of three suburb-to-suburb services via bot. steam and electric lines; and the abolition of the flat five-cent fare system in favor of a zone system.

The city of Boston has given notice that it will have something to say when the matter comes up again on Tuesday, November 24, and Mayor Curley today thus stated the city's attitude on the matter.

MUST SATISFY CITY NOV 8 1914

"Boston has more than \$30,000,000 tied up in subway construction today and any plan of street railway consolidation must allow for the conservation of our interests as a municipal corporation before we will give our consent to it.

"Whether or not the hearings now in progress will result in the formulation of a definite consolidation plan is yet to be seen.

"Not only the city but the public service corporations have vital interests at stake.

"Because the matter is still uncertain, I shall withhold judgment until the tentative plan the commission is asked to submit to the Legislature has been definitely drafted.

"In the meantime, the Corporation Counsel will keep in close touch with the situation, ready to take steps to protect the interests of the community in any contingency."

Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan had this to say of the situation:

"No one can say whether the proposed consolidation of the Elevated and Bay State will be beneficial or harmful to the interests of Boston until the actual terms of the proposed consolidation are determined.

"I can conceive of a number of plans under which a consolidation might be effected with results highly beneficial to the citizens as a whole; and on the other hand I can as readily conceive of other plans under which the city and the citizen would suffer.

"In view of these facts, to commit ourselves, for or against consolidation, would be the height of folly. The more intelligent course, and the course I propose to follow, is to wait until the Public Service Commission has drafted its tentative bill for submission to the Legislature, and then, with the full facts before us, prepare to take action."

FIVE MILES FOR FIVE CENTS.

These views will be presented to the Public Service Commission on the 24th, as coming from the city.

Of the various proposals before the commission, the plan for a new fare basis is one of the most vital to the average man. The proposal is to alter the present system and adopt something like the Milwaukee zone system. The Milwaukee zone system of fares is this:

Anywhere within five miles of the centre of the city, the fare is 5 cents. Outside of that circle, the fare increases 2 cents per mile. That is the main principle of the Milwaukee system.

Such an alteration of the present system, it is supposed, would be an inevitable feature of a consolidation. The consolidation plans, it is declared, would be so devised that no heavier burden than at present would be laid upon passengers on the present Elevated system.

On the fare proposition, one of the features of the hearings has been the statement of Counsel F. P. Snow for the Boston Elevated:

"In no event, in my opinion, could a 5-cent fare to Hyde Park be put in operation."

ELEVATED WILLING NOV 8 1914

The Elevated is agreeable to the proposed merger, as is the Bay State. The Boston-Worcester line, however, opposes consolidation on the ground that for their purposes a trackage agreement has all the advantages and none of the disadvantages.

It was Frank Walker, a civil engineer acting for the Bay State road, who suggested the three inter-suburban routes. The proposal is for steam trains to run with electric equipment, utilizing the Cambridge subway, the Elevated system and the East Boston Tunnel for swift transit across the city.

## RECORD CROWD AT PUBLIC MARKET

Thousands Get Sunday Dinners at Reduced Prices—Boys as Expressmen.

NOV 8 1914

The Municipal Market in the South End had its record day yesterday. The largest crowd since the opening visited the market, in the opinion of Patrick Graham, superintendent of Markets of Boston.

Since the free City Market was opened its business has amounted to between \$10,000 and \$15,000, according to Mr. Graham's estimate.

Yesterday the boys and girls came to the assistance of the authorities in their efforts to solve the problem of how to deliver the goods purchased. Children came to market with their parents, the little ones were piled the edibles. Many mothers made use of the baby carriages they wheeled.

Many lads made pin money for themselves by standing around with wheelbarrows and little wagons, many of them made silver pennies.

## John N. Cole May Run for Governor

John N. Cole of Andover, ex-Speaker of the House and now chairman of the Boom Boston Commission, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor next Fall if Samuel McCall decides not to run. He will seek the nomination if Grafton D. Cushing is pushed forward as a candidate.

## TAKE UP SPY ACCUSATION AT WASHINGTON

Adolph J. Post, a cousin of Reinhold Anton Berrenburg, the Boston-born man, held in England as a spy, has received notice from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters that the State Department is working on the case. Similar assurances have come from the office of Mayor Curley.

Berrenburg, who was in Germany when the war began and who made his way, via Paris, to London, was arrested as a spy, but laid claim to American citizenship. He was given until November 20 to prove this citizenship. His relatives here received an appeal from him.

Berrenburg's Boston birth makes him an American citizen.

Berrenburg's relatives here, in view of the fate of Carl Hans Lody who was shot as a spy in the Tower of London, are anxious for assurance of his safety. They feel sure that at worst he will be imprisoned.

Dispatches from England today told of the arrest of another alleged spy with an American passport. He passed under the names of Horst von der Goltz and Bridgman. He had an American agent under

JOURNAL - NOV-3-1914

## Fights for Governor and Congress Are Leading Features of Today's Election

### THREE TOWNS TO DECIDE UPON BECOMING CITIES

NOV 3 1914

State to Ballot on Saturday Half-Holidays for  
Laborers—Boston Votes on  
Council Question.

Massachusetts voters will go to the polls today and elect a governor, a lieutenant governor, secretary of state, State treasurer, State auditor and attorney general.

Voters in the sixteen congressional districts of the State will register their choice among the list of candidates to represent the districts and the State at Washington.

#### 40 STATE SENATORS TO BE CHOSEN

Forty State senators and 240 members of the State House of Representatives will be elected in various legislative districts of the Commonwealth.

##### Eight Councillors

Eight members of the governor's council will be chosen, one from each of the councillor districts.

County officers will be elected in the fourteen counties.

In addition to the election of officers, the people of the whole State will vote on two questions submitted for their ratification by the last Legislature, as follows:

"Shall an act passed by the General Court in the year 1914 to make Saturday a half-holiday, without loss of pay, for laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth and otherwise to regulate their employment, be accepted?"

"Shall the act passed by the General Court in the year 1914, providing for the abolition of party enrolment at primary elections, be accepted?"

Each city and town will decide for itself by ballot whether or not to accept the provisions of an act passed by the last Legislature giving laborers employed by cities and towns an annual vacation of two weeks.

##### Charter Referendum

The all-important referendum question for the voters of Boston to decide will be as to the acceptance of the act passed by the recent Legislature to amend the city charter to provide for

the election of seventeen members of the City Council by districts, instead of having nine members elected at large as at present.

This question will be on the ballot in Boston in the following form:

"Shall the act passed by the General Court in the year 1914, providing for the election of a City Council of seventeen members by districts, be accepted?"

Voters in the towns of Westfield, Revere and Attleboro will decide whether or not to become cities and accept the provisions of charters framed for their acceptance by the last Legislature.

Various minor questions, affecting local communities, will be voted upon in certain sections of the State.

##### Wind Up Campaign

The three leading gubernatorial candidates wound up their campaigns last night, Governor Walsh and the entire Democratic State ticket touring the various wards of Boston, McCall speaking at Lexington and Winchester, the latter his home town, and Walker addressing voters of Lynn and Melrose.

Governor Walsh will go to his home in Clinton early this morning to cast his ballot and will return to Boston about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

McCall will vote in Winchester at 9 o'clock this morning and Walker will be among the early voters in Brookline.

At last night's rallies McCall did not make any set speech, contenting himself with urging his own neighbors and friends to come out and vote the Republican ticket today.

## CURLEY CALLS BIG COUNCIL COSTLY

Mayor, in Final Statement,  
Urges Voters to Reject  
Amendment.

NOV 3 1914

The last gun fired by Mayor Curley in his battle to kill the enlarged City Council referendum was touched off yesterday, when he issued a statement in answer to Daniel J. Kiley, former president of the old Boston Common Council, who cited as reasons for the proposed change the larger membership of surrounding cities.

His statement, in part, read:

"The advantages of the luxury of a larger council is evidenced by a comparison of the tax rate in those cities where it obtains with the tax rate of Boston.

"The city of Woburn, which is mentioned among other cities as a shining example of the value of a larger council, has a tax rate this year of \$26 per \$1000 of valuation, being an increase of \$5.50 over last year.

"The city of Melrose, with a City Council of twenty-one, has this year a tax rate of \$21.70, being an increase of \$1.30 on the \$1000 of valuation over last year.

"The city of Cambridge, with a council of thirty-three, has this year a tax rate of \$21.40, or an increase of \$1 per \$1000 of valuation over last year.

"The city of Somerville, with a council of twenty-one, this year has a tax rate of \$21.10 per \$1000 of valuation, being an increase of \$1.30 over last year.

"The city of Malden, with a City Council of twenty-one, has this year a tax rate of \$20.90 per \$1000 of valuation, being an increase of \$1.70 over last year.

"The city of Medford, with a City Council of twenty-one, has this year a tax rate of \$20.40 per \$1000 of valuation, being an increase of \$1.40 over last year.

representing an average increase of \$2.03 per \$1000 of valuation in these cities where a large council system obtains.

of valuation. "The tax rate of Boston this year is \$17.50 per \$1000, or \$4.41 less per \$1000 of valuation than the average of those cities enumerated by Mr. Kiley.

"The increase in the tax rate of Boston this year over last year is 30 cents per \$1000 of valuation, or \$1.73 less per \$1000 than the six shining examples of the beneficent and benign results to be derived from the larger City Council as presented by Mr. Kiley, so that while to the legal mind of Mr. Kiley it may appear that this argument favors the adoption of the larger council proposition, a study of the figures as presented constitutes a legal argument, even by Mr. Kiley, in favor of the retention and continuance of the present small council system, and in view of the fact that every dollar increase in the tax rate of the city represents additional burdens upon the tenant, who, after all, is the real taxpayer, the way to vote is obvious."

NOV 3 1914

JOURNAL - NOV - 3 - 1914

### SAME OLD SYSTEM

THE Finance Commission, in calling attention to the weaknesses of Boston's antiquated municipal budget system, has indirectly called attention at the same time to the inexplicably dilatory manner in which municipal authorities of this town do what constitutes a plain duty.

For eight years, at least, the subject of budget reform has been a genuine issue. Long before the Finance Commission was organized, experts in municipal affairs had urged the necessity for a better budget system, a modernization and co-ordination of municipal bookkeeping, and a standardization of salaries and wages. At least two mayors committed themselves to budget reform, and yet today, in the final quarter of 1914, it has been necessary for the Finance Commission to send a special communication to the mayor and City Council, urging a step that should have been taken years ago.

So long as mayors of Boston deem it their duty to dip into every outside proposition and "movement" that offers opportunity for temporary fame or notoriety, so long may the citizens of Boston expect that the work which mayors are paid to do, or supervise, will remain undone. In all probability, the budget system of next year will be the budget system, or lack of system, that has prevailed expensively for many years.

### THE SULLIVAN APPEAL

AN appeal to the voters in behalf of a larger City Council is signed by "John J. Sullivan, 15 Exchange street." There are 108 John J. Sullivans in Boston, and one of them, perhaps, has a place of business at 15 Exchange street, but the Boston Directory does not show it. However, that is of less importance than the fact that no well-known citizen of Boston has been found to attach his name to an advertising appeal for a change in the charter.

That is not remarkable. No well-known citizen who believes in good government and who desires that the City Council devote itself to the cause of good government and non-sectionalism is in favor of a larger City Council. Prominent among those actively favoring the change are men who made fortunes out of contracts while serving as members of "a larger City Council." All of the crooked contractors are in favor of the change. All of the crooked politicians are in favor of the change. All of the men who live, or formerly lived, by politics favor the change.

But why should the taxpayers follow their leadership? Why should the rentpayers, the home-builders, the men who are the backbone of their communities, follow the leadership of crooked contractors and crooked politicians? Vote NO today in order to prevent the gang from getting a fresh grip on City Hall.

NOV - 10 - 1914

### UNIQUE AND COMMENDABLE

UNIQUE, practical and entirely commendable is the work for all the soldiers at the front which has been undertaken in this city under the auspices of a committee of women, co-operating with the management of the leading hotels. Funds are solicited from the public with which to buy wool and needles, and women attendants in the Boston hotels, who have leisure time on their hands, have joined the movement and are giving their spare moments while on duty to knitting warm mufflers and stockings for the soldiers of all the armies now at war.

It has been estimated that, in each of the larger hotels of this city, about 100 hours of knitting can be given every day, and it is an illuminating fact that a very large proportion of the women attendants have expressed their desire to do that which will count for so much during the winter months.

The idea is one that should spread to other cities and throughout this city. The undertaking need not be limited to those employed in hotels and restaurants, and it should not be. In this city there are hundreds of good women, expert knitters, who, unable to contribute to the funds for relief, would gladly devote their leisure moments to a work which is practical to a high degree and worthy of the spirit that has inspired the undertaking.

### OCT - 31 - 1914 BUT WHAT FOR?

IT may be that the business men of this city are suffering for a central reference library, to which they may resort and obtain all of the facts necessary in order to understand why business is good or bad, whether the tariff is beneficial or injurious, and what they ought to do in order to offset the rapidly increasing cost of national, State and municipal government.

But why should such a library be located in the ancient City Hall or its modern annex? Why should the departments of municipal service, which have important work to do, be disturbed, hampered and scattered in order to provide for something that may or may not be of vast importance? The city is not yet doing as it should be done the work delegated to it by the State and the electorate. It is not yet giving to the taxpayers of Boston what they pay for.

What is the psychological secret of the present-day disposition of mayors, big and little, to neglect or ignore their plain duties as hired men and to devote their eloquence and efforts to matters that other people know more about and can handle more intelligently? The city of Boston is not yet on a 100-cents-on-a-dollar basis. Until it reaches that basis, would it not be well for Boston's mayors to allow other people to attend to problems that in no way concern our mayors as mayors

# SCHOOL DOCTORS AROUSE IRE OF MAYOR CURLEY

**NOV 3 1914**  
Big Increase in Diphtheria  
Cases May Lead to Whole-  
sale Discharges.

**89 HAVE DISEASE,  
FOUR VICTIMS DEAD**

Praises Work of Health  
Board and Will Spare  
No Expense.

**NOV 3 1914**  
The verification by Mayor Curley yesterday of the facts presented exclusively by The Journal a week ago revealing the fight being waged by the Board of Health to check the beginning of a possible epidemic of diphtheria and other infectious and contagious diseases was immediately followed by his assertion that there will probably be some wholesale discharges in the ranks of the city's school physicians.

Up to Saturday night 89 cases of diphtheria and four deaths had been reported to the Board of Health within a period of seven days, being the largest number in a single week this year. The corresponding fiscal week for 1913 had only 29 cases and no deaths.

## Many Old Doctors

"The ranks of school physicians include a large number of old doctors and men with such lucrative practises that they do not attend to their duties properly. I am convinced," Mayor Curley announced, "there will be a large number of younger and more enthusiastic school physicians very shortly unless conditions change materially."

"The Board of Health, under Chairman Francis X. Mahoney, is doing really wonderful work. I wish the public knew the full scope of their achievements. If they did they would co-operate more heartily and thereby render invaluable assistance."

## To Forget Economy

"This is the type of municipal affair where economy must be forgotten. I will stand for any expense that achieves results in cutting down these epidemics."

"It is the hope of Dr. Mahoney to be able to have enough physicians to make it possible to visit every child after an absence of a single day from school. This will bring immediate knowledge to the board of any disease that the others in the school and the classroom have

been directly in contact with. Preventive measures can then be taken and wonderful results achieved. Every case of diphtheria as soon as reported is looked into by the health board physician to afford protection to the others exposed."

## Deny Epidemic

The official statement issued by the board reads, in part, as follows:

"At the present time there is no outbreak or epidemic in this city of any communicable disease."

"The many inquiries that have been made regarding diphtheria are probably due to the great activity of the Health Department during the past month for the control of this disease."

**NOV 3 1914**  
Speaks at Twenty-Six Ral-  
lies and Is Received  
Enthusiastically.

Enthusiastic Walsh adherents of South Boston and the West End last night, in the course of the governor's whirlwind tour of the city, pulled his automobile through the streets to the places where rallies in his interest had been arranged. The governor spoke at twenty-six rallies, was on time at every one of them, and addressed, according to police estimates, 25,000 persons.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald, who was supposed to speak at all the rallies, put in an appearance only at the big rally in Chelsea, next to that in South Boston, the largest of the evening. Mayor Curley made the tour in the governor's automobile. The only place he and the ex-mayor nearly met was in Chelsea, but Mayor Curley stayed in his automobile until the ex-mayor, accompanied by his daughter Rose and her husband, left.

A feature of the evening's happenings was the evidence of friendship shown by James M. Timilty for Mayor Curley. Until recently they were bitter political opponents, but Timilty, at the Ward 18 rally last night, praised Curley and the governor and shook hands with the city's executive.

Four big rallies last year were cut out of this year's schedule, and the total number of persons addressed was less than in the 1913 tour, when Walsh spoke to 35,000.

**NOV 3 1914**  
Perhaps the most spectacular feature of the tour was the reception Walsh received in South Boston. As soon as his car entered the district a rope was attached to it, and the citizens, headed by a band, drew the machine through the streets to the municipal building.

A crowd of 3000 persons had gathered to hear him. Fully as large an attendance was registered in Gordon's Theatre, Chelsea, when Walsh spoke there. A big basket of carnations, dedicated "To the best governor Massachusetts ever had," was given the candidate in South Boston. Curley preceded the governor and introduced him at all the rallies.

Many of the rallies were in the open air. The largest of these demonstrations was at Roxbury Crossing, where

there were nearly 1000 present. The party arrived at the Russell School, Dorchester, fifteen minutes ahead of schedule, and here the governor made one of his longest speeches. Lieutenant Governor Barry preceded him at all points, going ahead of him by several minutes.

In Milton, Dorchester and Brighton the governor had big crowds, and all seemed to be filled with enthusiasm. He urged that the other members of the Democratic State ticket be elected, and in the several wards spoke for the representatives.

**NOV 3 1914**  
The smallest rally was in Charlestown which were on the latter part of the tour. In the North End the governor was received by a good crowd, although it was nearly midnight when he arrived there.

The rallies ended in the West End, at the Blossom street ward room. At Bowdoin square the governor was met by members of the Hendricks Club and the St. Joseph's Cadet Band and Buglers. Two ropes were attached to the automobile and the machine dragged to the ward room, six blocks away.

There Mayor Curley made a short speech and then said: "I will not refuse the 'Big Chief' the pleasure of introducing the governor, as he has done many other winning candidates. We will carry Boston by 40,000, the biggest majority ever." Then "Chief" Martin Lomasney introduced the candidate, who made a fifteen-minute speech.

In his address, the governor expressed the opinion that reactionary Republican principles will be voted down by the citizens of Boston, and declared that he is content to be judged on the record he has made.

# UNEMPLOYED SEND UP CITY'S EXPENSES

Mayor Tells Charity Con-  
ference Jails Have  
More Prisoners.

**NOV 10 1914**  
The increase in the city's expenses because of its large number of unemployed was the theme of Mayor Curley's remarks given last evening at the opening session of the conference of the State Charities of Massachusetts.

The mayor said that the expenses of the poor department would be \$300,000 larger this year than last for this reason.

As another evidence of the deplorable conditions of the present he told his hearers that the Deer Island House of Correction and Charles street jail both have an increase of 15 per cent. over that of last year in the number of inmates.

**NOV 10 1914**  
In conclusion, however, he said the poor department would find considerable aid this year through the abolition of the Parental School, as its appropriation would be turned over to the relief of the needy.

Other speakers were Dr. Umberto M. Colletti of the New York Society for Italian Immigrants; Dr. George M. Price of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of Garment Workers Manufacturers of New York, and Casimir Skleniewicz of the International College of

# CURLEY APPEALS FOR OPERA AID FROM CITIZENS

NOV 3 1914  
Existence of Boston Theatre Company Matter of Hours, He Says.

## WANTS FUNDS TO KEEP ORGANIZATION

City Club Inaugurates a  
Movement for 1000  
Subscriptions.

NOV 3 1914

Mayor Curley, in an official statement last evening, made a public appeal to the citizens of Boston to aid in keeping for the city, the Boston Theatre Grand Opera Company, which for some weeks past has been engaged in presenting grand opera at popular prices.

He said the question of opera or no opera for Boston is a matter of hours, and that immediate action is necessary, if the company is to continue. He announced a crisis in the financial affairs of the company, and said unless assistance is forthcoming at once, the company will be forced to disband.

It was said last evening that a number of civic organizations were interesting themselves in trying to save the company. Among them is the City Club, which has inaugurated a movement among its members to dispose of 1000 subscriptions. Seventy society women, including Mrs. Horatio N. Slater, have offered to subscribe for boxes or take seats for the season.

### Appeal of Mayor

Following is the mayor's statement: "Rarely does the city of Boston feel obliged to come to the rescue of one of its noble institutions, but when the call is made there is no hesitation on the part of its public-spirited citizens.

"For some weeks past there has been a unique opportunity afforded by the Boston Theatre Opera Company to people of moderate means to enjoy beautiful opera, beautifully given, but the climatic conditions and other unavoidable causes have retarded the success of this fine enterprise."

"A crisis, therefore, is at hand. Either immediate financial aid must be forthcoming or the company must disband, throwing out of employment at the beginning of winter many artists, musicians and employees, a large number of whom live among us, and Boston will lose the splendid opportunity of giving opera to the people who need it most.

"A number of great civic organizations are already moving in behalf of this company, but this will take days. The question of opera or no opera for Boston this winter is but a matter of hours."

"I trust that public-spirited citizens will notify the mayor that they stand ready to come to the rescue and to do their share, which in this instance is fortunately not excessive."

### Will Lower Prices

Manager William F. Leahy said last night that when the opera resumed there would be a radical rearrangement of prices, which will be far lower than they have been in the past.

"The trouble has been that our prices have neither been one thing or the other," he continued. "The rich will pay high prices to hear grand opera elsewhere, but they think two or three dollars is too cheap at the Boston Theatre. On the other hand a large part of the public are perfectly willing to pay one dollar for an orchestra seat on the floor, but either will not or cannot afford to pay two or three dollars. We have turned away thousands who were willing to pay one dollar for seats on the floor when our prices were two dollars or over. I propose to make the prices on the floor one dollar in the future."

Last evening no performance was given. The reasons assigned were the illness of Mme. Miriam Ardini and a misunderstanding between the management and the musicians.

# COUNCIL FIGHT MAIN ISSUE FOR BOSTON VOTERS

NOV 3 1914

Hot Congressional Contest  
Is Slated in the 11th  
District.

The big political issue in Boston today will be the vote which will decide whether Boston will continue with a City Council of nine members elected-at-large or will have a City Council of seventeen members elected from districts. If the "big council" wins, it will be the biggest victory for "underground politics" on record, as no organization has openly supported it with the exception of the Hendricks Club of Ward 8.

The one "hot" congressional fight is slated for the eleventh district, where George Holden Tinkham, Republican; Francis J. Horgan, Democrat; and Henry Clay Peters, Progressive, form an uncertain combination which is giving the political prophets fine chance to predict.

Ward 8, the famous political hotbed, will be the center of a bitter fight by "Lomasney rebels" trying to elect John H. Farley against Martin Lomasney's senatorial candidate, Philip J. McGonagle. McGonagle defeated Farley in the primaries and a bitter fight has been in progress ever since, with a threatened contest terminated by Sullivan's victory.

attempted for Max Rabinowitz to upset the Lomasney-Robinson House candidacy.

Ward 17, Mayor Curley's home ward, will give the first real indication as to whether he is losing his hold in the ward, as he has fought night and day for the retention of the small council which the politicians are fighting to abolish. The mayor predicts that the majority in his favor in Ward 17 will more than offset the landslide in Ward 8 favoring the larger council.

Ward 21, in the person of Chester J. O'Brien, has a candidate for the House who will cast the first vote his years allow today in a straight election, as he became of age just in time to cast a primary ballot. He is running with James T. Kenney, who is seeking a Democratic reelection, and there is a possibility of the Republican ticket winning both places.

Ward 6, the "dear old North End," is so upset that the candidates themselves are not making any too enthusiastic predictions. Felix A. Marcella and Alfred Santosuosso, who won the Democratic nomination by narrow margins, are supported by Mayor Curley, which means that there are Fitzgerald dark horses in the field, according to gossip.

# 10 TO 7 BETS PLACED ON WALSH

NOV 3 1914

Odds Against Walker So  
Big That They Find  
No Takers.

If the beliefs of the betting fraternity about Boston are any criterion, Governor Walsh will be re-elected by a good plurality. In many places last evening bets were laid at 10 to 7 on Walsh, while the odds against Walker were so great that they found practically no takers. Bets of 2 to 1 on Walsh were also frequent.

One man in front of Clark's Hotel offered \$2000 on Governor Walsh last night at 10 to 7, but there was no one near to accept it, but a number of smaller sums were deposited on a 2 to 1 basis.

At the headquarters of the "Bleacher Fans," "Sport" Sullivan was offering 3 to 1 on Walsh, but no one took him up, as they thought he was too confident.

NOV - 10 - 1914

A rally of new members and the committee on membership at the City Club yesterday noon opened a two weeks' membership campaign by the Chamber of Commerce.

NOV 10 1914  
Luncheon was served at the President Coolidge and Secretary McKibben made short addresses. Fred I. Brown also gave a demonstration selling talk, in which he tried to get E. C. Johnson to join the chamber.

NOV 10 1914  
The membership committee has been divided into two teams for the campaign—the Reds and the Blues. Claude A. Palmer is captain of the Reds and Albert G. Ferguson is captain of the Blues. There will be 15 members on each team and they will meet twice a week at the City Club to talk over the campaign.

# NOISE BOTHERS LOMASNEY AT WARD 8 RALLY

NOV 3 1914  
"Peerless Leader" Locks  
Enthusiastic Follower  
in Ante-Room.

Martin M. Lomasney welcomed the Democratic candidates at a mammoth rally in the Ward 8 committee hall last night. The speakers made their final speeches at this rally.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the leader and "servant" of Ward 8 came strolling into the hall, took off his ulster, after he shook hands with his friends, and chewed his toothpick. He threw the heavy coat to one of his friends, went toward the front of the hall and then took off his jacket and threw it to another friend. The leader meant business. He put on his famous alpaca and went up to the platform to be the chairman of the evening. Martin was ready to introduce the candidates of the "Democracy."

NOV 3 1914  
It was an irritable night for Lomasney in some respects. Only the fillers spoke during the early part of the evening. This made the "intelligent people who are supporters of Democracy" somewhat restless.

In the rear of the hall many of them conducted whispered rallies of their own. It was annoying. The "peerless Lomasney," as he was called by one of the speakers, could not restrain himself, and cried out: "If the fellows back there think they know so much, let them come up here and enlighten us, too."

Everything was silence for a while after that, until Martin was annoyed by what seemed like a mischievous groan. Again the champion of the people was unable to restrain himself.

"Will the man who is standing next to the fellow who is making that noise grab hold of him and throw him out?" he said.

NOV 3 1914  
This was a fair order. One of the "people" told the leader that it was an automobile that was passing.

Again there was silence until an enthusiastic follower of Martin got too enthusiastic, first because he is one of the "Democracy," and then again he was pretty well filled with liquor.

Martin gnashed his teeth, protruded his chin, went out into the audience, laid hands on the noisy one and dragged him through space into an ante-room. He was heard of no more. Martin returned and took his seat as though nothing had happened.

He told his hearers they could do as they see fit today in voting for or against the referendum question of party abolition in the primaries. The people want it, so said Martin, and he thought he would let them have it.

FITZ ARRIVES AS  
CURLEY DEPARTS

## Hitch in Schedule Prevents Appearance Together in Dorchester.

A hitch in the schedule was the only thing that prevented Mayor Curley and former Mayor Fitzgerald from appearing together at a Democratic rally at Field's Corner, Dorchester, last night.

Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley arrived in their auto a few minutes before the schedule time and had finished speaking just as the former mayor drove up in his car.

The applause for the departing speakers was prolonged by the audience to greet Fitzgerald, and the 5000 voters who were crowded into the square were convinced that the meeting announced between the old rivals was not merely a "steer" to draw them to the rally.

The gathering was the largest that has ever attended a rally in Dorchester.

## SAYS BUILDING LAWS IGNORED IN NEW HALLS

Huge One in the New City  
Club Under Ban of  
O'Hearn.

NOV 3 1914  
RONAN MEMORIAL,  
HIBERNIAN ALSO

These, Including Elizabeth  
Peabody Hall, Must Be  
Reconstructed.

The huge hall in the new City Club as well as Hibernian Hall, the Elizabeth Peabody Hall and the hall in the Ronan Memorial Building have all been constructed "with supreme contempt for the building laws," according to Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn and will not be allowed to be used until reconstructed.

In two instances, it is reported that the entire building will have to be practically ripped apart, the bone of contention being alleged lack of proper exits and means of egress.

The pressure that has been brought to bear upon O'Hearn during the past two days is reported at City Hall as having been tremendous, and Mayor Curley is said to have been approached directly by interested parties.

Mayor Back O'Hearn  
These men are said to have pleaded

with the mayor to compel O'Hearn to relent in a strict enforcement of the law in these particular halls, using as an argument that it stood as an obstacle to public-spirited movements.

Mayor Curley during the past few months has gone out of his way to compliment O'Hearn on his fearless actions and his vigorous stand in demanding that the laws be enforced.

It was for this reason that he expressed himself as pleased that the Board of Building Appeal cannot be re-established following his wholesale removal of the five members a few months ago.

"So long as there is a deadlock on the personnel of that board," he said recently, "I can feel sure in my own mind that there can be no evasion of the law under technicality. Commissioner O'Hearn is making the builders, large and small, toe the mark established by the law and has no elastic rules that can be stretched by some."

### Neil McNeil Rejected

Yesterday afternoon the name of Neil McNeil, which was submitted to the mayor by the Contractors and Builders Association, was rejected by Mayor Curley with the explanation that McNeil had been removed from the Board of Appeal previously and the very reason that caused his removal makes him impossible for reappointment.

The customary placard notifying the public that a building is not properly equipped with fire-escapes, will not be placed in these halls, as was the action in the cases of the dozen private hospitals which recently fell under O'Hearn's disapproval.

The halls are to be kept closed by a different method. All public halls have to be licensed with the approval of the mayor, and it is reported at City Hall that the mayor has told O'Hearn that he will stand behind him in the present situation.

Commissioner O'Hearn last evening would not discuss the halls in question other than to say that all of them had been built with disregard of the law and that it would be a difficult matter to figure out just what would have to be done in order to rectify the alleged blunders.

## Wants to Know About Payments for Outside Courses.

NOV 3 1914

At a meeting of the school committee last night a motion was passed requesting the corporation counsel advise the board as to the legality of payments to outside institutions for courses of instruction for any of its teachers, nurses or other employees. Several educational organizations have planned to give school teachers special instruction in their respective lines, but there is some doubt as to whether or not the city will pay the expenses of these courses.

William C. Crawford, master of the Boston Industrial School for Boys, was granted leave of absence from Dec. 7 to 11 to attend the annual convention of the National Society of Industrial Education, to be held at Richmond, Va., on Dec. 9-12. He will also visit school conventions in New York, Philadelphia and other cities.

An additional sub-master was appointed in the Philips Brooks School for the current year.

# Returns Indicate Republican Gain of 42 in House, With Democrats Gaining 2 in Senate.

## THE NEW CONGRESS

(From the latest returns.)

	Dem.	Prog.	Rep.	Scat.
In Next House.....	240	10	185	
Democratic Majority, 45				
In Present House .....	285	19	122	9
Democratic Majority.....135				
In Next Senate.....	52	0	44	
Democratic Majority, 8				
In Present Senate.....	53	1	42	
Democratic Majority.....NOV 4...1914 10				

## YESTERDAY'S ELECTION FEATURES

Three Republican senators—Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, William P. Dillingham of Vermont, and Frank H. Brandegee of Connecticut—were re-elected in New England after bitter contests.

Whitman is elected governor of New York.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon comes back to Congress from Illinois.

Connecticut sends a solid Republican delegation to Congress.

"Nick" Longworth, Roosevelt's son-in-law, is returned to Congress from his Ohio district.

Boies Penrose wins a sweeping victory over A. Mitchell Palmer and Gifford Pinchot in the Pennsylvania senatorial fight.

James W. Wadsworth probably elected to Senate from New York.

Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont and New Hampshire choose Republican governors.

New York, Nov. 4.—Heavy Republican gains throughout the country in yesterday's election gave assurance of reducing the present Democratic majority of 141 in the House of Representatives by a big margin. At an early hour this morning the returns from various States showed a net gain of forty-two seats for the Republicans.

Many districts are yet to be heard from. Republican leaders last night were jubilant over the prospects, some predicting that the Democratic majority might be overturned altogether by the final results.

## DEMOCRATIC SENATE CONTROL ASSURED

Democratic control of the Senate, Roger C. Sullivan in Illinois. The however, was assured, the probability sweeping Republican victory in New York, the collapse of the Progressive ten to twelve through the election of vote throughout the country and

upheaval in the Democratic congressional districts generally were taken as assurances by the Republican partisans that the tariff had entered into the national political conflict with telling effect.

Unusual developments marked the contest in North Carolina and New

Orleans. In North Carolina, two Republican candidates for Congress developed unusual strength, threatening defeat of Representatives R. L. Doughton and James M. Gidger. In the Third Louisiana District, W. P. Martin, a Progressive, was leading Henri L. Gueydan, Democrat. Col. Roosevelt made a campaign speech in this district.

## Gain Ten in House

Latest available returns on the congressional delegation from New York State showed twenty-one Republicans and twenty-one Democrats elected and one Progressive. The New York delegation in the present House is: Democrats, 31; Republicans, 11; Progressive, 1, the Republican gain in yesterday's election to date being 10.

Further Republican gains in the late returns show two in New Hampshire, former Representative Cyrus A. Sulloway returning to the House; one in Rhode Island, Representative Peter G. Gerry, Democrat, being defeated by Walter R. Stiness, Republican; two in West Virginia, and another in Indiana. The total Republican gain indicated at that hour is forty-two seats.

In the first general election for United States senators results still are in doubt in several States. The election of James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Republican, in New York, to succeed Elihu Root, over Ambassador James W. Gerard came as a distinct surprise to Democratic administration leaders. Latest returns gave Wadsworth an estimated plurality of 50,000.

## State Results Affected

The increased Republican vote affected the results in several State contests. New York, New Hampshire and Colorado, which now have Democratic governors, elected Republicans. Incomplete returns from Kansas, now under Democratic administration, showed that the Republican ticket was in the lead, and in Oklahoma, the election of the Democratic candidate was not assured.

In a few instances, however, there were Democratic gains. In Minnesota, Idaho and Tennessee, which have Republican governors, and Nevada, with a Progressive, Democratic candidates were in the lead tonight. Ohio was still in doubt, with the Democratic incumbent, Governor Cox, in the lead.

In California there was an exception to the Progressive slump. Such returns as were at hand from that State indicated a landslide for Governor Hiram Johnson, the Progressive, who was up for re-election.

Lieutenant Governor Barry said early this morning, after it had been rumored that he and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald had had a wordy war in the former's offices at the State House: "I consider Mr. Fitzgerald a party-wrecker as well as a near city-wrecker. One instance of this is for the public to look at the vote of Precinct 1 of Ward 6 (North End) and they can see his work. I will give out a further statement when I see Governor Walsh, for I have promised

# Result on Rest of State Ticket Not Determined---Both Sides Claim To Have Won Victory.

## THE STATE VOTE

(Two Cities and One Town Missing.)

### GOVERNOR NOV 4 1914

McCALL, Republican.....	192,828
WALKER, Progressive.....	30,545
WALSH, Democrat.....	202,713
WALSH'S Plurality.....	9,385

### VOTE OF STATE IN 1913

BIRD, Progressive.....	127,755
GARDNER, Republican.....	116,705
WALSH, Democrat.....	183,267
WALSH'S Plurality.....	55,512

### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

BARRY, Democrat.....	188,711
CUSHING, Republican.....	205,093
MAGENIS, Progressive.....	26,919
Cushing's Plurality.....	16,382

### VOTE OF STATE IN 1913

BARRY, Democrat.....	175,984
COSGROVE, Progressive.....	104,345
GOETTING, Republican.....	150,228
BARRY'S Plurality.....	25,756

Governor David I. Walsh, Democrat, was re-elected yesterday by a plurality of approximately 10,000, although the tremendous slump of the Progressive vote in the State and the consequent increase in the vote of Samuel W. McCall, Republican candidate for governor, placed the control of the Democracy over the balance of the State offices in doubt.

Grafton D. Cushing, Republican, defeated Lieutenant Governor Edward P. Barry for re-election by a plurality indicated by the latest returns of approximately 16,000.

Republicans claim the election by small margins of Albert P. Langtry for secretary of state, Charles L. Burrill for treasurer, Alonzo B. Cook for auditor, and Henry C. Attwill for attorney general. The Democrats dispute this claim and believe they have re-elected the present incumbents of these offices.

Returns for State offices from 30 out of 320 towns and

## FARLEY INQUIRY

OCT 31 1914

Will Try to Prove Connivance of a Ward 8 Leader.

### ASKS POLICE TO GIVE INFORMANTS' NAMES

Lodging Houses and Private Residences Also Included in Probe.

OCT 31 1914

The most significant move made by the Farley organization in Ward 8 in substantiation of the recently avowed intention to carry the alleged "carpet-bagging" of Ward 8 into the court of corrupt practices and try to prove criminal knowledge and connivance of illegal registration on the part of "a well-known Ward 8 leader," came yesterday.

An application in writing was filed with Capt. Thomas Ryan at police headquarters late yesterday afternoon by Michael J. Flynn, Farley's campaign manager, and Max Rabinowitz, candidate for the House from Ward 8 as an independent, asking for detailed information concerning thirty-seven West End lodging houses and hotels.

#### Within Boundaries

The addresses were all within the boundaries of Ward 8, and the petition sets forth that "because of well confirmed suspicions of illegal registration being conducted within that ward, the petitioners desire the names of the persons in each of the aforementioned buildings who furnished the police officers lists of names supposed to be the legal residents."

According to Farley supporters, a conviction of any person guilty of having knowingly given wrong or fictitious names as legal residents of a house is punishable by a year's imprisonment.

They charge that it is the custom while listing is going on in political districts for leaders to furnish typewritten lists of names of "voters" to landlords in lodging houses, to be read off when the police officer rings the doorbell asking for the names of eligible voters living at that address.

OCT 31 1914

#### Make Sure of Legality

Before the Farley organization filed yesterday's petition they made sure of the legality of the request by conferring with Capt. Ryan and Chairman Minton of the Election Board, in which they explained they were interested in getting "one name of a person who gave names of occupants of a house to a police officer."

This was granted, and, using this as a precedent, yesterday's petition was immediately filed, containing the addresses of 37 hotels, lodging houses and private residences.

JOURNAL - NOV-4-1914

# OPERA COMPANY REFUSES TO SING UNLESS PAID

City Club Night at Boston Theatre Ends in a Fiasco,  
With Artists and Orchestra on Strike and Mayor  
Appealing to Audience for \$2500.

NOV 10 1914

City Club night, which was expected to raise enough money to make possible the reopening of the popular grand opera season at the Boston Theatre, ended last night in a fiasco and no performance was given.

After the audience, composed of many members of the City Club, had waited more than half an hour for the performance to begin, Mayor Curley, from the stage, announced that unless public spirited citizens subscribed \$2500 at once it would be impossible to produce "Il Trovatore" the opera scheduled.

The mayor explained that the orchestra and artists refused to take part in the performance unless they first received their pay.

William F. Fitzgerald, the broker, announced he would give \$500 toward the fund. But further appeals by the mayor fell on barren ground, and the mayor announced that the audience could receive their money back at the box office.

Many of those present had already started for the box office, when a man representing the orchestra jumped up from the pit and denied that the orchestra had refused to play. When the applause subsided, the mayor asked him if the orchestra was willing to play without being paid first. The man replied that the musicians would play for the members of the City Club, more than 500 of whom were present to observe City Club night at the theatre, but he emphatically declared that they would not play for the management of the company.

## Orchestra Unpaid for Weeks

He explained his action by saying that the orchestra had never refused to play, but that, as they had not been paid for weeks, it was impossible for them to continue without money.

He had barely finished his remarks when a man representing the stage hands came out of the wings and declared that the same reasons applied to their action in refusing to go on with the show. He also stated that the stage hands were willing to work for the sake of the City Club.

Mayor Curley then said that perhaps

NOV 10 1914

the artists also would be willing to appear and went behind the stage to confer with them. When he again appeared on the stage he announced that only two singers, Mme. Kathryn Lynbrook, a soprano, and Ramon Blanchart, a barytone, were willing to perform.

Once more the mayor appealed for money, saying that it was the hardest task he had ever had in raising money for a worthy cause. He declared that the shows produced at the Boston Theatre were equal to any in the United States and that there should be no reason why they should not succeed. He said that all present were anxious to

see the performance and urged those present to contribute the necessary \$2000.

After waiting some minutes for replies which were not forthcoming, he said that the thanks of all present were due to those who had volunteered their services, and then declared that no performance would be given.

During all this time things were happening behind the curtain. Members of the company were gathered in groups and were freely expressing their opinions. They were indignant over the whole proceeding and declared that it meant the end of popular opera in Boston. Many of them were bidding goodbye to each other and left immediately to cast their lot elsewhere.

## Manager Is Downhearted

W. H. Leahy, manager of the Boston Theatre Opera Company, appeared to be the most downhearted one of all. He said that despite the fact that he had received positive assurances from various men in Boston that they would contribute \$5000 to the support of the company, the money had not been given. Last Thursday, he said, one man had given him a check for \$1750 on condition that an equal sum be contributed by two more men. He was unable, however, to fulfil this condition.

The Boston City Club, he said, had contributed more than \$1800 through the purchase of tickets for last night's performance. He would not comment on the future prospects of the company and refused either to retain or dismiss members of the company, despite their appeals for a definite answer.

NOV-10-1914

# SULLIVAN RULES ON CHALLENGES

Says Validity of Ballots Not  
Up to Election Commissioners.

NOV 10 1914

The validity of challenged ballots at an election is not a matter for the Board of Election Commissioners of Boston to decide.

This ruling was made yesterday by Corporation Counsel Sullivan, and supports Chairman Minton of the Election Board, who asserted to John H. Farley of Ward 8 that the board will not hold hearings or pass on the merits of more than 150 challenges made election day in Ward 8 by Farley supporters during the contest between Philip J. McGonagle and Farley for election to the Senate.

The Election Board yesterday refused to counting and recounting ballots cast and the accuracy of the copies made by election officers. The matter of challenges at caucuses was ruled by Sullivan apparently to come within the jurisdiction of the board, but Chairman Minton, after reading Sullivan's report, produced a ruling by former Corporation Counsel Babson.

"This opinion decided that the counting and recounting of votes at primaries are governed by the provisions of law concerning the counting and recounting of votes at elections," Minton said. "Accordingly, the opinion of Corporation Counsel Sullivan applies as well to primaries as to elections. The caucus is a different matter."

Sullivan's report also embodied the places of recourse that can be sought to have the validity and the merits of ballots and challenges settled. He said, in substance, that either the courts or the body to which the candidate in question has been elected can give a hearing on the challenges.

NOV-4-1914

# DISEASE CAMPAIGN AIDED BY CURLEY

More Bacteriologists and  
Physicians Allowed the  
Board of Health.

NOV 4 1914

Four more school physicians and two additional bacteriologists were yesterday allowed the Board of Health by Mayor Curley in the attempt to nip in the bud any epidemic of communicable diseases in the schools.

NOV 4 1914

Open sewers have been embraced in the concerted action being taken by the city departments as possible aids to disease and the first two that are to be converted into closed conduits are the old Davenport Brook sewer on which \$125,000 has already been spent and the Roxbury Brook sewer.

The sewage now pouring into Dorchester bay, off the Strandway, is to be diverted into four trunk sewers by next spring under the direction of Commissioner Rourke. This, according to the mayor, will alleviate the danger which has been existing for bathers at Carson Beach.

North End buildings are also to be given a careful inspection by the physicians of the Board of Health acting in co-operation with Commissioner O'Hearn of the building department.

NOV-4-1914

# Commence in Party Credited by O'Leary

NOV 4 1914

"In view of the landslides in other States, which have gone Republican, and the electing of Whitman as governor of New York, and the re-election of 'Uncle Joe' Cannon in Illinois, we feel that the election of Governor Walsh shows that the people of Massachusetts are confident in the party."

JOURNAL 4 - 1914

#### LOUISIANA.

1. Albert Estopinal\*, Dem.; 2. H. Garland Dupre\*, Dem.; 3. John T. Watkins\*, Dem.; 4. J. Riley Wilson\*, Dem.; 5. L. Morgan\*, Dem.; 6. L. Lazaro\*, Dem.; 7. James B. Aswell\*, Dem.

#### MARYLAND.

1. Jesse D. Price, Dem.; 2. J. Fred C. Talbott\*, Dem.; 3. Charles P. Coady\*, Dem.; 4. J. Charles Linthicum\*, Dem.; 5. Sidney E. Mudd, Rep.; 6. David J. Lewis\*, Dem.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

1. E. S. Chandler, Jr.; 2. Hubert D. Stephens\*; 3. Benjamin G. Humphreys\*; 4. Thomas U. Sisson\*; 5. S. A. Wither spoon\*; 6. B. R. Harrison\*; 7. Percy E. Quinn\*; 8. James W. Collier\*. All Democrats.

#### MISSOURI.

6. William P. Borland\*, Dem.; 9. Champ Clark\*, Dem.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Cyrus A. Sulloway\*, Rep.; 2. Edward H. Wason, Rep.

#### NEW JERSEY.

1. \*William J. Browning, Rep.; 2. Isaac Bacharach, Rep.; \*Thomas J. Seully, Dem.; 4. Elijah C. Hutchinson, Rep.; 5. \*William E. Tuttle, Jr., Dem.; 6. \*Archibald C. Hart, Dem.; 7. \*Dow H. Drucker, Rep.; 8. Edward W. Gray, Rep.; 9. R. Wayne Parker, Rep.; 10. Fred R. Lehibach, Rep.; 11. \*John J. Eagan, Dem.; 12. \*James A. Hamill, Dem.

#### NEW YORK.

1. Frederick C. Hicks, Rep.; 21. Woodson R. Oglesby\*, Dem.; 25. Edmund Platt\*, Rep.; 28. Rollin B. Sanford, Rep.; 29. James S. Parker\*, Rep.; 30. Wm. B. Charles, Rep.; 31. E. A. Merritt, Jr., Rep.; 32. Luther W. Mott\*, Rep.; 34. Geo. W. Fairchild\*, Rep.; 35. Walter W. Magee, Rep.; 36. Sereho E. Payne\*, Rep.; 37. Harry H. Pratt, Rep.; 38. Thomas B. Dunn\*, Rep.; 39. Henry G. Danforth\*, Rep.; 40. Stephen W. Dempsey, Rep.; 41. Charles B. Smith\*, Dem.; 42. D. A. Driscoll\*, Dem.; 43. Charles M. Hamilton\*, Rep.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small\*, Dem.; 2. Claude Kitchin\*, Dem.; 3. George E. Hood, Dem.; 4. Edward W. Pou\*, Dem.; 5. Charles M. Stedman\*, Dem.; 6. Hannibal L. Godwin\*, Dem.; 7. Robert N. Page, Dem.; 8. R. L. Doughton, Dem.; 9. Edwin Y. Webb\*, Dem.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

1. H. T. Helgesen\*, Rep.; 2. George M. Young\*, Rep.; 3. P. D. Norton\*, Rep.

#### OHIO.

1. Nicholas Longworth, Rep.; 3. Warren Gard\*, Dem.; 9. Isaac R. Sherwood\*, Dem.

#### OKLAHOMA.

Dist. 2. W. W. Hastings, Dem.; 3. \*C. D. Carter, Dem.; 4. \*W. H. Murray, Dem.; 5. \*J. B. Thompson, Dem.; 6. \*Scott Ferris, Dem.; 7. J. V. McClintie, Dem.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

1. \*William S. Vare, Rep.; 2. \*George S. Graham; 3. \*J. Hampton Moore; 4. \*George W. Edmonds, Rep.; 5. Peter E. Costello, Rep.; 6. George P. Darrow, Rep.; 7. \*Thomas S. Butler, Rep.; 9. \*William W. Grist, Rep.; 13. Arthur Granville Dewatt, Dem.; 18. \*Aaron S. Kreider, Rep.; 21. Charles H. Rowland, Rep.; 23. Robert J. Hopwood, Rep.; 26. Henry J. Steele, Dem.; 29. \*Stephen Geyer Porter, Rep.; 30. William H. Coleman, Rep.; 31. \*John M. Mor'n, Rep.; 32. \*Andrew J. Barchfield, Rep. At large, Thomas S. Cargo, Rep.; M. H. Garland, Rep.; Daniel F. Lafean, Rep.; John R. Z. Scott, Rep.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

1. \*George F. O'Shaunessey, Dem.; 2. Walter B. Stiness, Rep.; 3. \*Ambrose Kennedy, Rep.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. \*Richard S. Whaley; 2. \*James F. Byrnes; 3. \*Wyatt Aiken; 4. \*Joseph T. Johnson; 5. \*David E. Finley; 6. \*J. W. Ragsdale; 7. \*A. F. Lever, all Dems.

#### TENNESSEE.

3. John A. Moon\*, Dem.; 4. Cordell Hull\*, Dem.; 5. Joseph W. Byrnes\*, Dem.; 7. Lemuel P. Padgett\*, Dem.; 8. Thetius W. Sims\*, Dem.; 9. Finis J. Garrett\*, Dem.; 10. Kenneth D. McKellar\*, Dem.

#### VERMONT.

1. Frank L. Greene\*, Rep.; 2. Porter H. Dale, Rep.

#### VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones\*, 2. E. E. Holland\*, 3. A. J. Montague\*, 4. Walter A. Watson\*, 5. Edward W. Saunders\*, 6. Carter Glass\*, 7. James Hay\*, 8. Charles C. Carlin\*, 9. R. T. Irvine, 10. H. D. Flood\*, all Democrats.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

1. George M. White; 2. George M. Bowers; 3. Samuel V. Avis; 4. H. H. Moss, Jr.; 5. Edward Cooper; at large, Howard Sutherland\*; all Republicans.

#### WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper\*, Rep.; 2. Michael E. Burke\*, Dem.; 3. John M. Nelson\*, Rep.; 7. John J. Esch\*, Rep.; 8. E. E. Browne\*, Rep.; 10. James A. Frear\*, Rep.; 11. Irvine L. Lenroot\*, Rep.

#### INVITING THE PUBLIC

IT is pleasantly reassuring, though in no degree surprising, to learn that the new president of the board of trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts means to do all he can within reasonable bounds to popularize that splendid public institution and to make its appeal to the city's cosmopolitan population as broad and earnest as possible.

All must concur in the new president's expressed view that in general the aim of a museum ought to be to bring the institution into intimate relations with the life of the people of all classes who make up the population of a great city, not only those who have had the advantages of schools of art and universities, but for those who are merely grammar school graduates, for wage earners and the rank and file of the people, as well as for connoisseurs.

During recent years there has been manifested a more obvious desire on the part of officers in charge of public institutions of an educational character to broaden their spheres of usefulness. The evident purpose is one of the most wholesome and democratic signs of the times.

What has been said of art museums applies with equal force to public libraries. Not so very many years ago it was not so easy to get a book from a public library as it is today. A timid-hearted boy was almost expected to produce a certificate of good character, to stand a more or less severe catechising as to why he desired the volume, and to give a bond for its safe return before he could carry it away with him. And then he was required to take it almost in the manner in which he traded jack-knives, "unsight and unseen," since he was not allowed to handle the book until the negotiation was completed, and according to the rules governing the taking out of books, he would not be allowed another volume until one or more days had passed.

Perhaps in a poor light the volume he thought was "The Circus Rider," turned out to be "The Circuit Rider"—a very different matter. Had he then been, as he is now, permitted to hold the book in his hand for just a moment before the deal was closed he would not have gone away bearing a book he did not want, and with a disposition to forego altogether the reading of library books. Happily the present tendency is to give the public a more intimate acquaintance with the institutions they are taxed to support, and with less "red tape" and more common sense.

## CURLEY WANTS BIG DORCHESTER STORE

Mayor Curley today asked the management of the Jordan Marsh Company store to open a branch store in Dorchester, preferably at Fields Corner. He said Dorchester has a population of 150,000, or more than many of the cities in Massachusetts, yet no big department store.

He also asked the officials of the W. & A. Bacon Company to furnish baskets of food to feed six persons at a cost of \$2. for Thanksgiving. He said he would buy 200 such baskets for distribution among poor people.

NOV - 9 - 1914

NOV 10 1914

NOV 10 1914

NOV 10 1914



NOV 9 1914

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald allowing the argument with Lieut. Gov. Barry to lapse just as he did with ex-Congressman Joseph O'Connell. During the last administration of the ex-Mayor, O'Connell was interviewed in regard to him and gave out a terrific denunciation which was published broadcast. When pressed for an answer the ex-Mayor merely said:

"Poor, Joe! Aviating again."

Just so with Barry, the ex-Mayor following the first Philippic against him from the lips of Barry, said:

"Poor, Ned! He is a sick man."

Politicians are saying that this is the best form of argument.

NOV 9 1914

Mayor Curley must show haste in starting his municipal markets in Dorchester, according to Supt. of Public Markets Graham. Within two weeks the farmers will stop coming into the city, Graham says, and will all be going to bed to wait for things to grow once more. The Mayor, however, wants to get a start on the markets so that next spring he will be able to open them at the very first of the season. Members of the General Court are now hot after the Mayor to start markets in their districts, which is a great help to the Mayor, as they do the major portion of the work in discovering land for locations.

NOV 9 1914

Building Commr. O'Hearn ever since he came into office has been working like a Trojan removing dilapidated buildings, and forcing all assembly halls, stores, apartment houses and hospitals to the building law in every minute particular, but for a long time he was doing it silently. Mayor Curley, who knows the value of publicity, told him that his labors would be lightened by half if he were to obtain more publicity for his work. O'Hearn is naturally so silent and modest about his work that it was a monumental task for him, but finally he got in the swing of it and each of his campaigns against a certain evil in building construction is widely published, and property owners in Boston are now conforming to the laws without warnings and threats. The stores will be the object of O'Hearn's work this week.

The project for a Great White Way in the market district that was heralded in with such an outburst of eloquence, has died a natural death. It was discovered about the time the plan was getting under way that authority in the matter was in the hands of the Police Commissioner and the Street Commissioners with the majority of the power with the former. Since that time the brightening up of the district lapsed as did the regulations with regard to the push cart market.

NOV 9 1914

The six old tumble-down buildings on Speer pl., which runs from Pleasant st., are to be torn down by the Building Commissioner. This brings the total of buildings removed by him to somewhere around 20.

"I want it distinctly understood," says Mayor Curley, "that it is going to be a dangerous experiment for any person to attempt to commit arson this winter."

Regardless of the money needed to secure the information necessary for a conviction, I am confident that it will be possible to put a stop to incendiary fires for this year."

The Mayor made this statement in announcing once more that \$1000 of his salary was set aside to be given the man who will produce evidence that will convict any person or persons of setting fires to property.

# PLAN QUIET ZONE

NOV 9 1914

The establishment of "quiet zones" about all the schools, hospitals and churches of the city is now under consideration by Mayor Curley, Commr. Rourke and Corporation Counsel Sullivan, who is framing an ordinance making legal such zones.

The movement started with the petition of the Massachusetts General Hospital for such a zone. The mayor granted this request and gave orders for the granite block paving on Fruit and Blossom sts. to be changed to wood block and bitulithic and for regulations regarding the sounding of automobile horns and other noises to be drafted. However, he made these concessions contingent, in a way, on the hospital trustees exchanging or purchasing from him the present city lot on North Grove st., used by the Salvation Department.

In this the Mayor sees an advantage for both sides. The hospital will be relieved of the noise made by the city carts proceeding along Fruit st., and the city may be able to obtain a better location on the river front. This proposition was up once before, but the city government turned it down partly because the idea was prevalent that a change in the location of the yard meant a change in the foreman.

NOV 9 1914

NOV-10-1914-

It is a long way to New York—let alone Tipperary—27 members of the Boston Theatre Opera Co. ruefully explained to Mayor Curley in the old Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall, with the result that the Mayor promised each one of them \$10 to shorten the distance and remove the painful necessity of walking.

The members of the unfortunate opera troupe came to the Mayor in their distress, looking upon him as the one man in Boston that could make the ghost walk sufficiently to allow them to go home. They were stone broke and without a friend in Boston, as the majority of them were foreigners, so the Mayor took pity on them.

"Come back at 2 p.m. and I will give each of you \$10 to take you out of this city to New York," the Mayor told them.

Promptly at 2 p.m., after making sundry calls on the philanthropic minded business men of the city who were open to reason,

the Mayor handed each one of them the promised ten-spot. This will pay for railroad fare, a parlor chair and provide a place to eat and sleep when they reach New York. In the stranded troupe were 25 men and two women and a number of children.

The Mayor paid the money out of his own pocket, but collected it later—\$100 from one business man, \$50 apiece from two others and the rest of it in smaller contributions.

The rest of the unfortunate home opera company had enough money to get out of town without coming to the Mayor. These unfortunates helped by the Mayor, however, following his failure to obtain subscriptions on Monday night before the performance which never began, were penniless and unable to obtain a cent from the management. When they saw \$10 in real money they nearly overwhelmed the Mayor with the earnestness of their thanks and blessings.



NOV 14 1914

Mayor Curley has forwarded to Sec Bryan the birth certificate of Reinhold Anton Berenberg, the Harvard Law School graduate and Boston resident held as a spy in London. The certificate is sworn to by Registrar of Births McGlenen, but the name is spelt with one "r" whereas in the reports from London it is spelt with two "r's." By proving him a native of this country his release will probably be obtained.

Some surprise is felt that Dr. Fred L. Bogan of Dorchester was not a candidate for the School Committee again this year. Last year he made a notable showing and would have had better support this year from the opponents of the P. S. A. As it is, James Keyes of South Boston is receiving the united support of these men. The nomination of Moses Lowrie by the P. S. A. to run with Joseph Lee, was a big surprise to the anti-P. S. A. men. Two years ago, when the P. S. A. was importuned to stand by its rule and nominate a Jew to succeed David Ellis, Miss Frances Curtis was chosen. Hence it was thought that this rule was completely forgotten and the old balance of two Catholics, two Protestants and a Jew was discarded.

The Central Construction Co., or James P. Timilty, ward 18, Ltd., as it is better known, received two contracts last week for street paving. The first was for bitulithic pavement in Whitefield st., from Talbot ave., to Norfolk st., at a cost of \$4753.45, and the second for Long ave., from Commonwealth ave. to Allston st., Brighton, at a cost of \$809.25. Both contracts were competitive.

NOV 14 1914

"Motorization of the Fire Department is the salvation of the city," is Mayor Curley's watchword nowadays and the work of making the change is going on rapidly. By 1918 it is expected that the whole city will be covered with motor apparatus and all the horses and extra men required to hold them will be done away with. This restricts the Fire Department as a profession, as it will prevent vacancies occurring for some time for those extra men, who number about 160, will become real fire fighters and no vacancies will be filled until they are all placed. In this way the passage of the ordinance lowering the height requirement to 5 feet 5 inches will not benefit the "shorties" for some time to come.

Councilman Woods, arrayed in the new suit and overcoat which he won on the victory for the smaller Council, with Rep. Lewis Sullivan of Dorchester, has been conducting an investigation into the Suffolk School for Boys on Rainsford's Island. The two have spent several nights on the island coming in close touch with the boys' life there. The other night Woods sang for the boys, which caused some of them to remark that they would tell the superintendent that this was not included in their sentence.

Hog raising at the Long Island Infirmary is improving each year, and the city is saved thereby much money. Chairman McQuade of the trustees reports that he has \$500 worth of hogs to sell and has received the Mayor's permission to sell them. It is generally his custom not to sell, but to exchange them with provision dealers for other meats, in this way saving a large amount of money on the at...

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

GOV. WALSH will receive \$12,000 for his work next year as compared with \$8000 this year, owing to a law passed by the Legislature this year providing for the said increase to go into effect next year.

Executive Councilor Charles W. Gifford of Quincy, a farmer, has been making a special study of the "foot and mouth" disease in order to be prepared on any matters with relation to the disease which may come before the council for action.

Senator Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., of Worcester, chairman of the Republican legislative committee this year, expended \$123.73 in getting re-elected.

An announcement from Chairman Thurston of the Republican state committee as to whether he will seek re-election, is being awaited with interest in Republican circles. No one has as yet announced his candidacy in opposition, and the members of the state committee are all, so far as known, hopeful that the G. O. P. chairman will remain at his post.

Judge Thomas P. Riley of Malden, first assistant attorney-general and former chairman of the Democratic state committee, is reported to have "broken" with his one-time bosom political friend,

Chairman O'Leary of the Democratic state committee. Chairman O'Leary is said to have been displeased with the freedom the judge, who was in charge of all Democratic rally arrangements during the late political unpleasantness, allowed former Mayor Fitzgerald. The disagreement between David O'Leary and Jonathan Riley is bound to stir things up if continued, as the judge was elected to the Democratic state committee this year, and will be in a position to cause Mr. O'Leary some embarrassment.

E. Moody Boynton, 1914 veteran inventor, wanted to go on the stump for the Democrats during the recent campaign, but the Democratic state committee was unable to make rally arrangements for him.

Acting Chairman Arthur W. Glines of the Progressive state committee may have been shocked at what happened on Tuesday, Nov. 3, but he is still an optimist. Nothing, he declares, can hold back progress for any length of time.

While before the election some of the Governor's closest advisers were inclined to view Mayor Curley with some reserve, they are now loud in praise of him, and say that the mayor brought a legion of votes to the Governor.

NOV - 10 - 1914

## EXAMINE HOSPITAL FIRE PRECAUTION

City Inspectors Visit All Local  
Institutions in Safety  
Crusade.

All the leading hospitals of the city, including the City Hospital and the Massachusetts General, are being inspected by the building department to determine whether they are properly equipped with fire escapes. Six special inspectors have been assigned to this work.

After completing this inspection the department will make an investigation of department stores, office buildings, hotels, manufacturing establishments and auction rooms of the city.

President A. Shuman of the City Hospital trustees has written to Mayor Curley his approval of the mayor's purpose to install a water curtain and a sprinkler system in the dome of the main hospital building. Mr. Shuman's letter is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Mayor: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 6th instant, informing me that you have instructed the commissioner of public works to extend the high pressure service system to the Boston City Hospital for protection against fire.

"This, Mr. Mayor, is a great and good

act on your part. Sympathy for the helpless and endeavors for their care and protection are among the highest attributes of humanity, and when we consider the danger of fire to the poor sufferers under our care at the hospital, it stirs our best feelings and inspires us to do all in our power to prevent such an appalling catastrophe.

"Your prompt action, therefore, in this matter is not only appreciated by the trustees and the staff, but by all the citizens of our good city."

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

SOME of the defeated congressional candidates are thinking regretfully of the Democratic postmasters they had appointed primarily for their alleged ability to get votes. But from all accounts practically every one of these postmasters did his best; the only trouble was that in almost every case his efforts were offset by one or more men who were unsuccessful candidates for his postmastership and as a result took a keen personal delight in working for some one other than the Democratic congressional candidate.

Representative Hull of Great Barrington is reported to be likely to be made chairman of the House ways and means committee next year.

Joseph Walker, Progressive, and Chairman Edward A. Thurston of the Republican state committee will have an opportunity to talk it over on Saturday of this week. Both are ardent Brown alumni and will be present at the Harvard-Brown hostilities.

Gov. Walsh is attending the annual Governors' conference which is being held at Madison, Wis., this year. He will not return to his office in the State House until Monday next, and unless he changes present plans there will be no nominations sent into the executive council at its meeting tomorrow.

William H. O'Brien, chief of the tele-

phone and telegraph bureau of the public service commission, is still in the running for that vacancy on the public service commission, his friends reported yesterday, and they added that they are securing a lot of strong indorsements for him.

Gov. Walsh's friends cleared up all the outstanding debts of the Democratic state committee a year ago, and there is a great deal of interest as to whether the same thing will be done this year, provided the committee, when it totters up, finds that it has any debts.

Senator Calvin Coolidge of Northampton, president of the Senate this year, and in possession of enough pledges to elect him president of next year's Senate too for that matter, will be in Boston the latter part of this week to talk over arrangements for the organization of the Legislature.

Sergt-at-Arms Pedrick has given the House chamber at the State House a thorough cleaning, and has everything spick and span there for the House of 1915.

Representative-elect Bliss of Malden, who ran for the House this year as a representative of the whole people filed his schedule of campaign expenses with the secretary of state yesterday, showing that he had expended \$67.

Representative Sherburne of Brookline expended \$25 in obtaining re-election.

JOURNAL - NOV-9-1914

## CITY HALL GOSSIP

**C**OUNCILMAN BALLANTYNE'S decision to run for re-election practically limits the city council end of the city campaign to a contest to succeed Councilman Kenny, who is retiring from public life. There is, apparently, little doubt that both Ballantyne and Coulthrust will be returned to office, despite the opposition of the 13 other candidates in the field. These 13 must settle among themselves as to who shall take the third place. Unless a man of Councilman Kenny's own type appears in the field before the time closes for filing nomination papers, there is no way of deciding which of the 13 now running will be elected.

Sealer Woolley's inspectors are now hot on the trail of the push cart merchants. They have already examined hundreds of scales that these salesmen use. Woolley is to speak on the results of this campaign at the annual convention of the State Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures, to be held in Worcester Dec. 30.

Chairman Mahoney's department has well lived up to its new slogan during the last week. The slogan is "Keep the health department on a fire department basis." The result is that during the week there were no deaths from typhoid, measles or scarlet fever, and only two deaths out of 92 cases of diphtheria.

Mayor Curley announces a saving of \$218.32 in the weekly payrolls of the park and recreation and public works departments. Part of this saving may be due to the retirement of the 76-year-old man who entered the city employ when he was 39 years old.

NOV 9 1914

No claims having been filed for the mayor's reward of \$1000 for the capture alive of a firebug, the mayor renews his offer, stating that it will hold good for any apartment house fire.

Senator James I. Green is to interview the mayor today on plans for establishing a public market in Charlestown. The senator should be successful in his suit, for Charlestown went "No" on the charter amendment proposition by a safe majority.

"Memorial Service" is the caption that appears in an East Boston Journal over the tabulation of the Democratic vote cast in wards 1 and 2. This is evidently a typographical mistake, however, for "Gov. Walsh Re-elected," stands at the head of the obituary column.

City Record expenses, which up to now have been remarkably low, are beginning to increase. For the first 10 months of the year the expenses have been \$8766.54, as compared with \$7684.40 last year, and \$7825.67 in the previous

NOV-10-1914

## MAYOR SEES ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

### Finds It in Departments That Are Outside His Immediate Control.

That there is much room for improvement in departments not actually under his control, but that other departments of which he is the responsible head are being operated in an efficient and economical manner, was conclusions drawn by Mayor Curley, speaking last evening before the Alexander Hamilton Club, which is composed of men interested in the daily problems of increased efficiency in business methods. Last night's gathering of bankers, engineers, accountants, office managers and others made willing listeners to the mayor's justifications of city expenditures and economies.

NOV 10 1914

"In my mind," said the mayor, "efficiency means elimination of waste, full value in service and economy in public works. Let me give you an instance. Two weeks ago we retired 23 old men on half pay. In their place we were able to employ six young men who can do all the work formerly done by the 23. Twenty-three men on half pay equal 11½ on full pay. We pay six men plus 11½ men instead of paying 23 men, thereby saving full-day wages of five and one-half men. And the old men, being pensioners, are neither charges on the community as 'out-of-works,' nor are they looking forward to spending the remainder of their lives in a charitable institution. When the pension bill was passed it was looked upon by many as an extravagance. I look upon it as an economy. There has never been a change of administration in Boston when laborers were not the greatest sufferers. On one occasion 1200 men were thrown out of employment in the middle of winter, and many of them died in poverty. The pension bill has changed all that."

NOV-10-1914

## CITY HALL GOSSIP

**C**ORPORATION Counsel John A. Sullivan's latest opinion on the election laws will probably cut off the stream of petitions that flow from ward 8. These petitions have been based on all kinds of charges from illegal registration to inefficiency of the election officials. The corporation counsel states in his opinion, "I think that if the Legislature intended that the election commissioners should have the right to pass upon the validity of challenged votes cast at an election, it would have expressed that intention in clear language."

Mayor Curley's proposed fund of \$100,000 to be raised among the women of the city still remains at the \$10 mark. Considerable enthusiasm has not yet been shown in favor of the project.

Eddie Burt denies that he and Tom Coffey are to sing duets on the stump for Councilmen Ballantyne and Coulthrust. He says that Tom's specialty is solos and that he himself is now testing his throat for a few weeks.

George Ryan of ward 23 is mentioned by his neighbors as a candidate for the city council. He has not yet applied for nomination papers, however.

Among the final touches that are being added to the City Hall annex are the heavy bronze decorations that are being placed on the front steps.

Although city electrician Swift no longer assigns an operator to the switchboard at night, he has the board open on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

"Fees and Permits" is the latest sign to be hung up in the building commissioner's office. The other signs are "Safety First," "Please Wipe Your Feet," and "Don't Steal the Pens."

With the new system of doors, windows and locks in the mayor's office, the strategic position for the waiters is just outside the open window. Con Reardon takes care, incidentally, that this window is never the one nearest the secret button that opens the door.

Tom Coffey, chairman of the elevator men in the annex, has yet only part of his uniform, that being the upper part. Tom supplies the deficiency by wearing a pair of his own.

NOV 10 1914

Supervisor John H. Coffey of the egress division of the building department is now acting building commissioner in the absence of Commissioner O'Hearn.

Frank Berrigan of the health department, having seen the good effects of the "apple a day" theory on Joseph Monahan, has adopted the policy of eating a pear a day.

George A. Verkampen, of ladder 23, has been retired from the department because of injuries received in 1910.

# On Anniversary of Big Boston Fire in 1872

NOV 9 1914

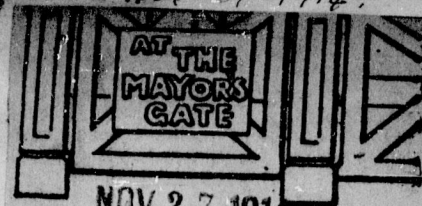
In a fitting and practical manner Fire Prevention Day was observed in Boston on the anniversary of the great fire of 1872, with Mayor Curley and Building Commr. O'Hearn contributing to the observation of the day.

On the order of the commissioner, a number of buildings in Dorchester, a group of "shacks" between Washington st. and Harrison ave. and wooden buildings in Charlestown and East Boston were put under the process of destruction as being menaces to the safety of the communities. Mayor Curley took occasion to renew his offer of \$1000 for the apprehension of a "firebug" as his part in the prevention of fires.

In making the offer the Mayor said that last year the losses from fire in Boston amounted to \$4,000,000 while so far this year the loss has been less than \$1,000,000.

The day was observed in accordance with Gov. Walsh's proclamation setting the anniversary of the great Boston fire as the day for every householder to take precautions against the dangers of fire and especially to instruct children in the risks of flames.

This evening the annual banquet of the survivors of the big Boston fire will be held at the American House. Of this association Supt. Samuel Abbott of the Boston Protective Department is president and Capt. T. M. Littleton is secretary.



Once more the Young Men's Non-Partisan League, which attained such a degree of fame during the Curley-Kenny mayoralty contest last year, will be a factor in the city election. It is the intention of the league to endorse Henry E. Hagan for the Council, as far as can be learned. Whether two other candidates will be endorsed is not known, but the annual meeting will solve all these troubles. It is hoped that the league will not be hampered by the turbulent spirits who visited the headquarters last year, and by way of objecting to the league's endorsement of Thomas J. Kenny blacked the eye of the chairman. This league is composed of prominent young men, among them Joseph Kennedy of Brookline, son-in-law of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald; Henry J. O'Meara, nephew of Police Commr. O'Meara, and Joseph Kane.

That he is the only fireman appointed without a pull is the proud contention of Councilman William H. Woods. It happened many years ago when John R. Murphy was fire commissioner, at a time when Woods was taking every civil service examination offered. Among the list he happened to strike one for a fireman. Some time later he was accosted by Commr. Murphy, who told him that he had been appointed to the force. It was at the time of the grip epidemic, and Woods was making too much money in his carriage business to accept a job as a fireman, so he resigned after "pulling" the fireman one day.

## Hub Immigration Station Disgrace Says Mrs. Barrett

Boston was given one of the most stinging blows it has ever received by Kate Waller Barrett, president of the National Council of Women, who told a large gathering of women at the Women's City Club that this city is disgraced by the worst immigration station in the country, together with a few biting comments about the morality of the city.

She said that Boston has more "high grade" unmarried mothers than any other city in the country. They are not ignorant girls, at all, she said, and an amazing

percentage of them have attended Sunday schools. She urged a study of the Sunday school to learn what relation bears to fallen women in the street.

"The immigrants coming to Boston," she said, "get as their first glimpse of America three blocks of filth, dirt, filth and loungers on the street. You should fight for the \$90,000 still due on the original appropriation for a new immigration station. Talk, talk, talk, and you won't be refused. You know a woman's tongue is the only thing a politician fears."

## DOWLING'S ELECTION AS HOSPITAL HEAD. MAY COME TODAY

Dr. John J. Dowling, who has decided to accept election as superintendent of the Boston City Hospital, may be elected to



NOV 27 1914  
DR. JOHN J. DOWLING.

that position at today's meeting of the hospital trustees, in place of Dr. John H. McCollom, who has been ill.

Dr. Dowling is Mayor Curley's family physician, and was appointed a trustee of the hospital soon after the

With Councilmen Ballantyne and Coulthurst candidates for re-election to the City Council, the race concentrates on the rivalry for Councilman Kenny's seat. It is a misfortune to the city that Mr. Ballantyne will not be a candidate for re-election. His service to the city has been consistently unselfish and finely directed. He has done much to raise the level of city law-making, and has kept his motives unquestioned during all his public service.

The large number of candidates for the City Council is considered by Henry Hagan as a great aid to his campaign. With the G. G. A. vote centering on him, and the other candidates polling their votes practically each in his own home district, Hagan feels that he will completely overwhelm them. As it now stands the candidates are scattered over the city and each one will rely on his home district. Ex-Senator Brennan will receive his vote in Charlestown, ex-Rep. Doyle in East Boston, ex-Sen. Hickey in South Boston, and so on, whereas the Hagan vote is evenly scattered over the whole city in sufficient volume, so it would seem, to put him over a winner. As the campaign progresses the chances of the re-election of Councilmen Ballantyne and Coulthurst become surer and surer. Practically everyone is admitting their election now.

Thomas J. Coffey, superintendent of elevators, has been employed in that capacity illegally, according to the Civil Service Commission. According to a letter sent to Supt. Richard Lynch by the Commission, Coffey comes under the classified civil service. As Coffey was transferred from the Bath Department to the position on the elevator, the Civil Service has asked for an explanation. Coffey had a civil service rating as a life-saver and helper, but he was well down in the list. "Jerry" Watson, of the Progressive City Committee, was slated for the position of superintendent some time ago, but was told that because a veteran was above him he could not get the position, although he stood well on the civil service list. How Coffey then obtained the job is a mystery, and one which the Civil Service would like to see cleared up.

JOURNAL - NOV - 10 - 1914

# FIRE PREVENTION DAY IS WIDELY OBSERVED

**Mayor Renews \$1000 Offer for Capture of Firebugs—  
Survivors of Big Boston Fire Hold Annual Reunion.  
Exercises in Greater Boston Schools.**

NOV 10 1914

Yesterday the 42d anniversary of the great Boston fire of 1872, was "Fire Prevention day" in Massachusetts, according to the proclamation issued by Governor Walsh.

In many of the cities of the Commonwealth the plan outlined by the governor was carried out.

Fire Prevention Commissioner O'Keefe sent out more than 10,000 circulars to the schools of the metropolitan district, calling the attention of the children to the fire menace in their homes, and in many schools special talks on fire prevention were given by the teachers.

The day had no recognition, however, in the Boston schools, because the invitation reached Superintendent Dyer too late to enable the school authorities to prepare adequate exercises. Mr. Dyer has promised the commissioner that he will co-operate in his work, however, and formulate some plan of teaching the young people to prevent fires.

## Mayor Offers \$1000 Reward

Mayor James M. Curley yesterday renewed his offer of a reward of \$1000 for the apprehension of a "firebug" as his part in the work of preventing fires. In making the offer he called attention to the fact that the fire loss in Boston so far this year has been less than \$1,900,000, whereas last year it was more than \$4,000,000.

On the order of Building Commissioner O'Hearn yesterday, a number of buildings in Dorchester, a group of "shacks" between Washington street and Harrison avenue and some wooden buildings in Charlestown and East Boston were put under the process of destruction as being menaces to the safety of the communities.

Boston Chapter of the National Fire Protection Association observed the day yesterday by a luncheon at the City Club, at which Adj. Gen. Cole, president of the association, presided, and H. Walter Forster, chief engineer of the Independent Inspection Bureau, gave an address on the relation of fire prevention to accident prevention.

Mr. Forster showed that of the 40,000 persons killed by accident yearly about 26,000 are industrial accidents and 1500 by fire. Compared with the fire loss of the United States, the actual economic loss of this 40,000 killed, and several times that number annually injured, can be shown to equal the \$250,000,000 fire loss annually.

## Observe Fire Anniversary

The anniversary of the Boston fire was celebrated by its survivors at the Quincy House last evening, Superintendent Samuel Abbott of the Boston Protective Department presiding.

A touching incident was enacted when President Abbott called the roll of the men who fought the fire of '72 which almost wiped out Boston. It was only now and then, as the names of the comrades were read off, that the president received the welcome "Here" or "Present." Most of the Boston fire heroes of forty-two years ago were answered for by the few gray-haired companions that are still alive by a simple and quiet, but penetrating "Dead." And then the old comrade who was in this way answered for was crossed out of the list of the survivors.

Out of the 475 men who belonged to the Boston fire department and fought in the fire of '72, only fifty-six gray-haired men are left.

To commemorate Boston's darkest days, when all thought that nothing would be left of the city, last night at 7.24 Box 52 was pulled in and an alarm was sounded in the banquet hall. It was this box and at this hour that first notified Boston of her great danger. At 7.29, a second was sounded, at 7.33 a third, and at 7.40 a general alarm. This was the order and time of the alarms in '72, and in commemoration of this Chief McDonough sounded the fire alarm of the Boston of today, to remind it of the danger in which the Boston of yesterday was. And then after the banquet was over, the chief sounded the "all-out" as a sign that the old veterans were relieved of duty. They sang "Auld Lang Syne" and went to their homes, to gather another year mayhap.

## CITY HALL NOTES

**The City Council Candidates**  
now number exactly 23, which means practically that there are 26 candidates after one vacancy. Councilmen Coulthurst and Bailantyne have expressed their intention of running again, and there is little doubt at City Hall that they will be re-elected. This leaves only one vacancy, Councilman Kenny having announced that he will not be a candidate.

NOV 10 1914

Those who signed their candidacy intentions in "The Canvas Book" in the election department yesterday were William P. Hickey of Ward 14, who is retiring from the Senate; Francis J. W. Ford of Ward 14 and Kenneth C. MacDonald, Jr., of Ward 24, who has been active at the State Progressive headquarters.

## Sealer of Weights and Measures Wooley

was a wee bit peeved yesterday at the way the Sunday newspapers handled the raids made Saturday afternoon and evening in various parts of the city. He issued a formal letter yesterday in which he asserted that he does not think more than fifteen scales were confiscated in all and that only one of this number was of the "family" type of which more than 1500 have been confiscated in the past year.

The part taken by Thure Hanson, the Massachusetts commissioner of weights and measures, was also referred to by Wooley who insists that he and Hanson "co-operated" and that Hanson did not swoop over his head. Nevertheless, Wooley made the raid only after Hanson "requested" him to confer with him at the State House.

NOV 10 1914

## The Redistricting of Boston

can be started in about a week and will be done by Jan. 1 by the City Council. Chairman Milton of the Election Board yesterday submitted the lists of registered voters by assessment blocks and within a week the Street Commissioners will have completed a city map showing each little assessment block with the number of registered voters marked plainly, as well as the yard lines of the present twenty-six wards.

There cannot be less than twenty-four wards or more than thirty-six in the re-districting, and each ward is to have as nearly an equal number of voters as is possible.

## The West Roxbury Citizens' Association

invaded City Hall yesterday and did not leave until it secured Mayor Curley's promise of support in the matter of extending Almsworth street under the railroad tracks to Belgrade avenue. The association asserted that this could be done for about \$20,000, and would save the citizens an unnecessary walk of half a mile.

The contract for the Roxbury Crossing convenience station was signed yesterday by Mayor Curley at a figure of \$1000. The original appropriation was \$1000 but the mayor secured a reduction of \$500.

OCT - 30 - 1914

the Commonwealth's prison stands a gray and grimy disgrace, an impenetrable barrier to the adoption of those measures which are primarily essential to the reformation and modernization of a discredited and criminal-breeding system?

# WANT O'HEARN CALLED OFF BY MAYOR CURLEY

NOV 10 1914

Property Owners Flock to  
City Hall to Protest  
His Activity.

NOV 10 1914

COMMISSIONER IS  
OFF ON A VACATION

Hospitals Inspected With a  
View to Ascertaining  
Fire Protection.

The vacation taken by Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn came just at the time that property owners were flocking to City Hall by the score to raise a howl about his activities and "heartless enforcement of harsh building laws."

With no O'Hearn around, it was difficult for them to vent their wrath in the manner they had intended, but much pressure is said to have been brought to bear upon Mayor Curley asking him to "call off O'Hearn."

The mayor flatly committed himself several months back, however, to let his department heads alone on matters in which they were both legally and morally right, and he said yesterday that O'Hearn is showing no preference to race, creed, political or financial pressure or the warmest personal friendship, and he heartily indorsed O'Hearn's activities.

NOV 10 1914

Hospitals Examined  
Yesterday, with O'Hearn away, orders left by him went into effect automatically, and an exhaustive examination was made into every hospital building in Boston, giving details of floor area, all types of egress, number of patients per ward, fire protection, alarm systems and all details which might be of interest under the building laws.

Fire Commissioner Grady and Chairman Mahoney of the Board of Health have been working in personal co-operation with O'Hearn in the inspection of practically every building in the city which is in questionable condition as regards fire, health and building regulations, and a report was received yesterday by Mayor Curley from Commissioner Grady showing inspections by members of the department of almost 20,000 buildings.

According to the report 1800 recommendations were made direct to the property owner and 1725 of these requests were complied with immediately, being mostly with reference to stairways and cellars containing inflammable material.

Shuman Thanks Mayor

The mayor also received the following

letter from A. Shuman, chairman of the board of trustees of the City Hospital:

Dear Mr. Mayor, NOV 10 1914  
I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the sixth instant, informing me that you have instructed the commissioner of public works to extend the high pressure service system to the Boston City Hospital for protection against fire.

This, Mr. Mayor, is a great and good act on your part. Sympathy for the helpless and endeavors for their care and protection are among the highest attributes of humanity, and when we consider the danger of fire to the poor sufferers under our care at the hospital it stirs our best feelings and inspires us to do all in our power to prevent an appalling catastrophe.

Your prompt action, therefore, in this matter, is not only appreciated by the trustees and the staff, but by all the citizens of our good city.

Faithfully yours,

A. SHUMAN.

## MAYOR INDORSES XMAS FUND FOR KIDDIES ABROAD

NOV 10 1914

Gives \$100 to "Christmas  
Morning in Europe"  
Movement.

URGES EVERYONE  
TO CONTRIBUTE

Boxes Will Be Given to the  
Children Suffering

From War  
NOV 10 1914

The "Christmas Morning in Europe" movement was yesterday indorsed by Mayor Curley as a "heart touching project," and he sent a personal check in behalf of Mrs. Curley and himself to Mrs. John Hays Hammond for \$100, to be used in bringing happiness to the hearts of 200 little war sufferers. The mayor said last evening:

"I sincerely trust that Boston citizens will lend an active aid to Mrs. Hammond in this magnificent work and mail her checks immediately, that Boston may contribute its full share in bringing the message of Christmas to the unfortunate little ones abroad."

The appeal to the mayor was made by William George Jordan, whose letter read, in part:

"The War Children's Christmas Fund has been organized to send Christmas boxes to the orphaned and helpless children of Europe. Each child's gifts will be put into a separate little paste-board box, carefully wrapped and decorated with a bit of ribbon and a bit of

holly to give it a real Christmas flavor. Each box will contain some useful little article of wearing apparel, a Christmas card, a few pennies in the coin of the country and a handful of candies, raisins and nuts.

"Each box will bear a printed label in the language of the country to which it is delivered, stating that the box is a Christmas box sent with best Christmas wishes and 'with love of children of America.'

"Such an expression of international peace and good will cannot fail to do good beyond the mere gladdening of the children; it will tend to lessen the burden of the older ones in seeing the joy of the little ones and in the consciousness of loving hearts sympathizing with them in their hour of sorrow beyond the seas.

"The final distribution of the boxes will be entrusted to the care of generous-hearted men and women on the other side, ready and anxious to do their part.

"It is estimated that about 50 cents will be expended on each box, though he fund, through its wholesale buying in best terms, may be fortunate enough to reduce this amount a little.

"A whole day of happiness in a child's life—and a golden memory that will live throughout the years—all for 50 cents."

NOV-3-1914

## CITY HALL NOTES

"Brother John" Curley

broke a record in tax collecting. Oct. 31 brought receipts of \$9,217,115.05, the same day in 1913 showing a collection figure of \$6,889,929.04. Yesterday was used as a day of grace by Curley before the starting of the interest charges for delinquent tax-payers, and nearly \$5,000,000 was paid in.

The total figures for October tax receipts are \$15,041,164.00, against \$12,793,772.34 for 1913.

NOV 3 1914

More Economy

at the Hall brought a smile to Mayor Curley's face yesterday. The fiscal week of the public works department showed a payroll decrease of \$2586.13 over the previous year and the park and recreation department showed a drop of \$1264.16.

NOV 3 1914

The Pumping Station Controversy

will be resumed tomorrow, but not in Boston. Mayor Curley, accompanied by Commissioner Rourke of the public works department, leaves at 5 o'clock tonight for New York, where he will be the guest of George Reno, secretary of Agriculture in Cuba, at an informal banquet.

Thirty minutes after midnight he will board the train for Washington, where at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning he will make personal appeal to the War Department officials to allow the pumping station to be erected in the South Bay-Ft. Point channel region. Renton Whidden will probably go along as a representative of the Master Builders and the Chamber of Commerce.

RECORD - NOV - 10 - 1914



Peter Porter, the well known Ward 6 Republican, City Hall learns, is at present the strongest candidate for the position of excise commissioner, succeeding William P. Fowler. Gov. Walsh is looking very kindly on his candidacy because it is one pleasing to both Mayor Curley and Martin Lomasney. To be fortunate enough to discover a man whom these two belligerent and powerful factors in the Democratic party favor is enough to make the Governor nominate him without looking any farther.

William J. Carlin's door for the place is by no means exhausted despite the pin stuck in it by Mayor Curley. Carlin has "cut loose" more or less from ex-Mayor Fitzgerald and is a candidate on his own merits. He has hopes still that Mayor Curley will acquiesce in his appointment, but this is hardly possible, although Carlin is looking for the position on the grounds of "vindication" and not political reasons.

The vigorous campaign waged against diphtheria by Dr. Mahoney and the Health Department is having its effect, and the spread of the disease has been checked throughout the city. The disease never reached the proportions of an epidemic, and the deaths caused by it were fewer in number than other years when there were less cases reported.

Negotiations on the contract for lighting the streets are rapidly approaching a crisis and action by the City Council on its acceptance or rejection is expected momentarily. Corporation Counsel Sullivan, who was assigned by the Council and Mayor to take the final demands of the Council in regard to changing certain of the terms of the contract and lay them before Pres. Edgar of the Edison Co. will probably report on Thursday to the Council. This would mean possible action on Monday at the regular Council meeting. The majority of the councilmen want the contract cleaned up before election time, the sentiment being for its passage. It is figured that the city has already lost \$60,000 by failing to accept the new contract. The interesting point in the coming conference is whether Sullivan was able to make any progress with the company on the clause regarding the employment of union labor by the Edison Company.

Today Councilman Ballantyne is celebrating the 38th anniversary of his marriage. He will also celebrate the 30th anniversary of the opening of his store on Dudley st., a location it has remained in ever since. The Roxbury councilman could very well celebrate another event or rather record, namely, the fact that in seven years' service in the city government, he has missed but one committee meeting.

Although there are at present 24 candidates for election to the City Council it is very probable that when the time for filing nomination papers expires there will be fewer, as numbers will fail to obtain the necessary 2000 signatures. Although this number is small compared with last year, when 5000 were required, the time for collecting them has been reduced one-half. There now remains but two weeks in which signatures can be obtained. In order to be safe it is generally necessary for a candidate to obtain 3000 signatures before certification starts in. Councilmen Ballantyne and Coulthurst are assured of their signatures already.

Frederic E. Dowling, one of the Republican candidates for the House in the recent state election, made such a remarkable run in the Brighton-Allston district, that his nomination a year hence, if he wants it, is practically assured. Ward 25 was pretty nearly straight Democratic territory this year, Cong. Mitchell and Gov. Walsh carrying the ward by more than 800 votes. In spite of this condition, Dowling was defeated for the House by only 75 votes, his total vote, 1987, being the largest ever given to any candidate for the House in that district until this year. In addition to this, Dowling ran ahead of the Republican ticket, while his successful opponent ran more than 500 behind the head of the Democratic ticket. Dowling's defeat was due to the candidacy of George B. Webster, a Progressive, who polled a total of 440 votes.

By holding the recounts in their own rooms in the City Hall Annex, the Election Commissioners were able to save a tidy sum for the city. Although there were recounts in four wards, they were easily taken care of, the big rooms apportioned to the registrars. Ward 8 recount, however, was held in the Election Commissioner's hearing room, so that the doors could be locked at the first alarm. Recounts were formerly held in Faneuil Hall at great expense and trouble.

E. Moody Boynton, the inventor, it has been learned, desired to take the stump for the Democrats in the recent election, and he was a frequent visitor for "assignments" at the office of the Democratic State Committee. As his application came rather late, however, it was found impossible to place him this year, but he may take upon himself the troubles of a "soap-box" orator next time.



Francis J. W. Ford of South Boston, candidate for the City Council, will have the support of Councilman Kenny, who retires from the city government this year. Ford has been prominent in politics for many years, and has always been concerned in civic movements. It is probable that the G. G. A. will give him their approval.

Whom the gods of City Hall destroy they first raise his pay. Chief Draughtsman Hosmer of the Schoolhouse Department is now saying. When the upset caused by the coming in of the new administration subsided it was discovered that Hosmer had received an increase in pay and seemed to be very popular with the rulers of the city and the Schoolhouse Department. A short while later he was reported suspended, and one month after that discharged.

The conference of mayors at Philadelphia, to which Mayor Curley has gone, may be able to accomplish much for the taxpayers of cities by devising new means of fighting public service corporations who hold monopolies. The whole purpose of the meeting is understood in Philadelphia to be part of a fight now being waged in that city against the Edison Electric Light Co. and the gas company, which is the same one as the Rising Sun Lighting Co. of happy fame in this city. Philadelphia does not want to pay the prices asked by these companies, but is unable to do anything against the monopoly except by combining with other cities. If a large combination is effected Mayor Curley may yet get a better price than is now offered by the Edison people to the city. Meanwhile Councilman Combs lives in hope.

While city employees are still buzzing over the sudden restoration of increases in pay by Mayor Curley, one man in another department received back the increase granted him by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald. This would seem to point to a systematic but slow restoration to everybody in City Hall of those Christmas presents granted them by the ex-Mayor. In the Health Department Dr. John A. Ceconi, by being transferred from the position of school physician to that of medical inspector, is once more back near his old salary. His raise was from \$300 to \$1200 a year. Dr. F. J. Bailey, assistant city physician, was also raised to \$1200 a year.

Mayor Curley's outburst against the New York budget system and defence of the present Boston method puts a quietus on the movement for a new budget which received such impetus a short while ago. The Fin. Com., on request of the City Council, spent much time and labor on the matter and would have submitted a draft of an ordinance to the Council outlining a new plan. Now it would do no good for the Mayor has the power to veto any ordinance the City Council may pass.

When it comes to collecting signatures for nomination papers Councilman William H. Woods holds all records. When he was a candidate for the Council it was freely prophesied that he would fail to collect the necessary 5000 signatures. Whereupon Woods, singlehanded, went out and obtained as many signatures as the C. M. L., the G. G. A. and the candidates of these organizations themselves were able to obtain. At one time Woods followed the G. G. A. collectors through one building, getting each one who signed a Good Government paper one minute after to sign his papers. Then he rushed them to the Election Commissioners ahead of the "Goo Goos" and had them certified. When the others came along with the same signatures they were thrown out as "already signed." On Sundays Woods would take a baggy and visit every street corner in the city getting the groups of young men to sign. When he finished he had 12,000 signatures.

Ex-Councilman Charles Harding of Dorchester is slated to be the next member of the Governor's Council from the second district, succeeding Guy Ham, who will be the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Harding has been prominent in the circles of the improvement societies and is now chairman of the South Dorchester Improvement Assn., which claims the credit for the election of "Sam" Mildram to the House, and also "Joe" Benson. The association is non-partisan, according to all reports, when it comes to obtaining improvements for Tenean Beach.

## PAYROLLS IN NINE MONTHS JUMP

The actual payroll of the city for the nine months of the fiscal year under Mayor Curley are \$4,990.51 higher than for the same period last year. The payroll draft for October was \$95,524.74 higher than the draft for the same month last year.

Under ex-Mayor Fitzgerald the payrolls to Nov. 1 amounted to \$11,828,734.47, and the draft for the month of October to \$1,247,188.62.

Under Mayor Curley the amounts for nine months, \$12,553,724.98, for October, \$1,342,708.26. These amounts are the salaries paid out to employees other than the police and fire departments.

NOV - 10 - 1914

NOV 10 1914

NOV 10 1914

NOV 10 1914

NOV 10 1914

NOV 10 1914 \$424,990

JOURNAL - NOV 10-1914  
CITY HALL NOTES

**A "water pollution privilege"**

for the Neponset river is likely to prove the stumbling block in the plan to have the Northern New England Paper and Pulp Company establish itself in the old Hyde Park water plant. Chairman John N. Cole of the Boston Industrial Development Board, and John Beck, the city's real estate expert, were unable to accomplish any definite negotiations yesterday afternoon in their trip to the old plant in Hyde Park with the paper mill representatives and three questions are still unanswered.

The company wants the right to draw water from the Neponset river, a guarantee of the construction of a railroad siding and a legal assurance that it can pollute the river with the waste water, it is asserted.

NOV 10 1914

**"Boston money spent in Boston"**

is Mayor Curley's latest slogan. Yesterday he notified Chairman Francis L. Higginson of the Red Cross relief fund and Joseph O'Neill of the Belgian relief fund that it is his wish that the money being raised in Boston and throughout Massachusetts which is expected to total about \$100,000 be spent in Boston stores for the purchase of all articles and materials to be sent abroad.

He said the industrial depression is as acute here as anywhere else, and asked that any proposed expenditures in New York for supplies be abandoned and the money put into circulation in Boston and Massachusetts.

**Silence zones for hospitals**

seems a certainty in the immediate future for Boston. Mayor Curley yesterday conferred with representatives of the Massachusetts General Hospital and promised that wooden pavements would be placed around the hospital and that everything possible would be done to insure a maximum silence.

The hospital authorities asked permission to purchase the North Grove street, city yard and the mayor said this would be taken under advisement by Real Estate Expert John Beck simultaneously with the drafting of an ordinance by Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, establishing real silence zones around all public hospitals which will check all annoying noises, including automobile horns.

NOV 10 1914

**Branch department stores**

are being boomed by Mayor Curley. Yesterday, by personal request, he was visited by a representative of the Jordan Marsh Company, who was asked to consider the practicability of establishing a department store in the vicinity of Field's Corner. The mayor pointed out that there is a population of 120,000 in that territory and that such a store would draw from Quincy, Milton and Brockton. He pointed out the success of the Roxbury branch of the Houghton & Dutton Company and said that other big stores will follow up this idea within a few years.

He was also visited by a representative of another department store, who was asked to consider the proposition of assembling 1000 Thanksgiving baskets containing a full meal for six persons. The mayor asked that the price be reasonably within cost, and said he would buy 200 for personal distribution among the needy. "Boston's charitable associations will welcome an opportunity to purchase the rest," he said.

**A PROPOSED SUBMERGEE**

It is probable that within a few days at the latest mass meetings of citizens along the lines of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn railroad will be held to protest against the proposed merger of that compact and uncommon carrier in any or all of the surface, elevated and subterranean car systems which enter and leave the largest city of New England with more or less regularity and with very little standing room during rush hours.

NOV 10 1914

Just as the United States government, with the aid of certain private citizens whose only motive is the public good, has succeeded in separating the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company from a conglomeration of street railways, steamboat lines and hand laundries, a deliberate attempt is made to submerge Col. Melvin O. Adams' public service masterpiece in a combination of single tracks, an indignant riding public and certain prehistoric rolling stock with which his indefatigable little locomotives have not the slightest direct or indirect relation.

NOV 10 1914

Why should the Adams line, which runs all night for the benefit of first-nighters and last, be compelled by absorption to revise its schedule in such a manner that the stanch ferryboats Ashburnham and Brewster might be pulled off their usual routes without notice to transport Hough's Neckers by water to South Boston?

The scheme is full of danger for the public and of incalculable injury to the immediate North Shore. Mr. Brandeis should interfere without formal or further notice.

**THE GRAFT COLLECTORS**

THERE are people in this and every other community who contribute liberally to plausible people without credentials as soon as they appeal for financial aid in behalf of worthy causes, and after they have contributed begin to wonder if the money which they have given will be devoted to the charity for which it is intended. It seems impossible to place such people on their guard by plain warnings, although in every instance they are intelligent and read the newspapers daily.

NOV 10 1914

This city is a famous stamping ground for people who, too lazy to work, solicit money from the charitably inclined for any worthy cause which may be uppermost in the public mind. There are "charities" which sell little magazines at 10 cents each in behalf of "the worthy poor," and the reports of their work, which they submit in their publications, are really amusing, as showing the amazing impudence of the petty grafters.

Today, because the people of the country are stirred to pity and sympathy for sufferers by war, the graft collectors are operating more boldly than ever before—in Boston, outside of Boston, and in every town and city where a dollar can be wheedled out of the unthinking charitable. The funds entitled to support are in the hands of responsible people who do not employ collectors without credentials, and some of them employ none.

# JOURNAL-NOV-1914 SAYS WELL BABIES WILL HELP CITY

NOV 10 1914  
Gallup Urges Co-operation  
Between Pilgrims and  
Baby-Savers.

Boston's great chance to profit from the improved business conditions that will come after the close of the European war depends largely on its becoming, in the meantime, the most healthful city in the United States, in the opinion of George Brewster Gallup, who, in a statement issued yesterday, advocates the closest co-operation of the Pilgrim Publicity Association with the convention of the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality as an important means to that end. The Pilgrim Publicity Association will hold a great mass meeting in Faneuil Hall on the evening of Nov. 13, in the interest of baby-saving.

"From a business standpoint, a city which so looks after the health of its people that it becomes known as the most healthful city in the State or nation naturally achieves all progressive measures which go with accomplishing this result," says Mr. Gallup. "In other words, an American city which brings the death rate down to, say, the same figures as prevail in New Zealand, will do so by methods which will make it commercially desirable. Before it can bring the death rate down to this point it will have to become sanitary, well-ordered, well-governed, efficient, and therefore it will pay a manufacturer to locate in that city, because the costs of production will be reduced.

"The best way to boom Boston is to begin heroic measures to reduce the death rate. The most certain way to stir interest in this matter is to draw attention to the babies and to prevailing methods for the prevention of infant mortality. In the past year 11 babies per thousand have died in America; 51 per thousand in New Zealand. If the same preventive measures had existed in Massachusetts and Boston as in New Zealand, we should have saved in this State, in one year, 54,000 babies."

## NOV-12-1914 CITY HALL NOTES

**Delayed Court Procedure**  
has its virtues occasionally from the viewpoint of Mayor Curley. Yesterday afternoon he was informed of the court action which had been started by members of the Board of Appeal of the building department, who allege their discharge by the mayor was illegal.

"If the courts are as slow as usual," he said bluntly, "it will mean there will be no Board of Appeal in existence. This will make Commissioner O'Hearn the highest building authority, and before the board which can overrule his absolutely fair rulings is established, I expect to find the buildings in Boston in decent condition, which has never been the case before."

NOV 13 1914  
**A Junket for John N. Cole**  
of the "Boom Boston" board was planned yesterday. President Gaffney and Chairman Cole were called together at the request of Mayor Curley and after learning that the Sears Roebuck

mail order house had not been agreed to come to Boston. Cole was delegated to go to Chicago to try and clinch the proposition.

**Mayor Curley Also Takes a Trip**  
to a foreign State, leaving this morning to attend the conference of mayors in Philadelphia. He will not return to City Hall until Monday morning.

**A \$10,000 Heritage**  
of a previous administration again loomed upon Mayor Curley's financial horizon yesterday in the form of an unpaid bill for a centrifugal pump installed at the Calf Pasture in 1910. There was no opportunity to have the matter investigated yesterday afternoon and the mayor announced that the order will not be signed until next week.

**More Stranded Opera Singers**  
blew into City Hall yesterday morning looking for \$10 each to take them back to New York. The mayor had only \$18 in cash in his pocket and had to "touch" Secretary Reardon for the remaining money for the three applicants who told hard luck stories.

It was reported that more were due today, which may have had something to do with the mayor's decision to leave early this morning for Philadelphia.

**Dr. Francis X. Corr**  
was yesterday appointed to the Health Department as a medical inspector at a salary of \$1200 a year. This is the sixth provisional appointment to the Health Board in the crusade by Chairman Mahoney to check any possible epidemic of diphtheria and other communicable diseases in the schools this winter.

## NOV-12-1914 STREETS PLANNED

**Commissioners Include Beacon and Park Streets in the List**

More "one way" streets for Boston are being sought by the street commissioners, following the discovery yesterday that plans for a "trial month" on certain streets of diverting traffic to one direction could not be carried out through the inability to vest the police department with the proper authority, except by ordinance.

The present plans are to have traffic from the corner of Beacon and Park streets go toward Tremont street only on Beacon street, and traffic from Tremont street toward the Back Bay go by Park street thus becoming a "one way" street. At Tremont street, School street is at present a "one way" street.

NOV 13 1914  
The second plan is to handle Pemberton square traffic by a similar system. From Scollay square, traffic through Pemberton square is to be diverted through Somerset street and Ashburton place to Bowdoin street, where it can join the line going to the Back Bay. In the opposite direction, traffic is to swing from Beacon into Somerset and down the hill through Pemberton square to Scollay square.

A third plan is to make Howard street a "one way" street to give the fire department free exit from the Bulfinch street house.

## NOV-10-1914 SAVE THE BABIES

**TO** those who will participate in the fifth annual convention for the study and prevention of infant mortality, which holds its opening sessions tomorrow, Boston extends a cordial welcome. Of all the generous work for the welfare of humanity there is none of larger and more direct importance than that which is represented by a reduced death rate for infants wherever it is undertaken.

NOV 10 1914  
Good men and true, professional experts and sympathetic laymen, have given of their time, their money and their gray matter to advance a cause which should appeal to every mother and father in the country. It is the first convention of the association to be held in Boston; representatives of thirty-one States and sixty-eight cities will be present, and among the delegates will be some of the most prominent men and women engaged in the cause of medical, civic and social progress.

NOV 10 1914  
Boston may point with some pride to its own advance along the line of march consistently followed by organized friends of the very little ones. Three years ago Boston occupied seventh place among the ten largest cities of the country in the reduction of its infant death rate. Last year it had moved on from seventh to third place, being led only by St. Louis and New York city. May we hope and trust that one of the results of this notable convention will be to give our city an even better position in the national campaign for baby-saving.

# ADVERTISER - NOV - 18 - 1914 MAYOR AGAINST N. Y. BUDGET PLAN

**Takes Issue With Finance Commission as Impractical in at Least One Department Because of Complexity.**

Mayor Curley has taken issue with the Finance Commission on the plan for a segregated budget system such as that used in New York city. Following a conference with Leslie C. Wead, Pres. J. Randolph Coolidge of the Chamber of Commerce and Prof. Munroe of Harvard, the Mayor sent a letter to the Commission, in which he informed them that their proposition to extend this budget system to the Public Works Department for a trial was not practically feasible. The complexity of work that is involved in the

The Public Works Department is busy with sewer work and the extension of water mains, so that the introduction of the new budget system at this time would seriously hamper the efficiency of the Department. He did suggest that they try it out on the Election Department, where salaries have been equalized and a definite system of increases worked out.

The Mayor is not in sympathy with the New York system, and as far as he can learn the New York city officials are not satisfied. The present budget system of Boston is all right, the Mayor says, if only more time was allotted the Mayor in which to prune down the estimates submitted to him by the department heads. As a tentative proposition the Mayor suggests that four months be allowed the chief executive. If this were done he declares there would be no horizontal slashing of estimates, as has been the custom, and meritorious projects would not suffer.

## CITY HALL NOTES

Municipal Auctioneer Edward W. O'Flynn will sell upon Thursday, at 11 a.m., the old Probate Building, extending through from 30 Tremont st. to 28 Court sq., at public auction. A surety bond will be required in \$5000, and the terms are cash at the sale.

The residents of Brighton may be pleased to learn that Commr. Rourke has awarded a contract for the construction of a 24-inch sewer on Saybrook st. at a cost of \$6430. A contract has also been awarded for a five-foot concrete overflow, Beach st., Charlestown, at \$7830.

"The Grafton Colony" is the way Robert Washburn stigmatizes the Lincoln Club since its complimentary dinner to Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing. Washburn is for McCall for Governor, but indicates some uneasiness at the way the Cushing boom gets into the limelight.

The City Record came out on time Saturday. The previous week the press broke down and there was a scarcity of issues for several days. Mayor Curley teased Editor Stanley Wilcox unmercifully about the great demand and the scant supply.

## CURLEY PROTESTS TO WASHINGTON

Mayor Curley yesterday sent three letters to Washington protesting against moves which he believes will throw men out of work in Boston, and urging that the provision for the building of submarines be put back in the naval appropriation bill.

He wrote to Secretary of the Navy Daniels to protest against the discharge of men at the Charlestown Navy Yard; to Postmaster General Burleson to protest against the reduction of pay of certain classes of letter carriers, and to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge concerning the building of submarines as follows:

I desire to most earnestly protest against the striking from the naval appropriation bill of the provision for the building of submarines.

The present conflict among the European powers has brought out forcibly one lesson and that is of the imperative necessity of submarines as an important and vital arm of the naval service.

Ill-advised and ill-timed economy that will result in the impairment of our naval resources should not be pressed at this time.

I sincerely trust you will endorse a liberal appropriation for submarines as an adequate preparation of both our naval offence and defence.

## TO PROVIDE HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS

**Mayor Curley Announces Gift by Unnamed Philanthropist to Be Built on Grounds of West Roxbury School.**

Some wealthy man of the city has provided in his will for the founding of a convalescent home for adult males to be located on the grounds of the West Roxbury Parental School, Mayor Curley has announced. Who the mysterious philanthropist is the Mayor refused to say.

In case of epidemics such as diphtheria the Mayor gave orders that the Children's Institutions Trustees should put in order the present buildings of the Parental School for a hospital. The school under the provisions of the act is still under the control of the Children's Institutions Trustees, but after June 1 will pass into the hands of the Hospital Trustees by transfer.

The matter of transferring the present equipment of the school is before the City Council awaiting action by that body.

## CITY HALL NOTES

All the formalities required by the city charter prior to the making of a contract for the lighting of the streets must be gone over again by the City Council now that the Edison company has submitted a new contract. A public hearing advertised seven days in advance must be held before passage. If the Council holds a special meeting today or Thursday, as is expected, the contract can then be received, and a public hearing held the next week which will leave the Council free to accept the contract at the next meeting, Nov. 30. At any rate there will be time to clean it up before election on Dec. 15 if the Council is of that feeling. So far the division seems to favor acceptance.

Mayor Curley does not believe in municipal ownership of public utilities. When he first came into office, when the loan for the purchase of a lighting plant was finally diverted to the erection of new buildings at Long Island and the construction of a new coal pocket at the City Hospital. But he demonstrated it yet more at Philadelphia at the convention of Mayors where he scouted all the theories in favor of city

The convention was filled with red-hot enthusiasts of this idea and the Mayor did not make much of an impression by sitting in the seats of the scornful—not that it worried the Mayor.

The next convention of Mayors will not be held in this city, as far as can be learned, but will probably go out West to the home of the municipal ownership theorists. Mayor Curley said that he was on some committee that was to go somewhere out West but that was all he knew about it.

Moses Lourie, the candidate for the School Committee who with Joseph Lee has been recommended to the voters of the city by the P. S. A., has filed almost 1000 names for certification on his nomination papers. Under the new law the P. S. A. finds it as difficult to obtain 2000 signatures as it was to obtain 5000, because they must get two separate sets of signatures, one for each candidate, the law forbidding the collection of signatures for a "slate." This means that 4000 good names must be secured, or, in order to be safe, a total of 6000 names.

Despite the sharp talking administered by Mayor Curley to the crowd waiting in his office daily there seems to be no diminution of its proportions. When the Mayor went away to Philadelphia after speaking his mind to the "watchful waiters" the office was empty, and it was thought that the Mayor's words had accomplished their purpose, but lo! and behold, the moment of the Mayor's return was the signal for the same old crowd to gather in his office. Even Rep. Giblin, who was special target of the Mayor's wrath, was back at his old post.

It is cheaper to pay claims against the city than to clean sewers, in the opinion of the Public Works Department. For that reason all extra money in the Sewer Department is being used for other purposes, and the Corporation Counsel has been made ex-officio member of the Public Works to handle all claims against the city for sewers backing up.

Although East Boston has no representation in the City Council it is easily the best looked after and protected district in the city. Whenever there is any proposition detrimental to the interests of Noddle Island at least 20 good strong orators can be depended upon to appear before the Council and denounce and "point with alarm." At the Council meeting Monday fully 25 of these men, all in politics, appeared to protest a dance hall and the turning out of the S. W. V. from the old armory building on Bremen st. It would have gone hard with the Council if matters had not been all settled beforehand and the necessity of making a decision taken away. Before the formidable delegation went away they also exacted a half promise that the old eyecore, Police Station would be torn down.

## TO BRING TRADE INTO BOSTON

**Mayor Curley Seeking to Secure Special Rates From Railroads of a New England Trade Week.**

Special rates on the B. & M. and the New Haven roads from all New England points to Boston from Dec. 15 to Dec. 25 have been asked by Mayor Curley in letters sent to Chairman Elliott and Pres. Hustis, to boom buying in Boston.

The Mayor hopes to establish a New England trade week similar to the weeks of the same sort established in the Middle West and West around large cities. The Mayor has also asked Pres. Sullivan of the Bay State St. Ry. to make his cars

# MAYOR INTENDS TO KEEP AN EYE ON BEACON HILL

Wants Boston Legislators to  
Give Attention to City's  
Interests First.

By JAMES C. WHITE.

Boston representatives in the Great and General Court on Beacon Hill who in past years, in many cases, have been accidents and trivial incidents in the real working life of the Legislature will have to live up to their obligations and responsibilities this year or answer to Mayor Curley.

"Boston's interests on Beacon Hill," said the mayor last night, "deserve the most exact attention from all its representatives. As far as lies in my power I am going to see that such attention is given.

"It is about time we got away from the old legislative idea that success on Beacon Hill consists in securing the passage of some bill to be engrafted on the Blue Book or in the discovery of some novel way of spending public money.

"The larger part of what is voted away each year has to come from taxes laid upon the people. These are war times, not peace times, and we cannot afford to keep up the pace of the past.

"The finest gift which the 1915 Legislature can confer on the city of Boston as I view it," he said, "is a four months' session to be marked with only absolutely necessary legislation.

If they can make it a three months' affair our thanks will be proportionately increased.

## Two Primary Obligations.

"There is but little use in my trying to save on this end if the Boston representatives on the hill persist in breaking out the heads of the barrels. For my part I don't intend to remain silent if any such proceedings are undertaken.

"The Boston men on Beacon Hill and those from other centres of the state might join them with profit to the commonwealth. They have two primary obligations, as I view it:

"To make a careful study for the purpose of securing revenue from new and legitimate sources and to make a doubly careful study of the appropriation bills as they come up.

"The situation in New York and in Wisconsin, where by means of revenue the state tax is minimized, should be scanned with care.

"In the matter of appropriations, this is not a time for new adventures. Boston business men cannot stand them, and the business men of the state are in the same position.

"As mayor of the city, I am not preaching any gospel of retrenchment which will mean abating one jot of the care we are now giving to the wards of the state, the sick, the poor, the aged and the insane. But our men must get rid of their ambition to secure favor by being embalmed in the Blue Book laws.

"The Boston situation is serious enough as matters stand today and our efforts to do better institutions and general humane work are going to be extraordinarily increased. We are setting a record of liberality which should exempt us from reckless efforts on the Hill.

"Boston cannot meet all these additional demands and stand any new and heavier drain through the Legislature.

"The men sent to Beacon Hill go there for the honor, and on their own initiative. The state and city contribute to pay them fair compensation for their services.

"They are selected and are compensated for the purpose of caring for the interests of the state and city. That service cannot be given without study, care and attention.

The city and state are both losing when the representative construes it that he has been elected to the cloak rooms of the House and Senate rather than to seats in the two chambers.

"For my part I will not spare any effort to place the responsibility where it belongs, if I feel that our interests are being neglected by men who have been specially charged with the safeguarding of those interests."

## NOV-18-1914 ASKS WASHINGTON "WHAT ABOUT PUMPING STATION?"

Mayor Also Hurries Laying of High  
Pressure Pipes.

Mayor Curley telegraphed yesterday to Secretary of War Garrison to inquire whether the board of army engineers has taken any action in its reconsideration of Boston's petition to build a high pressure service pumping station in the Fort Point channel. When this proposition was first before the board it recommended to the secretary of war that the city be refused the right to construct the station. On appeal of the mayor, Secretary Garrison referred the matter back to the board for reconsideration.

The mayor has also ordered Commissioner Louis K. Rourke to complete the laying of the high pressure service pipes in Tremont street by Thursday of this week. "The commissioner," he said, "has instructed the contractors to put on extra men and to work them night and day in order that this work may be cleaned up by Thursday."

The mayor further instructed Mr. Rourke to include the Home for Destitute Catholic Children, the Homeopathic Hospital and the Boston College buildings, all on Harrison avenue, in the extension of the high pressure house service to the City Hospital grounds from Tremont street. This will supply all these buildings with water at 90 pounds pressure, permitting of the installation of fire curtains and sprinklers.

## FIRE BADGES MAY COST HOLDERS \$5 NEXT YEAR

Mayor and Commissioner in Accord  
to Lessee Crowd.

Boston fire fans whose badges now permit them to tap a policeman on the shoulder, to move the lines, and stand in the fire line, may give tips on fire fighting to the chief in charge, may have to spend \$5 a year for his privilege. The mayor has declared war on fire badges. Instigated by Commissioner John Grady, who not only would like to see the fire department funds increase, but would like to have more room in which to fight fires, he has announced that if he is not forbidden by the law he will authorize the fire commissioner to charge \$5 for every fire badge issued. At present there are more than 1400 badges out. These admit to the fire lines various kinds of gas, electric light and water inspectors, reporters and hosts of politicians. Practically every member of the Legislature has at least one badge. The reporters are in the minority. More than 1000 of the 1400 are firemen.

## PLANS TO FIND PROFIT IN STREET WIDENING

Mayor Approves Condemnation Act  
of Last Year.

Street widenings in Boston will in the future net the city a profit instead of a loss if Mayor Curley is successful in carrying out a new method of making these widenings. He declares that under authority of an act of 1913, known as the English condemnation act, the city, with the approval of the Legislature, may condemn and seize property 100 feet or more in depth on each side of the street to be widened. Thus when the street widening is completed all the property abutting on it is owned by the city. Then, with the value of the property increased by the improvement, the city can sell at a profit which in most cases will cover the entire cost of the work.

"In the downtown sections," said the mayor, "this would save the city millions of dollars. Of course, it would not be so effective in the suburban sections, for then the city would come into control of only field and meadow land, which might not increase in value for many years."

"I am surprised that this means of making widenings has not been used before. It is a great scheme and is bound to work for the best interests of the city."

## EARNs FIRST COUNCIL CANDIDATE NOMINATED

Withdrawal of Ford Brightens  
Hagan's Chances.

Patrick A. Kearns of ward 20 is the first city council candidate to be nominated. The election commissioners announced last night that they have certified 2165 names on his papers, only 2000 being required for nomination. Kearns, who was defeated for the council last year, will now begin his campaign for election.

Francis J. W. Ford's withdrawal from the contest has cut down the field to 32 candidates, and has made Henry E. Hagan's chances of being supported by the Good Government Association a little more favorable. Ford has called in all his nomination papers. His reason for withdrawal is that the time for campaigning is now so short that he could not cover the city.

Besides Kearns only four others have passed the half-way mark in obtaining certified signatures. They are Thomas H. Glynn, 1355; Joseph G. Curry, 1147, candidates for the city council, and Joseph Lee, 1168, and Moses S. Lourie, 1386, candidates for the school committee.

## MAYOR SIGNS CONTRACT FOR ELEPHANT HOUSE

Boston's first elephant house is to be completed by Nov. 15. The mayor signed the contract yesterday for building the house in Franklin Park, at a cost of \$24,994, to be taken from the Parkman fund.

# MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME CALLED OBJECTIONABLE

## Boston School Committee, After Hearing Protests of Colored People, Votes to Abolish Use of Publica- tions Containing Old Southern Plantation Songs.

NOV 13 1914

The Boston school committee yesterday afternoon voted unanimously to remove from use in the public schools the song books known as "Forty Best Old Songs," which were placed in many of the schools several weeks ago. The cause of the withdrawal of these books was the protest of 150 colored residents of the city, who appeared at the hearing, and told the committee that several songs were insulting to their race and caused feeling between the white and colored pupils in the schools.

Butler R. Wilson, a colored lawyer, headed the protestants. There were no seats left in the committee chamber and chairs were brought from offices in the different school departments located in the building. According to the members of the committee it was the largest protest meeting held before the school committee for years.

### "O Susanna" Is Objected To

The first protest started over one song, entitled "Oh! Susanna," written by Stephen C. Foster. The second stanza was the objective of the protest, in which it refers to the killing of "five hundred niggers." The second stanza is as follows:

I jumped aboard de telegraph and trabled  
down de ribber,  
de 'lectric fluid magnified and killed five hun-  
dred nigger.  
The bulgie bust, de horse run off, I really  
thought I'd die,  
I shut my eyes to hold my breath, Susanna,  
don't you cry."

At the start of the hearing, Chairman Brock of the committee stated that this song had already been withdrawn from the books. He then called upon Butler R. Wilson, who was handling the colored side of the protest. Mr. Wilson said: "We object to the use in the public schools of the words 'darker' or 'nigger.' It is used as an epithet. It hurts the feelings of the children and they come home to their parents in tears."

The Rev. Montrose William Thornton of the First African Church, at Charles and Mt Vernon streets, was the first one called upon to speak. He said: "The words 'nigger' and 'darker' are a stigma and are heard and received only as an insult. The songs 'Massa,' 'Old Black Joe' and 'My Old Kentucky Home' are insulting to my race."

"I have told my child, who is in the public schools, not to sing these songs. To chant these in the schools is to shame our manhood, and the conditions we could not avoid. Last Sunday I told the people of my church about the songs. They were indignant. We formed a committee of business and professional men, and went to the Everett School, where many of our children attend, and there entered a protest."

### Told His Boy Not to Sing

The Rev. Benjamin W. Slade of the colored church at Columbus avenue and

Northampton street was the next speaker. "The words 'darker' and 'nigger' we regard as reflections on our race," he said. "It is the result of another age. I have told my boy not to sing these songs in the public schools, and he is willing to take the consequences, and I will stand behind him and take the consequences."

The Rev. Samuel A. Brown of St. Mark's Colored Church, Tremont street was next introduced to the board. He said: "For three weeks I have been going about among my people in Boston seeing what their feeling was about these songbooks. They are all protesting, and the words 'darker,' 'massa' and 'missus' are always objectionable to them."

"One day last week a teacher in one of the public schools was using this book of songs. She made the one colored boy in her room get up and sing it by himself, so that the others might get the accent, so she said. After the school was over the other pupils, who were white, gathered around this one boy, who a few hours before had been their friend and playmate, and jeered him."

The next speaker before the committee was Miss Agnes Adams, a colored social worker. She said: "For fifty years we have been trying to live down the doings of 150 years for the sake of our children. The very words of these songs are obnoxious to every member of my race."

The Rev. Powhattan Bagnall of the colored Unitarian Church, Parker Memorial, was the next speaker. He was followed by Mrs. Hattie Sandwich, who told the school committee that her 10-year-old son, after this book of songs had been introduced into the schools had been called "nigger" and "darker" by the other white pupils and was hooted at. She said that he attended the Browning School.

### Calls Name "Nigger" Malicious

"The words 'darker' and 'nigger' have always been used in a somewhat malicious way," said the Rev. William Wade Ryan, colored. "It was never meant to express kindness, and works on the feelings of the children," he added.

The next speakers introduced were white. Moorfield Storey, a lawyer, said: "The great war in Europe is the result of race prejudice. Race prejudice threatens this country more than it ever did before. The phrases in these songs are associated with a period of American history which we want to forget."

Francis J. Garrison, the last surviving son of William Lloyd Garrison, the famous abolitionist, was the next speaker. He said: "The only thing to do is to get rid of these books in the public schools. Get rid of them altogether; do not mark out these objectionable words, or tear out pages, but take them out for good."

Alonso Meserve, the master of the Bowdoin School, said: "I have from 100 to 150 colored children in my district."

trouble, and some of it has ended with both white and colored children in my office. Whenever a white boy gets in trouble with a colored boy you usually hear these names called by him. I do not think that he should be taught any more of these phrases or names."

The school committee then took a vote and ended unanimously in favor of the withdrawal of the books from the public schools. Committeeman Corcoran was the only one absent, as he had been called out of town on business. Chairman Brock then addressed the protestants.

"This board adopted something that gave you offense," he said. "You have come before us and we have retraced our steps. Several of you have told us that you told your children not to sing these songs. Would it not be better next time to see the authorities before you teach the children to disobey?"

## CITY HALL NOTES

### Those department deficits

which Mayor Curley predicted will take all of the \$150,000 reserve fund, arouse a storm of arguments on both sides of the political fence yesterday. An analysis of the figures shows that in no instance will the expenditures reach the figure named when the budget was made up.

The deficit averages about half-way between what was asked in the budget and what was secured after Mayor Curley had made his horizontal cuts in appropriations. A. Shuman, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the City Hospital, sent word to City Hall yesterday that there is no shortage anticipated in the hospital appropriation.

### Acting Mayor Dan McDonald

yesterday talked a bit on deficits himself, although he confined himself to the City Council situation. "The City Council will be about \$300 over its appropriation," he said. "Much of this being expenses incurred in the Charles Street hall probe instigated by Councilman James A. Watson. The council would have been well within its appropriation if the original figure had passed."

### A convention of mayors

in Boston next year is hoped for by Mayor Curley, and this is one of the prime reasons that actuated his early departure for Philadelphia to attend this year's convention of big and little mayors from all over the country.

### The City Hall lunch counter

privilege is now sought by eight different restaurateurs and individuals, and after the return of the mayor bids will be advertised for in the City Record. Water connections and a drain have already been installed in the wide corridor that runs between City Hall and the Annex, and it will be this spot that will be used for the sale of hot coffee, sandwiches and other quick lunch weapons.

### The Geneva avenue widening

appropriation which the Grove Hall Improvement Association is seeking under the impression that it was \$100,000 in amount and passed about seventeen years ago was looked up at City Hall yesterday.

The only appropriation for the widening of Geneva avenue that could be found was a sum of \$50,000 in 1910, which was later transferred to the general fund for street improvements and pay-out. But there have been a large money transfers in the past.

# FITZGERALD RESENTS BEING SLIGHTED BY THE MAYOR

Was Not Invited to Dedication of Commerce High School.

**NOV 13 1914**  
SAYS BUILDING IS  
FRUIT OF HIS LABORS

Intends to Go Over Some Day and Make Speech When Curley Is Away.

Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald expressed his resentment, at the present mayor's neglect to invite him to make a speech or at least to be present at the dedication of the new High School of Commerce, at a banquet last night of the Boston Club Printing House Craftsmen.

The ex-mayor said that this was the least the present mayor could do. For Mr. Fitzgerald said, after all, the new building is the fruit of nobody else's labors but his own.

But there is one thing the present mayor cannot prevent the ex-mayor from doing, and the ex-mayor said so last night.

He cannot keep him from looking at the new building. And just to prove this, Mr. Fitzgerald told his audience that he went out to the Back Bay last Sunday and looked at the new building as long as he cared to.

The ex-mayor says that he has a great deal of faith in the new building. Not only that, but he worked hard to get it. And, in consideration of this, some day, when the present mayor is away in New York, the ex-mayor said that he would go over to the high school and make a speech.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that the impotence and the inertia existing in Boston is permitting all the other cities in the country to get the trade that England and the other nations are unable to take care of at present.

"How could it be different?" he asked. He then said that the men who are guiding the destinies of the city spend their time in playing golf among other things of the sort. He told of one man who is director of forty corporations and, yet, had time to sail a yacht. And, according to the ex-mayor, as long as this is the situation, Boston will never rouse herself from the slumber she is now in.

The ex-mayor said that New England is basing her plans on false hopes if it intends to get western trade by neglecting the opportunities of foreign trade, and that the West has as good and better industrial brains than New England. He pointed out as evidence of this the growth of the automobile industry.

# BOSTON COLORADO LEADER DEEPLY OFFENDS WILSON

President Tells William M. Trotter, Heading Delegation in Protest of Segregation, He Has Injured His Cause and That Matter Is Not Political.

**NOV 13 1914**  
Washington, Nov. 12.—Deeply offended by the tone and manner of their chairman, W. M. Trotter of Boston, President Wilson today ended an interview with a delegation of negroes who called at the White House to protest against race segregation in government departments, with a warning that if the negroes wanted to see him again they would have to get another spokesman. The President said he had not been addressed in such fashion since he entered the White House.

A 15-minute interview had been arranged for the callers and the President received them in his office, with only his stenographer present. The delegation formally complained that Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams of the treasury were enforcing segregation of white and negro employees in their offices.

Mr. Wilson listened to the statement and then replied at length, explaining that he had investigated this matter himself and had been assured that no discrimination had been practised against the negroes, and that segregation had been inaugurated to avoid friction between the races, not to injure the negro. He added that he was deeply interested in the negro race and admired it for the progress it had made.

## Take Issue with President

At this point Trotter and other members of the delegation took issue with the President. They declared the negro people did not seek charity or assistance, but took the position that they had equal rights with the whites and that these rights should be respected. There had been no friction, they insisted, before the segregation was started.

Mr. Wilson waited for the protest to end. Then he told the delegation that he could not discuss the matter further. He closed with the quiet, but emphatic statement that Trotter had lost control of his temper and that he (the President) could not be talked to in such a manner.

When the negroes left they said their talk had been "thoroughly disappointing," and that they would hold a mass meeting in Washington next Sunday to protest further against segregation.

Trotter said in his address that his committee did not come "as wards looking for charity, but as full-fledged American citizens, vouchsafed equality of citizenship by the federal constitution."

"Two years ago," said Trotter, "you were thought to be a second Abraham Lincoln."—the President tried to interrupt, asking that personalities be left out of the discussion.

Trotter continued to speak, and the President finally told him that if the organization he represented wished to approach him again it must choose another spokesman, adding, that he had enjoyed listening to the other members of the committee, but that Trotter's tone was offensive. The President told Trotter that he was an American citizen as fully as anybody else, but that he (Trotter) was the only American citizen who had ever come into the White House and addressed the President in such a tone and with a back-

that if the colored people had made a mistake in voting for him they ought to correct it, but that he would insist that politics should not be brought into the question, because it was not a political problem. With some emotion, he declared he was not seeking office and that a man who sought the office of the presidency was a fool for his pains. He spoke of the intolerable burden of the office and of things which he had to do which were more than the human spirit could carry.

## Says Problem Is Not Political

Emphasizing that he did not care in the least for the political considerations involved, Mr. Wilson urged that he wanted his auditors to understand that it was a human problem and not a political problem. While the American people wanted to support the advancement of the negro, the President was sure that, as practical men, everybody knew that there was a point at which friction is apt to occur. The question must be stripped of sentiment and viewed in its fact, because the facts got the better of the individual whether one desired it or not.

The President said he thought his colleagues in the government departments were not trying to put the negro at a disadvantage, but simply to make arrangements which would prevent friction. He added that the question involved was not a question of intrinsic qualities because all had human souls and were equal in that respect, but that for the present it was a question of economic policy whether the negro race could do the same things that the white race could do with equal efficiency. He said he thought the negroes were proving that they could and that every one wished to help them so that they would not be so dependent, and that their conditions of labor would be bettered.

The entire matter, however, should be treated with a recognition of its difficulties. Mr. Wilson said he was anxious to do what was just and asked for more memoranda from the committee as to instances of segregation about which they complained.

## Trotter Denies Having Passion

Here Trotter denied that he had any passion, but the President told him he had spoiled the cause for which he had come and said he expected those who professed to be Christians to come to him in a Christian spirit.

The negro spokesman continued to argue that he was merely trying to show how the colored people felt, and asserted that he and others were now being branded as traitors to their race because they advised the colored people "to support the ticket."

This mention of votes caused Mr. Wilson to say that politics must be left out, because it was a form of blackmail. He said he would resent it as quickly from one set of men as from another, and that his auditors could vote as they pleased, it mattered little to him so long as he was sure he was doing the right thing at the right time.

NOV 14 1914

## CITY HALL GOSSIP

NOV 14 1914

**HENRY E. HAGAN'S** entrance into the city council contest, although welcomed by those who have the best interests of the city at heart, complicates matters for the Good Government Association. When he ran last year, Hagan was supported by the association. Therefore he would seem to be its choice again this year. With him in the field, however, are other candidates who might merit the Good Government support. Chief among them are Francis J. W. Ford, J. Frank O'Hare and Robert Bowen, all of South Boston. Regardless of whether the G. G. A. candidate will be elected to succeed Councilman Kenny, there are some other candidates who are possibilities as winners. Among them are Patrick A. Kearns, who ran behind Hagan last year, and Senator James H. Brennan, who declares he can get enough votes in the 10th congressional district to assure his election to the council. This statement he makes despite the fact that among the other candidates there are Representative Bill Doyle and Tom Noland of East Boston, who also live and vote in the 10th district.

Dr. Mallowney is on familiar ground when he is fighting the hoof and mouth disease with the federal officials. When he was in the public health service, before coming to Boston, he was one of the government experts on this disease. He led the fight against the epidemics that broke out in Pennsylvania and Michigan in 1906 and played a prominent part in the epidemic of the disease when it broke out in Massachusetts in 1902.

Chief Clerk Charles Damrell's pocket law books, containing all the building statutes affecting Boston, are selling fast. He has made one of the clerks in his office a temporary book-seller to dispose of the volumes at \$1 each.

Standish Willcox did some real detective work in investigating the case of Reinhold Berrenberg, who is held in London as a German spy. After finding information that he hopes will lead to Berrenberg's release, Mr. Willcox telegraphed the facts to the mayor in Philadelphia, with the result that the case is now before the state department.

Tom Coffey is being well taken care of by former Alderman Berwin. The alderman presented him the handsome gold badge that he wears. Yesterday he bought him a silver plated clicker, similar, except for the silver, to the clickers used by the leading elevator superintendents of the city.

First floor occupants of the annex are complaining about the steam heating arrangements. Some say that on warm days the steam is on. Others say that on cold days the steam is off. And still others say that there never is any steam.

Supt. Lynch of the public buildings department was among those present when an annex elevator flitted by one floor without stopping the other day. After coasting up several floors, the elevator returned, however, to take on the superintendent.

One city councilman has accused the newspapers of not printing anything about him except when they are short of news.

NOV - 12 - 1914

## AS TO BOSTON AFFAIRS

Not fewer than 28 men have already announced their intention of running for the three places in the city council to be filled at the coming municipal election—and the lists will be open until Nov. 25. While it is unlikely that more than a dozen of these aspirants will succeed in getting the necessary 2000 names, a confusingly large number of seekers after the honor will plainly be in evidence. Now the public is sick of politics and of its controversies. We have too many elections, and we have them too often. We ought to make the contest this year as simple as possible, and this can be done by agreement on the slate which The Herald is about to propose.

Of the three soon to retire members of the present council, Thomas J. Kenny is unwilling to serve another term. This is to be regretted, but must be regarded as inevitable. The other two are Walter Ballantyne and John A. Coulthurst. They should be re-elected. They are among the best men in the council. What more need be said?

One new man must be selected. All the logic of the situation points to Henry E. Hagan, the well known Washington street merchant, who missed election a year ago by only 330 votes in a total polling of 35,000. The well-remembered circumstances of his defeat were quite accidental, and in no sense to his discredit. No one questioned his ability or his integrity. He had the indorsement of the various civic organizations which stand for good citizenship and he will have them again if he consents to run. He is admirably qualified for the work laid down by Mr. Kenny.

Make the tickets: Ballantyne, Coulthurst, Hagan, and its election will be easy.

NOV - 12 - 1914

COMMISSIONERS  
PLAN NEW ONE-  
WAY STREETS

Park and Lower End of Beacon  
Among Thoroughfares Under Consideration.

NOV - 12 1914

The Boston board of street commissioners has under consideration the advisability of adding Beacon street, from Park to Tremont; Park street, from Beacon to Tremont; Somerset street, from Beacon to Ashburton place; Ashburton place, from Bowdoin to Somerset street, and Pemberton square, leading into Somerset street, to the list of one-way streets, and is preparing new traffic regulations with that end in view.

According to this plan, traffic would be prevented from entering Beacon street at Tremont and from going down Park street from Beacon. The one-way street, thus far, has proved eminently satisfactory, and the commissioners believe that the time has arrived to extend the system to other busy centres of the city, where the streets are so narrow that two-way traffic has the greatest difficulty in circulating.

No date has as yet been set by the commissioners for a hearing on the proposed new regulation. It is evident from opinions expressed by property and leaseholders on the streets under discussion that the change will not become effective without strong opposition. Business interests which are large and varied in this section are determined to protest vigorously, while users and drivers of transport, both horse-driven and motor-driven, it is thought, may not like the change. But it is pointed out by the commissioners that the grades on the streets where they propose

ers would not be justified in making any complaint on the ground of more strain for their horses.

At the present time a policeman is on duty at Tremont and Beacon street all day, and has his hands full most of the time directing the traffic coming from three directions and looking after the safety of pedestrians on the crossings. It is pointed out that probably two-thirds of all the motor traffic from downtown Boston to the western and southern suburbs chooses Beacon street, and that with Tremont street bearing such heavy commercial traffic, it is high time that some attempt be made to enforce a change.

At the request of the fire department the commissioners have also under consideration making Howard and Wall streets in the West end one-way streets. This is intended, primarily, to facilitate the movement of fire apparatus from the Bulfinch street station.

NOV 7 - 1914

MAYOR REJECTS ANOTHER  
BOARD OF APPEAL NAME

Turns Down Re-appointment of  
Neil McNeil.

Mayor Curley foiled another attempt made yesterday to replace one of the members of the board of appeal which he removed last summer. He rejected the appointment by the Contractors' and Builders' Association of Neil McNeil, who was on the old board.

The first attempt along this line was made by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, which nominated Edward H. Eldredge as a member of the new board. As Mr. Eldredge was on the old board the mayor returned his nomination with the request that the exchange make a different nomination. He declared that the longest delay in filling the new board the better he would be pleased, for both he and Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn were having better success without the board. He also declared his intention of introducing into the next Legislature a bill for limiting the board membership to three instead of the present five.

As the board now stands it has but three members, but it is unable to sit without two additional members. These three are John F. Stephens, who was nominated by the Boston Central Labor Union; Carl Gerstein, nominated by the mayor, and Timothy W. Walsh, nominee of the Boston Society of Architects, whom the mayor

# GURLEY APPEALS TO BRYAN FOR 'SPY'

Mayor Curley, who is attending the Mayor's convention in Philadelphia, talked over the long-distance telephone from Philadelphia to Washington with Secretary of State Bryan yesterday in further effort on behalf of Reinhold Anton Berrenberg, the Bostonian and Harvard Law School graduate now held in London as a German spy.

The execution of Carl Hans Lody in the London Tower yard has brought sharply home to Berrenberg's relatives in Boston the grave result that is possible in England now when men are accused of espionage.

The Mayor, who had earlier in the day caused Berrenberg's birth record to be copied and sent to Secretary Bryan, urged the Secretary over the Philadelphia telephone line to lose no time, after receiving the certified copy of Berrenberg's birth record, in getting in touch with Ambassador Page at London, with instructions to do everything possible to safeguard Berrenberg's interests.

Mayor Curley also put another influential factor in operation for Berenberg. He learned that Dr. Charles A. Hexamer of Philadelphia is national president of the German-American Alliance. This powerful organization numbers 2,000,000 members in the United States. The Mayor found Dr. Hexamer and told him all about Berenberg.

Dr. Hexamer immediately said that the German-American Alliance will take all steps possible to see that Berrenberg's full legal rights as an American citizen are safeguarded in his present peril in London.

Dr. Hexamer followed up this by telephoning Secretary Bryan himself, adding his appeal to the one made by Mayor Curley.

The Mayor's activities for Berrenberg began with taking steps to furnish Secretary Bryan legal proof that Berrenberg is Boston-born.

The Mayor wired his office staff at City Hall to look up Berrenberg's birth record and forward a copy to Secretary Bryan, City Registrar Edward W. McGlenen dug back in the birth records until he came upon the Berrenberg entry. The name was then spelled "Bernberg" by the child's parents, and the following entry was found:

No. 10,008.

Date of birth—January 17, 1884.

Name of child—Reinhold Bernberg.

Father's name—Adolph Bernberg.

Father's occupation—Machinist.

Father's birthplace—Germany.

Mother's birthplace—Germany.

Parents' re  
street, Boston.

These are the more important details of the record. The entire record was copied, sealed with the Boston city seal, signed by City Registrar McGlenen and then sworn to before John J. Browne, notary public.

**WIRE TO BRYAN.**

A telegram was sent to Secretary Bryan, announcing that documentary evidence of Berrenberg's Boston birth

was on the way. Then the attested copy of the birth record was mailed by special delivery.

It is felt that when this indisputable evidence of Berrenberg's Boston birth is received in Washington and the information is cabled to Ambassador Page or the British authorities it will have immediate effect on Berrenberg's case.

Adolph J. Post of No. 218 West Springfield street, South End, cousin of Berrenberg, has written a letter to Graham Wallas, Esq., a member of the London City Council, imploring him to intercede in behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. Post became acquainted with Mr. Wallis in 1910 when Wallis was a special lecturer on Civil Government at Harvard College. Since his return to England, Mr. Wallis has been elected to the London County Council, an administrative board similar to our local Board of Aldermen or Common Council.

REINHOLD BERRENBURG AND CITY  
RECORD OF HIS BIRTH IN BOSTON

**NOV 15 1914**

**REGISTRY DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.**

**BIRTHS.**

Boston, *November 15<sup>th</sup>, 1914*

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I hold the office of \_\_\_\_\_ City Registrar of the City of Boston, as created by Chapter 314 of Acts of 1874, and have the custody of the Records relating to Births, Marriages and Deaths, in said City, and I further certify that the following facts appear on the said Records.

Recorded \_\_\_\_\_ No. *1001*

Place of Birth.	Place of Child.	Sex.	Declaration of Father.
<i>Germany</i>	<i>Windsor, Berkshire</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Charles</i>
Place of Birth and Residence of Father.	Mother's Name and Place of Birth or Residence.		
<i>Adolphus S. S. S.</i>	<i>Anna S. S.</i>		
<i>Germany</i>	<i>Germany</i>		
Place of Birth and Residence of Mother.	Name of Child and Residence of Parents.		
<i>12 Garland St.</i>	<i>Boston, Mass.</i>		
Date of Birth _____			

Witness my hand and the Seal of the City of Boston, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1914.

*Edward W. McGowan* City Registrar.

By Chapter 314 of Acts of 1874, "the certification in attendance at other Antislavery City Registrar shall have the same time and effect as that of the City Registrar."

at \_\_\_\_\_ City of Massachusetts.

Boston, *November 15<sup>th</sup>, 1914*

and *Edward W. McGowan* and made oath to him subscribed.

W. H. A.

*John J. Davies*

Justice of the Peace



JOURNAL - NOV-15-1914

# SKILLED LABORERS IN CITY'S EMPLOY LOSE ON VACATIONS

Corporation Counsel Rules Act  
Accepted by Voters Only  
Means "Laborers."

Is a skilled laborer a laborer? If so, is he entitled to the two weeks' vacation which the voters of Boston have just granted the common laborers?

NOV 15 1914  
Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan has risked his popularity by answering no to both questions. Skilled laborers are not included in the legislative act providing for vacations, he says. He declares that no laborer known by any other name is entitled to two weeks' vacation with pay. As most laborers employed by the city are known by more concrete names or disguised by the titles of other occupations, only a small number will benefit by the recent kindness of the voters.

The corporation counsel's opinion eliminates from those eligible for vacations, laborers who are sub-classified as teamsters, stabiemen, bracers, derrickmen, mortar mixers, hod carriers, tar boilers, chauffeurs, life guards, drivers, elevator men, gardeners, lamplighters, pavers, moth destroyers and many others.

There are about 3500 laborers of all kinds employed by the city, but the number diminishes quickly when skilled laborers are eliminated. The greatest number is in the public works department. Commissioner Louis K. Rourke says that he has about 3000 men who are commonly called laborers, but many of these fall into the classes which, the corporation counsel says, do not benefit from the vacations act.

The park and recreation department is next with about 400, who at times do the work of laborers, but claim the more dignified titles of tree climbers, swimming instructors and moth killers. "These men dislike being called laborers," says Capt. John H. Dillon, head of the department, "but I expect now that they will be applying for a change in their ratings in order that they may get the two weeks' vacation."

The only other department which employs laborers is the cemetery department, with about 50 men, many of whom are listed as grave diggers, sodders and assistant gardeners.

**Council Quotes the Law.**  
That indignation will reign among the laborers of all kinds when they learn of the ruling is wholly expected by Commissioner Rourke, Capt. Dillon and Mr. Sullivan himself. They are only wondering whether the skilled laborers, however skilful they may be, will accuse the corporation counsel of misinterpreting the law, will blame the two department heads for calling the question to his attention, or charge the Legislature with tying a string to a gift.

In his own defence Mr. Sullivan says that his ruling is simply a clear reading of the statute and of the civil service rules. The statute is: "All persons classified as laborers, or doing the work of laborers, and regularly employed by cities and towns for more than one year, shall be granted a vacation of not less than two weeks during each year of their employment, without loss of pay."

The civil service rules make three divisions of labor in this way: "Applicants shall be registered in the following classes and upon the following lists only:

"Class I—Laborers.  
"List No. 1—Common laborers (including boys).

"Class II—Skilled laborers.  
"Class III—Mechanics and craftsmen."

Under Class II are 16 "lists" describing the kinds of skilled labor that come under this heading. Then, to make it still stronger, the 16th list reads, "All other skilled laborers not included in any other class."

"With this strict classification made by the civil service commission," says Mr. Sullivan, "there is no doubt that the Legislature meant to include only unskilled common laborers in the two weeks' vacation benefit. The law says plainly 'all persons classified as laborers.' The civil service commission includes only common laborers in this classification."

## Two Further Rulings.

Two other points which the corporation counsel covers in his ruling are those concerning the beginning of the vacations and the time of year when the vacations are to be given. He rules that the first vacations may be given at any time in the calendar year ending Nov. 3, 1915. Election day, when the act was accepted by the voters, he states, marks the beginning of the period specified as "regularly employed for more than one year."

His ruling as to what season of the year the vacations may be given is extremely gratifying to Commissioner Rourke and Capt. Dillon, who feared that summer vacations might disorganize their forces at a time when the maximum number of men is required. "The department heads," rules the corporation counsel, "will have the discretionary power in fixing the date when the vacation shall begin."

Commissioner Rourke says with a smile, "I shall begin the vacations at a time when they will least interfere with the department work."

"In the winter time?" he was asked.  
"When it least interferes," he repeated. Then he added, "But you know most of our work is done in the summer time."

Thus it would appear that men in the public works department who survive the rigid classification of the civil service commission, will get their vacations some time around January and February.

Capt. Dillon replied in a somewhat similar manner, although he was willing to tell when he would begin the vacations. "I shall start the vacations," he said, "in our dull season. Our busiest season is in the spring and early summer. I may be able to let the men begin the vacations after the middle of August."

**Council's Letter.**  
Mr. Sullivan's letter to Commissioner Rourke explaining all these difficulties is as follows: "You will be required to give every employe who is classified under civil service rules as a laborer, i.e., in the labor service class I, or who has been doing the work of laborers in such class, and who has been regularly employed by the city for more than one year, a vacation of not less than two weeks without loss of pay during each year of the employment of such laborer. These provisions are mandatory, but you and all other heads of executive departments will have discretionary power in fixing the length of vacation beyond the statutory minimum, two weeks, and also in fixing the date when the vacation shall begin. In the exercise of this function you may fix two weeks as the period for vacations, and may fix the date when each vacation is to begin and end within the calendar year beginning Nov. 3, 1914."

NOV-16-1914

# MAYOR ATTENDS FUNERAL SERVICE FOR FR. WHOLEY

NOV 16 1914  
St. Joseph's Church, Roxbury, was thronged with mourners this morning when funeral services for the Rev. D. J. Wholey, the late rector, were held. More than 100 priests of the diocese were in the sanctuary and Cardinal O'Connell occupied the place of honor. Mayor Curley was present.

At 8 a mass for the children of the Sunday school was celebrated by the Rev. T. J. Fahey, and the hundreds of boys and girls viewed the body after the service.

The Rev. Mgr. Edward J. Moriarty of St. Thomas's Church, Jamaica Plain, was celebrated at the solemn high mass at 10. The Rt. Rev. P. J. Supple, pastor of St. John's Church, Roxbury, was deacon; the Rev. Thomas L. Flanagan of St. Joseph's Church, Medford, was sub-deacon, and the Rev. Thomas J. Golding of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes of Jamaica Plain, master of ceremonies.

The eulogy was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Fr. Supple and the cardinal pronounced final absolution and gave his blessing.

The body has been lying in state at the church since yesterday afternoon at 4 under watch of the Holy Name Society. The body was taken to Lowell this afternoon for burial at the St. Mary's cemetery.

JOURNAL - NOV-16-1914

## CHANCE FOR THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Boston's new building law expressly empowers the board of health to require proper lighting in the hallways of tenement houses. Few clauses of the law, apart from those reducing the size of legal firetraps, should mean more for the comfort and safety of straitened but self-respecting tenants.

As matters now stand, the hallways in the older tenements amaze persons unfamiliar with our relics of pre-sanitary days. The passages are narrow or irregular, the stairways are dog-legged and steep; even by day the stairs, the landings, the passages are in twilight or thick darkness. Ask the older tenants and they recall the children that fell so and so, the woman that broke her hip. Some of the houses have hallways piped for gas, but the fixtures are broken or removed, the gas is not turned out. Many of the older buildings have no gas at all; in some of them the tenants voluntarily take turns, week and week, in putting lamps at the more dangerous points. But these makeshifts only increase peril, for the cheap lamps are hung from nails driven into the wooden walls or are set on little home-made shelves with no protecting ledge. Any unsteady passer, any corner with a big bundle, is likely to brush the lighted lamp upon the stairs.

What is more, the darkness and the tenants' faint attempts at lighting are but half the story. For these poorer tenements, unlike ordinary dwellings and apartment houses, never close fast their outer doors. Their entries are as open as the street. Policemen and the decent tenants know what darkness means in these hallways accessible even to drunken men at any hour of the night. An inspector of typical tenements of the cheaper sort last week reported that in ten out of fifteen the hallways were misused. Darkness and smelter breed nuisance and unmentionable evils.

Surely the board of health in its good care for those less able to protect themselves, will take swift advantage of its new powers. Dark streets would not be tolerated for a moment, not even dark alleys; yet dark hallways, open at all hours, are quite as dangerous.

## MAYOR WANTS NEW TUNNEL UNDER THE HARBOR

Mayor Curley wants another tunnel to East Boston. He asked the transit commissioners yesterday to consider plans for such a tunnel for vehicles and pedestrians at a cost not exceeding \$3,000,000. The mayor plans to build this tunnel

either beside the present street car tunnel or to make it a part of the present tunnel. He plans to have passenger and vehicle elevators at each end, to avoid the expense of constructing long approaches. If completed, this tunnel would net the city a saving of \$50,000 a year, according to the mayor, and would make it unnecessary for the ferry service to be continued.

ent system of budget-making is either scientific or satisfactory. We go to the opposite extreme in non-segregation. Appropriations are granted in lump sums; the heads of departments are permitted to use funds for purposes other than those for which they were requested, and although there is a stringent charter provision against exceeding the appropriations in any department, the city is at this very moment, as the mayor has told us, facing heavy deficits in various branches of administration directly under his control. As The Herald understands the situation, the mayor is not opposed to budget reform although he is disinclined to go as far in this direction as the finance commission and the Chamber of Commerce suggest. He is quite right in urging, as a first step, that the heads of departments should be asked to submit their estimates in July rather than in November as at present. This would give adequate time for studying the figures submitted; the period now available is far too brief. The mayor's suggestion that, by way of experiment, a start be made in segregating the estimates of the smaller departments is also a practical one and can be carried into effect at once. If the experiment proves successful it can later be extended to the larger departments such as public works, fire protection and parks. The New York budget system did not reach finality in a single year and Boston cannot expect to do so. The main thing is that we should make a start in the right direction, using the experience of other cities as a means of discovering not only what to adopt but what to avoid.

## FIREMAN'S SON SCALES CITY HALL ANNEX WALL

Pedestrians in Court square had a fright yesterday morning when they saw a small boy scaling the side of City Hall annex, and working his way along a coping some 25 or 30 feet from the ground. Reserve Officer Dobbratz saw the boy from the steps of the City Hall avenue police station and called to him to come down.

"I'll come down all right if you won't arrest me," said the boy. In the police station Capt. Sullivan talked to him. He is the son of a Boston fireman, according to Capt. Sullivan, who declared that the lad was "a chip of the old block" when it came to scaling buildings.

There are many copings on the Court street side of City Hall, and pigeons by the hundreds make their home there. Capt. Sullivan says he has known boys to scale the building before in an attempt to reach the pigeons.

NOV-20-1914

## SAYS DEFEAT IS DUE TO BIGOTRY

Mayor Curley Speaks on Loss to Democrats of State

NOV 20 1914

Mayor Curley in an address before the Bishop Cheverus assembly, K. of C., in Convention Hall last night charged that the defeat of the Democratic state ticket, with the exception of Gov. Walsh, was due to bigotry fostered by an organization which he did not name.

His statement came in the midst of a speech on patriotism, the meaning of the flag and equality of opportunity for all races and creeds. Referring to a picture of the Governor which had just been flashed on a screen by a stationer, he said:

"We have a right to be proud of the success of Gov. Walsh, but when he was shown just now it struck me that he was a lonesome figure. There was no Lieutenant-Governor, no secretary of state, no treasurer. And the reason is plain enough. The situation is due to the work of an institution that I am glad to say is not a fixture. It ought not to be allowed to exist and cannot remain a fixture if the united intelligence of organizations of this character are brought to bear against it. We are all Americans and are true in our allegiance to America because of what she is and what the intelligent efforts of all Americans means she shall be. The flag is big enough for all, and surely too big to shelter under its folds bigotry on the part of any institution in the country."

Mayor Curley then paid a tribute to men of the type of Maj. Henry B. Higginson, and said that citizens of that stamp are a natural safeguard to all citizens of other races and creeds in their disinterested generosity and genuine public spirit. He spoke of Fabian socialism, or as he preferred to call it, Fabian democracy, as an ideal which rendered social injustice and bigotry impossible.

"Crystallize public opinion against bigotry," he added, "and you destroy bigotry. It is essentially un-American and deserves to be destroyed as it will be. I am convinced, only by the united action of organizations of this type."

The affair was a smoke talk and get-together meeting of the assembly, with about 300 in attendance. A program of motion pictures and vaudeville, preceded by an informal supper, which brought the festivities to a close.

Toward the close Gov. Walsh arrived and spoke briefly, congratulating the assembly on its growth and success. Lieut. Gov. Farry was present. William R. Connolly was chairman of the entertainment committee and was assisted by a large number of aides.

## Being the letters of A CITY HALL REPORTER TO HIS PREDECESSOR

Sunday Night, Nov. 15, 1914.

Dear Mike—Was it old Cervantes who wrote "By the sign of the Double Cross on his shield shall ye recognize him in battle"?

A long time ago I once asked you who was the real curly-wolf in politics.

"Diamond Jim" Timilty, you answered right off the bat. (You had been on one, if I remember correctly.)

If you were wrong on Timilty, I am an old rubber boot.

And if Horgan has been hearing what I've been hearing I do not imagine he will fall on Timilty's neck in loving embrace the next time he meets him.

He may land on Timilty's ear in a clinch, but he won't fall on his neck, according to the dope that has been injected into my political arm by that old independence League hypodermic expert named "Spartacus Tom" Phelan.

Ward 18, as you well know, is to "Diamond Jim" Timilty what Ward 17 is to "Possibly-Pearls Jim" Curley. If Timilty wore a pair of tight shoes I think half the voters in Old 18 would limp.

Timilty was "behind" Horgan in the congressional fight in the eleven district; it was asserted by Horgan's supporters.

When a man is behind you it is hard to see what he is doing, isn't it?

"When the votes were counted and the checks began to sign," as the old nursery rhyme has it, Ward 18, "Timilty's Own," had gone for Tinkham, a Republican!

This might have been attributed to the Republican landslide but for the mighty significant fact that the Republican candidates for the House of Representatives were artistically licked by approximately 1000 to 500 by the Democrats.

It looked a little bit rough, didn't it? Well, to Horgan's supporters.

Was There a Double-Cross?

Was Horgan double-crossed? That's the vital question, and to me it would also be a "vittle question" if I had spent as much regular, perfectly good coin of the realm as I reckon Horgan spent in getting licked.

From where I sit, Timilty intends to go to Congress next term, and if Horgan had been elected, it would have been difficult to dethrone him.

Tinkham, I think, is satisfied with the honor of one term. Nobody in my hearing has denied that Tinkham has agreed not to run again. Whether the agreement is with Timilty or not is another matter. But you can't stop a bloke from doing a little thinking on his own hook.

Here it is: (1) The Good Government Association wasn't exactly in love with Horgan. (2) The Good Government comes near getting just what it wants in the City Council.

(3) The City Council redistricts the city next month with entirely different ward lines. (4) Timilty wants to remain king, and it is hard if your domain is scientifically split to bring in a mob of rebels.

Do you get me?

Now! JUST SUPPOSING: (1) That Horgan could be made to spend a lot of his personal funds: (2) Be politically killed by losing his biggest battle, (3) Tinkham pledged not to oppose Timilty for the next term. (4) The Good Government made happy enough to talk to the City Council, (5) Ward 18 made safe in Timilty's control when redistricted —

Having opposed all these five supposes, if Timilty could accomplish all this by double-crossing Horgan — WOULD HE?

Be-that-as-it-may, Horgan was beaten in Timilty's own ward, and in

that same ward the House candidates of the same party went in flying.

Speaking of the Good Government Assassination, as it is cordially termed by some political rulers who have been stabbed while on the throne, do you realize that the Goo-Goo indorsement this year will mean in all likelihood election to the City Council next month?

There are already thirty-two candidates. Two of them are Councilmen Coulthurst and Ballantyne, who will probably go in flying, although Curley holds no extra love for Coulthurst since the latter rang the bell on that Edison contract.

### Mob of Thirty Cut-Throats

This leaves a mob of thirty cutting each others' throats after the single vacancy made by Tom Kenny's decision not to run for anything except mayor.

The list includes such possibilities as Senator James H. Brennan of Charlestown, Tom Niland of East Boston, Patrick A. Kearns, John Lydon, Billy Hickey, J. Frank O'Hare and Henry E. Hagan of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor Curley owes a political debt to O'Hare, and Kearns is a brother of the schoolhouse commissioner, and if he should indorse either from the Throne Room it would make trouble for Hagan, who is slated for that Goo-Goo indorsement as sure as little crabapples grow on trees. Hagan was indorsed last year, and was only nosed out for election by Bill Woods of Brighton by a few votes. And he hasn't committed arson, murder or treason since.

Tom Kenny is fathering a South Boston candidate named Francis J. W. Ford for the indorsement, but Ford's political achievements will never make him President.

Curley, I guess, will accede to Hagan after a lot of talk. He isn't hunting for a fight since Timilty licked him in a back-stage political scrap.

Last week I was talking with your old friend, Dr. Mahoney of the Board of Health, in the mayor's office when a Charlestown comedian tapped me on the shoulder. You re-

member you once told me that the "Doc" was the biggest man in stature you ever knew?

This comedian whispers to me, "Buy a Bale of Cotton."

"What's the idea?" I asked like a sloop.

"Make an outing shirt for Dr. Mahoney," he answered and fled.

'Twas well he did.

Your pinochle-playing pal,  
PETE.

P. S.—Be sure and destroy this letter. There'll be merry (deleted by war censor) to pay if this was ever printed. However, I guess no one would dare publish it, anyway,  
Y-P-P-P, P

NOV - 17 - 1914

## UPHOLD BOSTON'S WORK FOR BABIES

Board of Health, in Reply to  
Attack, Says Death Rate  
Has Been Lowered.

NOV 17 1914

The Boston Board of Health yesterday issued a formal answer to Dr. I. Emmett Holt, director of the New York Babies' Hospital, who was quoted yesterday morning as attacking the medical conditions in Boston and saying that the Hub is a dump for "quacks."

This statement reads in part: "If Dr. Holt has been correctly reported in the press, he shows a lamentable lack of information concerning Boston's municipal work in the care of infants. With an appropriation for this work extremely small in comparison to that of New York, Boston's death rate of infants for this year thus far is almost as low as that of the city of New York, both being 90 and 100 in 1000 births."

"The number of babies seen by private charities is infinitesimal as compared with the number of babies seen by the nurses of the division of child hygiene. Boston's municipal work among babies is along preventive lines and is more lasting and eternal."

"The division of child hygiene works in perfect harmony with every agency in the city engaged in child welfare work. Through such team work infant mortality has been reduced in our city from 230 deaths per 1000 births in 1872 to 126 deaths per 1000 births in 1911, to 117 deaths per 1000 births in 1912, to 107 deaths per 1000 births in 1913, and for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1914, to about 98 deaths per 1000 births. The division of child hygiene was created in 1911."

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1913, there were born in Boston about 19,247 babies. Of this number, 16,279 were located and visited by the nurses of this division. The balance were not located, either on account of wrong address or removal from the city.

"At the time of this visit, particular stress is laid on the value of breast-feeding, and such information is carried into the home of every baby born in Boston as will insure the continuance of breast feeding. As a result of such a campaign of education of the 16,279 babies located in 1913, 12,974 were breast fed, 2162 were bottle fed and 1143 were breast and bottle fed."

"Everybody agrees that preventive medicine, as applied to babies, begins with the expectant mother. As far as our appropriation permits, pre-natal work is done by the division of child hygiene."

# JOURNAL NOV 17 1914

## RILEY DEFENDS WILSON POLICY TOWARD WAR

Tells Charitable Irish Society President's Idea Is to Prevent War.

SOCIETY ACTS ON  
FITZ ARTICLES  
NOV 17 1914

Passes Resolution Calling  
Journal and Traveler  
Speech Reports False.

Thomas P. Riley, assistant justice of the Malden District Court, was the speaker at the November meeting of the Charitable Irish Society at Young's Hotel last evening.

He spoke in defense of the policy of President Wilson in not declaring war upon or invading Mexico, and in insisting upon the neutrality of the United States in the present European crisis. He argued that the President has not been influenced by any fears of his political future or that the manhood of the nation would not rise to the support of the flag if it should be involved in a war, his chief idea being to prevent the possibility of a war, with all its consequences to humanity.

Before the address of Mr. Riley a business session of the society was held, from which all reporters were excluded. It was declared by President John A. Kiggen and Secretary John J. Keenan that the reason for this exclusion of the press was that the society desired to discuss the reports printed in The Journal and the Traveler of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's address at the last meeting.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who was present and made a lengthy address at the closed session, said after the meeting that he had desired that the reporters be allowed to be present during the discussion of the reports, but had been overruled by the officers of the society.

The closed session lasted more than an hour, and when the reporters were admitted again they were handed the following typewritten resolutions which, Secretary Keenan said, had been unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, on the nineteenth day of October, at a regular meeting of the Charitable Irish Society, Hon. John F. Fitzgerald delivered an address before this organization of a character so consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charitable Irish Society that this organization adopted a resolution thanking Mr. Fitzgerald; and

"Whereas, several Boston newspapers on the following day published reports of Mr. Fitzgerald's speech on this occasion which were false both in letter and spirit and worked great injustice, not only to the speaker, but to the Charitable Irish Society which heard and approved of his remarks; and

"Whereas, These false published reports made Mr. Fitzgerald's address appear in the light of offensive sectarianism when in truth they were strictly fair and proper words which might have been addressed to any business organization or religious society of whatever sect or denomination without giving the least offense, but on the other hand commanding the highest approval; and,

"Whereas, the Charitable Irish Society is not a sectarian organization and counts among its members those of different beliefs and would not tolerate offensive sectarian utterances;

"Therefore, the Charitable Irish Society denounces the reports of Mr. Fitzgerald's speech published in the Boston Journal and the Boston Traveler under date of Oct. 20 as false and malicious and garbled for the purpose of serving an evil political or other motive."

The Journal's report of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's address on Oct. 19 was made by a staff reporter. In the routine of the office he had been instructed by the city editor to attend the meeting. The Journal had no advance information as to the subject of the ex-mayor's speech. The Journal man's report, in the usual office routine, went through the hands of the night city editor, copy readers and managing editor. None of them had any reason or desire to make any changes in his report, and the reporter's story was printed without alteration as handed in. The Journal has considered, and most emphatically still considers, this reporter to be an especially reliable and accurate one. Editor.

## TO LIMIT FREIGHT MOVING ON AVENUE

Council Order Would Stop  
Trains in Street During the Day.

A city ordinance restricting the moving of freight cars between the North and South Station yards to a period of nine hours, from 9 o'clock in the evening until 6 o'clock in the morning, by the Union Freight railroad, will be reported at the next meeting of the City Council as the result of an order submitted yesterday by Councilman Kenny and favorably ruled upon by Corporation Counsel Sullivan.

Perishable freight is to be allowed to be moved through the streets at any time except the rush hours between 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning and 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening.

The corporation counsel ruled that such an ordinance would be legal, with the possible exception of its being overruled by appeal on the part of the Union Freight railroad to the Public Service Commission.

A public hearing is to be announced by the City Council committee on ordinances before the next regular meeting of the council, which comes Nov. 30, in order that the public and the corporation alike may have a chance to voice their opinions.

According to Councilman Kenny, there are thousands of people daily discommoded by the long lines of slow moving freight cars which are hauled along Atlantic avenue to and from the North and South Station freight terminals, and he asserts that this constitutes an unnecessary inconvenience to the public.

## FIRE ESCAPES ON CITY HALL NEEDED

Deputy Building Commissioner So Reports to  
City Council.

Fire escapes for City Hall were announced as needed, in a report submitted to the City Council by Deputy Building Commissioner John H. Mahoney.

At the previous meeting, Councilman Watson introduced an order asking the mayor to secure a report from the building commissioner as to whether City Hall was not a fire trap, and as to the need of extensive additional means of egress from such spots as the council chamber itself.

The report submitted by Mahoney, in the absence of Building Commissioner O'Hearn, asserted that on March 30, 1911, the superintendent of public buildings was notified that City Hall needed additional means of egress in case of fire, and that the present building department was of the same opinion. No action was taken by the council yesterday on the report.

## WILL SPEND \$19,000 TO IMPROVE RONAN PARK

A ball ground, a children's playfield and a section to be known as "Mothers' Rest" are to be placed in Ronan Park with the \$19,000 left from the appropriation under which the park was constructed.

Mayor Curley yesterday made this announcement to a delegation from the Meeting House Hill Improvement Association which called to ask him if any further improvements were to be made in the park with the balance of the appropriation. He further assured them that the work will start next Monday and will be promptly carried through, so that next spring all the features will be available to the residents in that district.

## WANTS VACATIONS FOR ALL CITY MEN

The discovery by Corporation Counsel Sullivan that the recent legislative referendum providing for laborers, which was passed at the last election by Boston's vote, did not include such classes of city employees as mechanics and teamsters, yesterday resulted in the announcement by Mayor Curley that he is going to submit a measure to the next Legislature to give this condition.

According to Mayor Curley, the intent of the act was to include such employees as teamsters and skilled mechanics rather than only those city employees classed by the Civil Service Commission as "laborers," and that the matter as it stands works a real injustice to those intended to be given a two weeks' vacation each year with pay.

"In view of this fact," the mayor announced last evening, "I have requested Corporation Counsel Sullivan to draft a bill to be submitted to the incoming session of the Legislature to extend the vacation of the city employees."

## COUNCIL ASKED FOR MOVIES ON RAINSFORD IS.

Woods Urges Entertainment  
for Imprisoned  
Youths.

NOV 17 1914

SPENT ONE NIGHT  
AT INSTITUTION

Better Steamer Facilities for  
Visiting Parents Also  
Advocated.

Moving pictures for the boys confined at Rainsford Island and the taking of steps to overthrow the alleged reluctance on the part of the trustees of the Children's Institution Department to furnish steamer accommodations that will give parents and relatives a reasonable chance to visit the imprisoned youths, were included in two orders introduced in the City Council yesterday by Councilman Woods as the result of an overnight stay he made a week ago at the institution to study conditions.

"I saw the boys that evening," he said, "gathered in groups in the big hall, a few of them reading, but the great majority apparently seeking something to occupy their minds. The motion pictures would cost but a trifle compared with the great good it would accomplish in educating the boys and keeping their minds occupied.

"The conditions under which parents and relatives have to visit the boys is little short of shameful. The steamer gives them but about a half hour to stay, and then the boys are herded on a coal wharf. Steamers should be run under conditions that would remedy this and work should be hastened on the construction of a proper building for the reception of the friends of these unfortunates who all have the making of good citizens if properly handled."

Councilman Kenny arose to explain that the committee on public institutions had taken every possible step to remedy conditions as regards visitors, but that the report he received from Penal Commissioner Gore indicated that the trustees were not in any hurry to establish this reform.

"I know that Councilman Kenny has made a wonderfully conscientious study of conditions," said Woods, "but this order is to enlist the support of the mayor, who may be able to co-operate with us and bring the matter to a speedy and happy termination."

Both orders were referred to Kenny's committee and Councilman Woods was delegated informally to confer with Mayor Curley.

## DEMAND THAT L LAY TRACKS ON PLEASANT ST.

City Council Calls on Public Service Commissioner  
For Action.

NOV 17 1914

COUNCILMAN KENNY  
INTRODUCES ORDER

200,000 Residents Denied  
Reasonably Rapid Transit,  
It Is Asserted.

Asserting that 200,000 residents of South Boston and Dorchester are being denied reasonable rapid transit over a logical route because the Boston Elevated did not want to establish a precedent by making use of Pleasant street since it was widened, as such action would make that corporation bear part of the cost of that public improvement, an order asking immediate action by the public service commissioners was passed by the City Council yesterday after being introduced by Councilman Kenny.

"At present the residents of Dorchester and South Boston are compelled to take a circuitous course that occasions a long and entirely unreasonable delay to reach Boston," he asserted, "whereas, by laying tracks along Pleasant street, cars could be diverted from Washington street into the old subway, which is no longer jammed with traffic because of the construction of the tunnel, which took away a great portion of the cars.

"It is only a matter of almost a stone's throw to reach the old subway entrance from Washington street without any unnecessary travel if widened Pleasant street has tracks. As it is, the cars go in a great half circle to enter the subway from Tremont street side."

"I do not know as I blame the Elevated Company for not wanting to lay tracks on Pleasant street because of the legislative act which renders them liable to an assessment of a portion of the betterment cost if they make use of the street since its expensive widening. It may be good business for them not to establish a precedent by doing this.

"But that is not alleviating conditions for a population in Dorchester and South Boston totaling a fifth of a million, and something should be done to end this deadlock."

The Edison Lighting Contract is apparently assured for the immediate acceptance by the City Council. Mayor Curley will probably call a special meeting of the council tomorrow at which the contract will be formally considered.

Yesterday afternoon the mayor and the nine members of the council, together with Corporation Counsel Sullivan, had a private conference at which it is understood the Edison company agreed to a five-year compulsory arbitration of price.

NOV 17 1914

The Convention of Mayors

in Philadelphia did not turn out to be as effective an assemblage as Mayor Curley had anticipated. "Municipal ownership was strongly indorsed by the mayors of small cities," he said yesterday upon his return, "but the mayors of the large cities were unanimous in deeming such projects impracticable. Private ownership with proper public supervision brings the most effective results from an economic standpoint. Standardization of municipal administration is another point I advocated and hope for ultimately. Philadelphia is paying \$89 for street lighting against the \$87 we are to get from the Edison.

"Private contractors because not restricted by vacations, half holidays and other privileges enjoyed by the city employees are able to underbid the city engineer's estimates by 22 per cent. How can a municipality compete?"

Dance Halls in City Buildings

are not to be advocated by the City Council or Mayor Curley. An offer was made a month ago of \$800 a year and taxes by Louis Tushinsky of the South End for the use of the city building at the corner of Maverick and Bremen streets, East Boston, which the Finance Commission said was apparently not used.

Tushinsky wanted to use the building for public dances and yesterday a delegation entered protest before the City Council, asserting that the building was used by the Civil and Spanish War veterans. It was decided that the building be not leased for dances.

A Finance Commission Investigation

into the attempt to secure from the city the perpetual right to use a spur track through a city yard in Charlestown by a coal company planning to establish a quarter-million-dollar plant near Medford street was asked yesterday by the City Council.

When the request was first submitted Councilman Kenny objected to the granting of such a right for a nominal sum of \$200, which had been suggested, and yesterday the council asked the Finance Commission to probe into the matter and report upon its merits.

City Lunches For School Children

either free or at cost, will not become a municipal innovation for some time to come. The failure to submit the necessary number of signatures for the submission of the project to the voters at the coming election was yesterday announced to the City Council by City Clerk Donovan.

It was necessary to secure the signatures of one-fifth of the registered voters, and, although a systematic campaign was conducted, the full number of names could not be secured when the time limit for filing expired.

## A SIMPLE QUESTION

JUST now there is renewed discussion in various parts of the country concerning the desirability of municipal ownership. Its advocates whenever the idea seems dangerous to the interests of corporations with municipalities, are promptly confronted with detailed statements showing that under no possible combination of circumstances could a city do as well and as cheaply the work done for it by private corporations. That those statements are usually prepared by experts retained at annual salaries by the corporations only partially minimizes the impressiveness and effectiveness of their allegations and figures.

And yet it is a very simple question, not at all dependent upon "experts" of the kind employed by Mr. Mellen to educate New England by public addresses. If a municipality is being conducted on a business basis, it will conduct an extension of its activities on a business basis. If the mayor of a city is employing twice as many men in his own office as he would have to employ if he should seek capable men, it is fair to infer that the same method would prevail in a municipal lighting plant under his direction and that it would be a failure.

Towns and cities in the United States are making a success of municipal ownership, but they are doing it because the officials of those cities are doing city business on a business basis. Judging from the still remarkable payrolls at City Hall, Boston's plunge into municipal ownership of lighting, ice and other plants would be expensive and unwise.

## A WISE DECISION

WHETHER ethics or hard times may be declared responsible for the decision of the Citizens' Municipal League not to nominate candidates for the City Council, the decision is a good one. When nomination papers have been duly filed by the various candidates for seats in the municipal legislature the league and other reform agencies will have an opportunity to give their support to three of the aspirants, and that is as far as they should go.

What the Citizens' Municipal League and other reform organizations ought to do as soon as possible is that which they were urged to do immediately after the municipal election of last January, when Thomas J. Kenny, hand-picked candidate for mayor, was defeated because he had been hand-picked and for no other reason. The Transcript at that time uttered a timely warning to those who previously had looked to it for warm approval and support. One phase of it will bear repetition:

NOV 17 1914

"The duty, not of next year or the year after, but of the present, is to set about a reorganization of the fusion forces that will include in the membership of this Boston alliance for decent government, not the few and the powerful, but the many, rich and poor alike, whose common aim is to secure for Boston a government of honesty, efficiency and economy."

Has anything been done along the line indicated by that warning? Do not the reform forces know that real efficiency and economy are still lacking in Boston's government?

NOV-18-1914

### Mayor Says Vacant Buildings Will Be Used in Case of Epidemic.

NOV 18 1914

"Law or no law, those buildings acquired by the city through the abolition of the Parental School in West Roxbury will be used as contagious hospitals in case an epidemic of diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough or measles arises this winter in the public schools," Mayor Curley announced yesterday afternoon at a private meeting of the department heads, after a conference with the hospital officials.

The mayor had planned the immediate conversion of the Parental School buildings into contagious hospitals, and was informed by the hospital trustees that the buildings, when remodeled and completed, will accommodate Boston's contagious and convalescent needs for the next fifty years.

The mayor yesterday asked the hospital executives to take immediate steps to equip the present buildings with medicines and other necessities.

"Under the State law, which requires a twelve months' wait before the buildings can be put to public use, the Parental School buildings cannot be used until next May or June," the mayor was informed.

"The law is all right, but in case of an epidemic, when the public safety is jeopardized, I believe that common sense can safely prevail," the mayor added.

## STATISTICS OF NEW RESERVE BANKS AT OPENING YESTERDAY

NOV 17 1914

Reserve Bank	Authorized Capital	Area in Sq. Miles	Population of District	Number Member Banks
1—Boston .....	\$9,711,900	66,465	6,557,841	441
2—New York ..	19,931,700	49,170	9,133,279	480
3—Philadelphia .	12,501,500	39,865	8,110,217	758
4—Cleveland ...	12,101,700	183,995	7,961,022	764
5—Richmond ....	6,387,400	173,818	8,519,313	496
6—Atlanta .....	4,670,600	233,860	6,695,341	381
7—Chicago .....	12,687,700	176,940	12,630,383	971
8—St. Louis .....	4,987,500	146,474	6,726,611	459
9—Minneapolis .	4,811,000	437,930	5,724,895	709
10—Kansas City .	5,530,300	509,643	6,306,850	837
11—Dallas .....	5,698,900	404,826	5,310,561	754
12—San Francisco	7,775,400	693,658	5,389,303	521
Totals .....	\$106,795,600	3,116,650	89,045,816	7,571

NOV 17 1914

# ADVERTISER - NOV 18 1914

## DECRIES MEDDLING OF CHAMBER BOARD

EX-MAYOR FITZGERALD

OPPOSES PROF. MONRO

NOV 18 1914

**Takes Occasion at Annual Meeting  
to Criticise Probing City Budget  
System.**

NOV 18 1914

Square to the fact that a goodly body of the Boston Chamber of Commerce members, ex Mayor Fitzgerald vehemently reiterated his recently expressed criticism of the Chamber's meddling in questions of the city budget, at the annual meeting of that body in the Chamber of Commerce building yesterday afternoon.

The issue was brought before the meeting by Prof. William B. Monro of Harvard, one of the newly-elected directors. Prof. Monro, who is a noted authority on the science of government, is chairman of the Chamber Committee on Municipal and Metropolitan Affairs, and it was in making his report in the latter capacity that he broached the matter of Fitzgerald's recent complaint that the Chamber of Commerce should confine its efforts to commercial questions and not concern itself with the city's financial problems.

The ex-Mayor also offered a motion that the Board of Directors be instructed to study the question of a new Chamber of Commerce building, to be erected somewhere up-town, nearer to the section that is, by evolution, becoming the new business centre of the city.

A special feature of the meeting was the address by Postmaster Murray. After discussing the big organization of the Boston post office, which serves a postal district of 122 sq. miles, including 22 cities and towns outside of Boston, Postmaster Murray asked the members of the chamber to cooperate with the post office by practicing a set of rules he outlined.

Following the election, the annual meeting of the Chamber was held, presided over by Pres. J. Randolph Coolidge, jr. The annual reports of directors and committees were received.

Following these there were other brief speeches by George H. Ellis, of the Committee on Agriculture; E. G. Preston, of the Committee on Appraisers Stores; E. C. Johnson, of the Committee on Membership; W. C. Brewer, of the Committee on Maritime Affairs; C. H. Blackall, of the Committee on Fire Prevention; Nathan Heard of the Committee on Industrial Relations; and W. L. Putnam, of the Committee on Education. The report of the Directors was read by Sec. James A. McKibben.

A standing vote of thanks was tendered Pres. Coolidge for his service to the chamber during the year. The president responded feelingly to this testimonial, declaring "My service to the chamber this year has been the greatest opportunity of my life, and the greatest pleasure."

The board of directors will meet shortly for the new year.

## City Hall Notes

In the history of the Mayor's office there has never been such a crowd of "watchful waiters" about the Mayor's anteroom, trying to get inside the sacred precincts for a whispered word or two with "Jim," as gathered Tuesday. The Mayor happening out saw the surging crowd and asked his secretary what was the meaning of it. He was informed that it was just the usual crowd, with perhaps five or six added.

The Mayor was actually floored at the sight of them, but decided to make quick work of the interviews by coming out from his own office and circulating through the crowd. He had gone about half way through when he became disgusted, and addressing them as a body reproached them for their unfairness in taking his time for trivial matters when he was so busy. Rep. Giblin, who had made about four calls in two days, the Mayor addressed personally, pleading with him to be fair and let him alone for a while to receive persons who only made one call. The Mayor's words fell on barren ground, for the crowd is back again at its old stations waiting and watching.

NOV 12 1914

Under the skilful hands of Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, the secretary of the Planning Commission, the quarters of that board on the third floor of City Hall have been transformed into a bower of beauty. It is the one office in City Hall where there are plants and flowers, and they add a touch that could be well imitated in some other offices where the public comes. The floors, walls and furniture are scrubbed until they shine, and the whole effect is astonishing to a person coming from the dingy offices of the City Hall. The Planning Board preaches civic beauty and Miss Herlihy practices it, setting a shining example for the other departments of the city.

Friends of Mayor Curley are facing an embarrassing situation in circulating nomination papers for candidates for the Council. Many of these candidates are not friends of the Mayor, but are friends of his friends. Therefore, when they request a good Curley man to circulate their papers or sign them they are placing the person requested in a "hole." Ex-Rep. William F. Doyle of East Boston, a candidate for the Council, is not a friend of the Mayor, but Carl Brett, the ex-patrolman, who was slated for the position of master at Deer Island for his good work for Curley in the campaign, is a good friend of Doyle's nomination papers.

NOV 12 1914

One of the most interesting features of the campaign and the best topic for argument about the city is the question whom will the Mayor support for the Council. At present Patrick A. Kearns of Roxbury, candidate last year, has the call on the field, as his brother, William F., is a member of the Schoolhouse Commission and one of the original Curley men. The G. G. A. last year refused to indorse him and doubtless will overlook him this year, thus bringing about a battle with Mayor Curley. The alliance between the Mayor and the G. G. A. is now strongly cemented, but this is likely to call for a dissolution which would be a great surprise to politicians, who declare the Mayor will do all in his power to remain on the same side as the "Goo Goos."

The Street Commissioners have now contracted for all of the \$800,000 appropriated this year for new streets. West Roxbury got the lion's share, as it had the greatest needs. Brighton got about \$24,000 of this melon, a very small amount, according to Brighton residents, who contend that development there warranted greater expenditures.

## City Hall Notes

Although Councilman Walter L. Collins could win easily he is very doubtful if he would accept a nomination for the Council from ward 20, his district, if the Council of 17 becomes a reality. He has demonstrated his vote getting ability many times more especially the last time he was a candidate, when he led all the others running for the Council with him. His work in the Council has been received well throughout the city and in his own ward he is ranked as one of the best representatives, so that returning to the Council would not be a difficult matter for him if he chose to try.

NOV 3 1914

By the repeal of the ordinance setting the height of firemen at 5 ft. 7 in., the minimum now goes back to the original law setting it at 5 ft. 5 in. There is no specification as to weight, however, so that a man who is 5 ft. 5 in. but weighs only 90 pounds can enter the Fire Department. This is considered a bad flaw and may cause the Council to pass an ordinance setting an arbitrary weight under the authority conferred by the Legislature, an authority which the Corporation Council does not dispute. The only way in which a Fire Commissioner could reject a candidate of 90 pounds would be by deceit, it is pointed out, that is, by framing up excuses for not accepting men of this weight who would be certified to by the Civil Service Commission.

The Boston Industrial Development Board, organized by Mayor Curley from funds solicited from business men, is accomplishing good work, according to the testimony of many business men. One of its most important works about which little has been heard is the effort it is making to improve existing business conditions here in this city. It consists in the main of a thorough investigation of the problems confronting big business houses with a special inquiry into the things by which they are hampered. Complaints relative to freight, mail, power, light, rent, municipal, state and national service are inclined in this inquiry, and the facts are then laid before the authorities who can remedy these things. In this way a large amount of good has been accomplished.

NOV - 1914

## 'Toodles' Kiss Song in Show Is Suppressed

The song "Has Anybody Here Kissed Toodles?" has been stopped.

Counsel for Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan notified John Cort, owner of the Cort Theatre, and J. Edward Cort, the manager, that the "Toodles" song sung in the "What's Going On" show now at the Cort was prejudicing the breach of promise case now on trial. The song was thereupon withdrawn.

In the meantime, D. J. Sullivan, author of the song, has protested against its withdrawal and has discussed bringing action for damages against Daniel H. Coakley and Daniel J. Daley, counsel for Miss Ryan, for interfering with its presentation.

Daniel J. Daley of counsel for Miss Ryan said today:

"I notified Mr. Cort that the song was legally improper as the case is now on trial before a jury and would prejudice our case."

# JOURNAL - NOV-18-1914

## CARAGE OWNERS OFFER PROTEST ON OIL TRAPS

Declare Separators Do Not  
Do Work Claimed  
NOV 18 1914

Garage owners appeared in force yesterday at the hearing before Fire Prevention Commissioner O'Keefe in opposition to the proposed regulation which would require the installation of oil traps or "separators" by industrial establishments using large quantities of gasoline and garages accommodating more than four automobiles.

The garage men were unanimous in their declarations that the separators do not do the work claimed for them in preventing gasoline from getting into the sewers.

Commissioner O'Keefe had taken up the matter of separators because of the belief that the escape of gasoline from garages into sewers was responsible for many of the explosions which at times resulted in fatalities.

### Strong Protest

So strong was the protest of the garage owners and so earnest was their plea that little gasoline escapes from Boston garages that the commissioner is to await a report from a special committee of the Massachusetts Garage Association on the matter with suggestion for remedies. In the meantime the commissioner will continue inquiries already started to ascertain the real value of the separator system.

Chester I. Campbell, secretary of the Boston Garage Association and the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association, said the automobile industry has been made the target for many ordinances and regulations and has been blamed unnecessarily in many cases.

"There is no separator on the market today that will do the work for which it is intended," said Mr. Campbell, "and we do not believe garage owners should be put to large expense when no results will be achieved."

Charles A. Stewart, secretary of the New York Automobile Trade Association, said the matter of "separators" had been before his association for four years, but that no separators had been found that would work well under practical conditions. He declared that the proportion of gasoline that enters a sewer from a garage is so small as to be negligible.

### No Deaths by Gasoline

"Not a single death can be traced to gasoline explosions in sewers in New York," said Mr. Stewart. He said the Board of Aldermen in New York voted to repeal the ordinance requiring the installation of separators, but an explosion on Forty-second street, afterward found to have been caused by illuminating gas leakage, influenced the mayor to veto the repeal.

Mr. Stewart said ventilation of the sewers has been tried in Berlin and is the best remedy. Mr. O'Keefe objected to this plan on account of the enormous expense and because the cost of such ventilation would fall upon the whole district, instead of on the industries creating the danger.

It was stated by W. I. Dewson of Park square that gasoline is not used for cleaning cars, but that kerosene is in general use for cleaning purposes in Boston garages. This statement was confirmed by the other garage men present.

Samuel J. Lee of Everett, Loring A. Fuller of Jamaica Plain, David W. Huntley and others opposed the "separator" regulation.

## FORD WITHDRAWS FROM FIGHT FOR COUNCIL PLACE

32 Candidates Left to Contest for Three Vacancies.

NO NEW ASPIRANT  
FILES INTENTIONS

Goo-Gos to Indorse Ballantyne, Coulthurst and Hagan.

The political tide turned yesterday.

The constantly swelling ranks of candidates for the three vacancies in the City Council reached the 33 mark Monday afternoon and yesterday no new candidate filed his intentions in the "Canvas Book."

Instead, one candidate withdrew.

The first deserter from the battle line is Francis J. W. Ford of South Boston, who was induced to enter the campaign through having been given the hearty support of retiring Councilman Thomas Kenny of South Boston, who wished a successor to himself from his own district.

### G. G. A. Backs Hagan

Kenny, who was indorsed by the Good Government Association and the Citizens' Municipal League, had expected to be able to secure the indorsement of this affiliated pair of organizations for Ford, who has never held public office.

Monday, Councilman Kenny is said to have learned that Henry E. Hagan, the Chamber of Commerce man who was the only defeated Goo-Goo man the previous year, is practically assured of the support of the Good Government Association through having been indorsed by it before.

The indorsement of Councilman Ballantyne and Coulthurst for re-election is considered as positive by the Goo-Gos, which leaves only one additional indorsement, which is slated to go to Hagan, whether the mayor prefers Patrick Kearns or not.

Kearns is a brother of School House Commissioner Kearns, and late yesterday afternoon the Election Board announced that Kearns had qualified for nomination through having more than 600 signatures on his nomination papers certified.

### Have Few Signatures

Neither Coulthurst nor Ballantyne have returned many signatures, the first papers for Coulthurst coming in yesterday afternoon, while Ballantyne has only 261 certifications toward the 2000 necessary under the law.

Next Tuesday is the deadline for filing signatures, and, owing to the large number of candidates, it was reported yesterday that at least 3000 names would need to be filed in order to insure safety against trouble through some citizen having signed too many papers, thereby disqualifying their names for the later candidates who turned their signatures in.

## WORCESTER IS NOT FOR CONSOLIDATION

Mayor and Chamber of Commerce Will Oppose Absorption of B. & W

The city of Worcester is to take an active hand in all future discussions regarding the proposed consolidation of trolley companies within the metropolitan district, and will officially oppose such a consolidation so far as it may contemplate the absorption of the Boston and Worcester Street Railway Company by the Elevated or kindred financial interests.

Mayor George Wright of Worcester has written the Public Service Commission asking to be notified of further hearings on the proposed consolidation and the Worcester Chamber of Commerce is said to be strongly back of the mayor in his opposition to the consolidation.

The Public Service Commission is at present engaged in hearing arguments for the proposition, which was first advanced by President P. F. Sullivan of the Bay State Street Railway Company at the last session of the Legislature. The plan contemplates the consolidation of all trolley lines within the metropolitan district, the electrification of the steam lines within this area and the co-ordinate use of steam and trolley tracks for the purpose of improving transportation facilities in and around Boston.

The next hearing before the commission is scheduled for next week when Mayor Wright of Worcester and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of that city will be present to give their views on the matter.

JOURNAL - NOV-1914  
**ANNEX EXPERT  
 NEEDS \$23,000**

**Council Holds Up Report on  
 Arranging Offices at  
 State House.**

NOV 19 1914

The executive council yesterday considered the report of Ralph M. Comfort of New York, space expert, employed by the State House extension commission to allot space in the new annex. Lieut. Gov. Barry said the commission had originally apportioned \$18,000, half salary and half expenses for Mr. Comfort, but that Mr. Comfort already needs \$17,000, according to his report to the council, and will need probably about \$23,000.

The matter was laid over for a week. W. Edwin Ulmer, a Boston attorney, who has asked for the removal of Bank Commissioner Augustus L. Thorndike on the ground that he has failed properly to administer his office in connection with the affairs of a New Bedford savings bank, appeared before the council and after a short hearing was instructed to appear again at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, when he will have an opportunity to put in his case. Lieut.-Gov. Barry said that the council would summons witnesses.

The communication from the prison commissioners asking the council to consider the advisability of allowing the warden of the state prison to ameliorate the conditions of imprisonment of Jesse W. Pomeroy was laid over a week.

The council voted to commute the sentence of Edward P. Wing, sentenced Feb. 19, 1910, in Essex county superior court to from 15 to 20 years in state prison for an illegal operation, so as to permit his immediate release under parole conditions.

The commutation was granted on the recommendation of the parole board, which noted that the petition was not opposed by the district attorney, Henry C. Attwill, who, in a communication to the board, admitted that the sentence was probably excessive. It is also understood that Dr. Wing will immediately go to Canada.

The Governor has received an application for the commutation to life imprisonment of the sentence of Daniel J. Cooper of Upton, now under sentence to die in the electric chair during the week of Dec. 6 for the murder of Albert G. Bradish. The application is being considered by the Governor, but has not been referred to the council.

NOV-28-1914  
**ELECTION BOARD  
 SCORES FIN. COM.**

**Chairman Tells Mayor Neglect  
 to Report Unlighted Booths  
 Was Dereliction.**

NOV 28 1914

John M. Minton, chairman of the Boston election commissioners, yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Curley in which he not only censured the recent

DEC-28-1914  
**AMONG THE POLITICIANS**

GOV. WALSH'S recent announcement that the executive council will be in practically continuous session for the balance of the year has stirred up wide interest in political circles. This is due mainly, perhaps, to the fact that the Governor and council have enjoyed, on the whole, very close and friendly relations, whereas the council of 1915, with only one Democrat, will be apt to carefully scrutinize the Governor's appointments and requests before taking action. With these facts to work on some of the "pols" figure that the Governor will clean up all his big appointments while the present council is in existence and also place before it any ideas he may have relative to the summary removal of department heads, rather than let things drag until a supposedly hostile council comes in. For the rest of 1914 it is generally agreed that something important is likely to happen nearly every day as far as the council is concerned.

Lieut.-Gov. Barry is expected to propose some interesting legislation to next year's Legislature as the result of his experience at the State House this year. He is at the present time considering the advisability of several measures. He will probably present a bill increasing the salary of the Lieutenant Governor. When he is also expected to propose a bill for the reorganization of the state board of parole, which now consists

of three members appointed by the Governor, the chairman of the prison commission and his deputy serving ex-officio. The Lieutenant Governor favors a board of three elected by the voters, with the warden of the state prison serving ex-officio.

Mayor Newhall of Lynn was at the State House Saturday to interest Gov. Walsh in the problem of the unemployed in his city. The Lynn mayor is well remembered as a former member of the Senate, and was kept busy renewing acquaintances at the State House.

Gov. Walsh is temporarily making his headquarters in the executive council chamber. His room is undergoing a thorough cleaning. Even the carpet has been taken up to have everything spic and span for his second administration.

President Coolidge of the Senate, who will be re-elected next year and Speaker-to-be Cox of the House are reported to be having trouble in finding chairmen for only one committee, the ways and means committee of each branch. The chairman of each committee has to be a regular watchdog of the treasury and as economy is likely to be a popular and non-partisan cry next year, senators and representatives with ambitions to secure appropriations for district improvements are fighting shy of the committees.

Beginning with Alexander H. Rice Governor from 1876 to 1879, Secretary Edward F. Hamlin of the executive council has served under 17 Governors.

DEC-20-1914

**MAYOR DECLINES SHARE IN  
 SOUTH AMERICAN TRIP**

**Thinks Neighbors Are Getting  
 Tired of Visitors.**

Plans for a South American trip, similar in many respects to the one headed by former Mayor Fitzgerald a few years ago, have been formally turned down by Mayor Curley. He declared that the South American merchants have become "a little tired of such visits and the reception and entertainment of one party after another of American business men." This trip has been planned by Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore, who has invited the mayors of the leading American cities. Mayor Curley, in his letter to him, says:

"Two years ago a party of Boston merchants made the trip to the various South American countries, and the question of industrial and commercial development was very carefully presented.

"It appears that two additional parties from American cities have made the South American trip since the visit of the Boston party.

"I am constrained to say that after conference with the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, I can but feel that Boston merchants will decline the trip which you are now contemplating, with sailing from New York upon the 27th proximo."

DEC 20 1914

# JOURNAL-NOV-20-1914

## ELIMINATE ALL POLITICS FROM CITY BUSINESS

NOV 20 1914  
System Makes for Municipal Efficiency, Says Dayton's "Manager."

WESTERN TOWN IS RUN WITHIN INCOME

All the Departmental Bookkeeping Eliminated — Have Central Fund.

NOV 20 1914  
"Municipal efficiency depends on the separation of politics from municipal affairs."

This is the basis of the new city manager system, now in vogue in Dayton, O., and the firm conviction of Henry M. White, the present city manager of Dayton, who is now in this city.

### Enjoy Home Rule

"Such a separation," he says, "has been accomplished in Dayton. The laws of the State of Ohio now allow cities to write their own charters and to enjoy home rule. Dayton accepted the commission-manager form. Five commissioners were elected last November on a short non-partizan ballot. The commission appointed a city manager, and it is in the manager's power to appoint the five directors of law, finance, welfare, safety and service.

"The present directors of the first three departments were selected citizens of Dayton, but the commission was unable to recommend anybody in Dayton as directors of safety and service, and they were chosen from residents in other cities who had shown ability.

"By a systematic budget the expenses of every department are absolutely fixed and limited. A new accounting system has been put into effect, giving the city complete control not only over current funds, but over equipment, stores and public properties. For the first time the inventory of public property is given in cash value and is shown on the balance sheets.

"A statement is given the public every month, showing the cash balances and the expenditures in each department. All departmental bookkeeping has been eliminated and the money is placed in one central fund under the control of the directors of finances. This has made it possible to avoid borrowing \$125,000 to cover the floating debt incurred by previous administrations, saving about \$6000 in interest.

"We had a note for \$125,000 to be paid off when I took charge in Dayton. By the end of this year we shall have paid \$50,000 of it and we intend to pay the balance next year. This, of course, in addition to meeting all of our other charges and making many improvements.

### Being Run Well

"Dayton is being run well within its income. It has a bounded debt of about \$5,000,000, roughly speaking. Of course as this is being paid off other obligations will arise so we do not expect to get out of debt entirely but the plan is to reduce this debt materially.

"There will be no attempt to convert our sinking fund bonds into those of serial form. While there are many arguments in favor of the serial form of bonds for Dayton, I think the present sinking fund bonds we issue are the best. The great argument in favor of the serial bond is its simplicity. It does away with complex bookkeeping. It also makes unnecessary the sinking fund and all the abstruse reckonings which have to be gone through with to keep it straight. But Dayton has its bonds well in hand and no change will be made."

## MAYOR PLANS A NEW TUNNEL TO E. BOSTON

NOV 20 1914  
Asks the Transit Board to Study Question of Necessity and Cost.

NOV 20 1914  
WOULD RAISE TEAMS BY BIG ELEVATORS

City Can Save \$50,000 Annually by Spending Less Than \$3,000,000.

A revival of the project of having another tunnel to East Boston to be used for teaming and pedestrians came yesterday when Mayor Curley asked the Boston Transit Commission to study the question of necessity and cost of the idea.

The Curley scheme is slightly different from the former plans through not recommending a long approach to start from Scofield square and to be gradual enough to be used by horse-drawn vehicles without the fatigue that is caused by the Cove street bridge grade, which is too steep, according to the city engineers.

### Elevator System

Instead, Mr. Curley plans to adopt a system of great elevators which will handle several trucks at once and raise them to the street level. The abandonment of the present municipal ferry system might mean a saving of \$50,000 a year, and there will be no depreciation or heavy maintenance expenses with the tunnel, he asserted yesterday. The mayor's letter to Chairman George F. Swain of the Boston Transit Commission reads:

"In connection with the improvement of the transportation facilities of Boston, I am of the opinion that it would be advisable for your board to make a study as to the advisability, necessity and cost of establishing a teaming and pedestrian traffic tunnel between Boston and East Boston.

"With a system of elevators connecting the street surface with the bed of the tunnel, it might be possible to establish such physical connection between Boston and East Boston as will result in the proper commercial development of East Boston.

### Can Save \$50,000 Yearly

"The present cost of maintenance of the ferry service by the municipality is ample to cover a \$5,000,000 bond issue annually, and if a teaming and pedestrian traffic tunnel were established at a cost of less than \$3,000,000 it might be possible for the city to finance the same, discontinuing the ferries and effecting a saving of approximately \$50,000 annually, in addition to furnishing better service to a section of Boston where the very best commercial opportunities are today neglected because of the lack of proper physical connection."

## The South Boston Municipal Building

at the corner of Broadway and H street will be opened next Monday for the use of the showers and other bathing facilities, according to Chairman Dillon of the park department.

## MAYOR TO AMEND THE VACATION BILL

NOV-18-1914  
Believes Skilled Laborers Should Share Benefits of Others.

NOV 18 1914  
Mayor Curley is the first petitioner for legislation in 1915. Senator Leonard of Boston yesterday filing with the clerk of the Senate the mayor's bill to amend the municipal laborers' vacation bill, passed at the last session and accepted by a large number of the cities and towns at the recent State election.

The mayor was one of the most strenuous opponents of the vacation bill when it was pending before the last Legislature, but he seeks to amend it so as to provide that it shall apply to skilled laborers, mechanics and craftsmen. The bill as passed by the last Legislature has been construed by attorneys as applying only to common laborers, and the mayor believes the other classes of municipal employees should be entitled to the benefits of the new law.

State Treasurer-elect Burrill was another petitioner yesterday, his petition calling for an amendment to the constitution to provide that the secretary of state, the treasurer and the auditor shall be appointed by the governor for terms of five years each and that the attorney general be appointed annually by the chief executive.

This is the so-called "short ballot" amendment which Burrill proposed to the committee on resolutions for consideration in the early platform at the last

COMMISSION form of government, with a municipal manager, is popular in Dayton, O., where it has been in service for not quite a year. The city manager, Mr. Waite, discussing the system in this city, emphasized his belief that a city manager, under the new system, should be an engineer, as the most important problems are those of engineering according to his view.

Perhaps that is so in Dayton; it is not so in Boston. The problem in this city is larger and broader than the solution of engineering difficulties. What Boston would need, in a city manager, would be a man of exceptional executive ability and record; one who would demand and obtain efficiency in every department, including that of engineering, and who would receive a salary commensurate with his executive ability in handling millions every year.

A city, like any corporation, can employ trained and efficient engineering service. Among the most successful executives in big corporations—the actual managers and heads of those concerns—are men who never had an hour's training as engineers, but they have become practical efficiency experts through their own ambitions and abilities.

In Boston, of course, a mayor is chosen because of his political pre-eminence with reformers or non-reformers, as the case may be. Nine times out of ten he has no idea of actual business management, and is kept too busy talking, after he is elected and inaugurated, to learn. If he does happen to learn in one term, he is usually ousted to make way for another politician, good or bad, who wants the glory or needs the money.

NOV - 21 - 1914  
**CHILDREN MADE  
HAPPY BY CURLEY**

**Mayor Sends Birthday Gifts  
of Flowers to Contagious  
Hospital**

NOV 21 1914  
The children confined in the Boston Contagious Hospital were happy last night that Mayor Curley had been remembered on his birthday, as three automobile loads of flowers which had been pouring into City Hall all day were sent early in the evening by the mayor to the hospital.

The floral remembrances were in almost every instance roses and chrysanthemums, and about twenty baskets and pieces were awaiting the mayor when he arrived at City Hall yesterday morning.

Simultaneous with the arrival of a huge basket of assorted chrysanthemums from Maj. Henry L. Higginson came a letter of thanks to the mayor for having remembered him on his own birthday and congratulating the citizens of Boston on having such an able man as Mayor Curley as chief executive of the city.

Yesterday's birthday was the mayor's fortieth. A birthday luncheon was tendered the mayor yesterday noon by A. Shuman.

THE proposition to abandon Cove street bridge is not a new one, and it is one that should be fairly well understood at City Hall. It has been before the city for at least five years, and the terminal company has patiently waited for the municipality to decide whether it will pay a judgment for damages, on account of the construction of the bridge, or permit the company to tear it down and receipt a bill covering the court judgment.

NOV 20 1914  
The bridge should be removed, or it should remain where it is and the city should pay the judgment. It is too much the fashion, and a very expensive one, to permit such matters to remain unsettled, while interest accumulates and unnecessary financial burdens are laid upon the taxpayers. The railroad company fought against the proposition to build the bridge, and Mayor Quincy, who was the municipal sponsor for the South Station proposition, was against it, but South Boston demanded a bridge in place of an old one, removed to permit the station scheme to go through, and the city finally built one.

A serious engineering mistake was made in its construction, its grade is such as to make it unpopular with teamsters, and it has not served, in any large degree, the purpose for which it was demanded. But the main point is to decide, once and for all, whether the bridge is to remain or go, and adjust accounts accordingly.

NOV - 19 - 1914  
**STREET LIGHTING  
HEARING ON DEC. 1**

NOV 19 1914  
**Revised Contract Contains  
Concessions to Council  
Demands.**  
NOV 19 1914

The next and probably the last public hearing on the Edison street lighting contract will be held Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, at 7 o'clock, in the Old Aldermanic Chamber, it was announced yesterday at the conclusion of a short special meeting of the City Council called for the purpose of setting a date, as is required under the law.

The revised contract contains several concessions to the demands of the council, the most important being the insertion of a compulsory arbitration of the cost per lamp at the end of five years. This makes it virtually a five-year contract instead of a ten, it was pointed out by Councilman Coulthurst.

The price per lamp in the new contract is at the rate of \$87.53, a reduction from the present price of \$88.56. This price can be arbitrated the moment the contract is adopted under the direction of the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commissioners and at the end of five years the price must be arbitrated.

Other new points include the allowing of 75 per cent. of any future saving in cost of production made by the Edison Company to revert to the city and the privilege at any time, without notice to the company, of conducting secret tests of the service and lamps.

The labor clause remains substantially unchanged, the company agreeing to comply with every existing labor law but refusing to adopt a union plan.

# Public Ownership of ALL the Boston Terminals Should Be Effected at Once

NOV 20 1914

The public expect from the reorganized Board of Port Directors a very substantial contribution to the development of public ownership of our transportation facilities. However much some men may hesitate publicly to confess it, there is no doubt in the minds of all sensible men that public ownership of our public utilities, especially of our transportation systems, is coming very fast.

NOV 20 1914

Within a year Mr. Charles S. Mellen, who exercised a power in this community over our public utilities which no man ever before enjoyed or ever will again, admitted that public ownership was coming. Mr. Mellen confessed that he had known for some years that it was inevitable, but was surprised at the rapidity with which it appeared to be approaching.

It is also a well-known fact that among men in high financial and corporation circles the opinion is prevalent and growing that the question is not how public ownership can be PREVENTED, but HOW LONG it can be POSTPONED.

Governor Walsh, during his campaign speeches, declared that public ownership of municipal lighting plants was coming, and pointed out that thirty-three cities and towns of the State already did their own lighting with marked success.

The City Planning Board, in a report submitted to the Public Service Commission this month, advocates the public ownership of the passenger terminals in Boston.

Mr. Irving T. Bush, proprietor of the Bush Terminal properties of New York, which are celebrated throughout the country, declared this week in a public address in Boston, "Whether we like it or not, we are drifting into public ownership of certain facilities."

Drydocks, except for the use of warships, have hitherto always been regarded as private enterprises, but now the State, under the direction of the Port Directors, has taken a step forward by building a drydock under State ownership. This is to be one of the largest drydocks in the world, which will cost three or four million dollars.

The Commonwealth Terminal has been constructed by the Commonwealth, through the Port Directors, at a cost of four or five million dollars.

NOV 20 1914

The Port Directors are also committed to the project of building a street car line from Summer street to the new Commonwealth Pier and the Fish Pier at the edge of the water.

It is known that the Port Directors made some investigation as to the cost of operating a State-owned electric light and power plant. What has become of that proposition?

These enterprises were inaugurated before the reorganization of the board. What is the new board doing to carry forward this good work?

A proper view of the transportation question in Boston is to regard it as purely a terminal question. Boston in reality is only a great terminal. To take this view of the question is not to minimize the importance of Boston's transportation problem to the whole transportation system, from the farthest reaches of the country to the terminal in Boston.

Our Boston Chamber of Commerce has asserted that "The

Continued next page.

(1) A - NOV-20-1914  
most crying defect in the whole Boston & Maine system is the arrangement of its terminals on the northern side of Boston—an inheritance from four different railroads."

The cost of maintaining freight terminals in large cities is the most difficult of all for railroads accurately to establish.

J. J. Hill, railway magnate, has said: "The railway system of the country has broken down at its city terminals."

All authorities on improved railroad transportation agree that the most important feature of modern railway service is centred in terminal improvements. It may be fairly stated that the cost of terminals in large cities is so great, compared with the cost of moving the freight from the terminal to its destination, that the latter factor is by comparison almost insignificant.

The Boston terminals, passenger and freight, of the Boston & Maine Railroad pay six-sevenths of the road's property tax in this State. IT MAY BE SAFELY ASSERTED THAT TERMINAL CHARGES AS AGAINST TRANSPORTATION REPRESENT A RATIO OF TEN TO ONE. NOV 20 1914

The cost of city railroad terminals has grown so out of proportion to the cost of other features of transportation as properly to become a matter for State consideration.

So long as railroad terminals are privately-owned properties, so long will there be complaint of inadequacy of service. Extensive tracts of undeveloped and waste territory exist in the outlying sections of the city. Much of this is adjacent to tide water and may be reclaimed by filling with the dredged material hither-to hauled to sea.

Desirable room may be created suitable for storage yards for cars and receiving stations for freight. Instead of having one freight terminal at an extreme end of the city, occupying costly land, and, paying high taxes, would it not be better to establish a number of receiving stations at which freight could be delivered, running out into the country on other cheap land, meeting at transfer stations, where the freight could be assorted and shipped to its final destination?

The railroads will not work out this improvement. It has become a public function. The Port Directors in their comprehensive development of the port should earnestly consider the report of the City Planning Board and the studies of Mr. Rush

NOV-1914  
**Mr. Kenny Has Been an Honest  
and Able Public Servant**

On January 30, Councillor Thomas J. Kenny took leave of the City Council in which he has so faithfully served for five years.

Mr. Kenny's service in the School Committee and in the city government has been all public. There never was the slightest suspicion that he used his public office to serve any private end. As a lawyer with prosperous business, his public activity was wholly a personal sacrifice. Those who are acquainted with his career know that he often leaned over backwards in the excess of propriety and honor. He earned the title of "Honest Tom Kenny" by deserving it.

He was not only honest, but able. His temperament prevented him from parading his virtues. He could not bluff or bluster and he would not make promises to win an election that he intended to break as soon as election was over.

The AMERICAN regrets that the public has lost the service of Mr. Kenny even temporarily. Let us hope that he will find it possible, without too great a personal sacrifice, to return to public life at no great interval.

# JOURNAL - NOV-20-1914

## CITY HALL NOTES

NOV 20 1914

### Hagan or Kearns?

The question as to which of these two candidates will be supported by Mayor Curley in the City Council contest was the main subject of discussion at the hall yesterday. O'Hara is said to be out of the question, so far as the Curley indorsement is concerned, and this leaves the question apparently between Hagan and Kearns, the former being the probable Good Government candidate, and the latter being the brother of Schoolhouse Commissioner Kearns, who was appointed by Curley.

The reindorsement and re-election of Coulthurst and Ballantyne to the council seems to be conceded and the interest revolves about the "third" man to replace Councilman Kenny.

### Senator James H. Brennan

of Charlestown is threatening to prove a dangerous candidate and Timothy Buckley of the governor's council will next week take the stump for him, planning to go through every section of the city before election.

There is a feeling in Democratic circles that Brennan may upset plans generally, and it has been noticeable for the past few days that Brennan is very friendly in his attitude toward Curley, despite their recent clash before the primaries.

NOV 20 1914

### Boston's Wooden Sewers

which date back to 1822 and which have been costing the city in recent years heavy tolls in damages caused by the sewage "backing up" into office buildings, are soon to go. Yesterday a contract was awarded to Timothy J. O'Connell for \$45,000 to remove the "Beach street section" of the great wooden sewers and replace it with a modern conduit.

The entire work will take about \$200,000 and will be started immediately. The Post Office square section will be the next contract.

### Seven New Streets

will be started immediately at a total cost of \$22,500, the new surface to be bituminous macadam in every instance. The streets comprise Woodworth street, Dorchester, from Walnut street to Copley's Highway; Walkley street, East Boston, from Gladstone street to Waldemar street; Normandy street from Columbia road to Seaver street; Lovell street from Neptune road to Island street, East Boston; Lothrop street from Market street to Portsmouth street, Brighton; Lorenzo street from Walnut street to Woodworth street, Dorchester; and Dane street from Orchard street to Holbrook street.

### Appointments of Meter Readers

were made yesterday afternoon by Mayor Curley, the names of Bernard H. Norton, Charles F. Burley, Henry C. Murphy, Steven J. Mills, William J. Sheehan, Michael J. MacNamee and Frank H. Roche being added to the city payroll at \$950 a year.

# WANTS COVE ST. BRIDGE REMOVED

Curley Claims City Can Save Judgment of \$800,000.

NOV 19 1914

The Cove street bridge, which extends from Atlantic avenue to South Boston over the tracks of the New Haven, will be torn down within a short time, if Mayor Curley succeeds in carrying out the plans he has in mind which will bring him into an open clash with Chairman William S. McNary of the Harbor and Land Commission.

The bridge was built about eight years ago at a cost of over half a million dollars, and, according to Mayor Curley, has been not used to a great extent for heavy teaming because of the steep incline which makes it hard for horses.

For the past nine years there has been an unpaid judgment of \$450,000 owed by the city of Boston to the Boston Terminal Company as the result of an award by a master appointed by the courts to ascertain the land damage by the construction of the bridge which, according to New Haven officials, obscured the view of the signal system of the yard and required its removal to a less advantageous spot.

Mayor Curley, according to report yesterday, has received information that if the city will consent to the removal of the bridge, which will be done at the expense of the New Haven, that the Boston Terminal Company will waive all rights to the judgment against the city, which is now valued at \$800,000.

The public hearing by the street commissioners will be held Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock, in the City Hall Annex, at which time Mayor Curley confidently expects support from many citizens and bitter protests from an equally large contingent.

# WANT TO KEEP COVE ST. BRIDGE

NOV 20 1914

Majority of South Boston Citizens Oppose Plan to Abolish It.

"Cove street bridge! Shall it be abolished, torn down and discontinued as a thoroughfare?" This question was argued until a late hour last night at a meeting of the South Boston Citizens' Association in Gray's Hall. Michael W. Norris presented the matter and fought in behalf of an affirmative decision at the request of the mayor. He was supported in his arguments by some of the citizens in South Boston, but not many. The protestants fought bitterly against doing away with the bridge. They said they had to fight for years to get the bridge, and that they are now going to fight hard to keep it.

# \$15,000 BONFIRE AT DEER ISLAND IS CORE'S PLAN

NOV 19 1914

Big Cattle Barn Which Housed Infected Herd to Be Burned.

TO KILL CONDEMNED COWS IMMEDIATELY

Epidemic Situation Hopeful Lift Ban on Pigeon Shipments.

A \$15,000 bonfire at Deer Island is scheduled for the immediate future.

The big cattle barn, which is two and a half stories high and measures 150 by 100 feet, is expected to be burned by the city in order to remove every trace of the hoof-and-mouth disease which has infected the \$10,000 herd of prize cattle there.

According to the plans of Penai Commissioner Gore, the barn will be burned at a calm period of the day after the fire boats have been moored as near the spot as possible, with lines extended everywhere, to handle any possible spread of the blaze.

No Danger of Spread

The nearest building to the cattle barn is the horse barn, about 200 feet away, and fire officials say that with the powerful streams from the fire boats the barn can be burned without any danger to the remainder of the structures on the island, which include the House of Correction.

Today Health Commissioner Patrick H. Mullenney is going to Deer Island with the State and government experts to appraise the cattle which are to be slaughtered as Dr. Mullenney wants the Deer Island herd killed immediately because of the danger of prisoners carrying away the germs when discharged.

The forty-three slaughtered cattle will be buried in a trench filled with quick lime either Friday or Saturday.

Lift Ban on Pigeons

Commissioner Walker expressed himself last night as being very hopeful of the foot-and-mouth situation, the only case reported yesterday being in the herd of George F. Taft at Mendon, one of the early centers of the outbreak.

Mr. Walker appeared before the executive council yesterday afternoon and made a report on the measures being employed in this State to stamp out the plague. The ban on pigeon shipments in this State was removed by the executive council on the petition of Elmer C. Rice of Melrose, a large shipper, who declared that he was losing a business of about 100 pigeons a day when, as a matter of fact, the pigeons were raised in such a way that infection was impossible.

## CITY HALL NOTES

**"Alderman James M. Curley"**

was the pioneer in the establishing of the Boston High School of Commerce. John F. Fitzgerald was not the man who started the ball rolling. This point in the life of James M. Curley was yesterday established by Mayor James M. Curley by producing the official records of the career of Alderman James M. Curley.

Yesterday the mayor produced a copy of the City Council minutes of 1905, and on page 213 proved that on April 24 he introduced an order which was passed by the Board of Aldermen ordering the school committee to report what detailed steps were necessary to establish a municipal commercial college. All of which Mayor Curley submits for the consideration of his predecessor to refute the assertion that Fitzgerald was the person responsible for the present High School of Commerce, and should not have been ignored when the dedicatory invitations were sent out.

**An Unadvertised \$3500 Contract**

will be signed by Mayor Curley today. Unlike some unadvertised contracts in years gone by, the mayor does not care whether the public thinks it ought to be advertised or not.

The money will be spent for the extension of the system of automatic sprinklers in the City Hospital buildings as a part of the systematic attempts being made by the board of trustees and Commissioner of Buildings O'Hearn to make the City Hospital as safe from fire as possible.

**The Down-and-Outers**

will find 150 comfortable beds at the new establishment of the Overseers of the Poor on Way street as the result of an order signed yesterday transferring that number of beds from the abandoned Parental School in West Roxbury.

"They will be needed, and more, too, before the winter is over," said Mayor Curley yesterday. "I'm afraid that some of the poor devils seeking a bite to eat and a place to lay their head during the next few months will find a rush-line for the limited shelters available for their care."

**The "Boston Money for Boston"**

agitation fomented by Mayor Curley after having been informed that there was a possibility of the Red Cross and Boston relief fund contributions being expended in New York in purchases of supplies brought fruit but hardly the harvest of results that he had anticipated.

A letter from Francis L. Higginson, Jr., enclosing another letter from Mabel T. Boardman was received at City Hall yesterday saying in brief that whatever materials could be purchased at equal cost in Boston and Massachusetts would be purchased, but that for many supplies necessary Boston was not the logical market, and a list of concerns furnished by the Department of Commerce would get the business in these instances.

**Five Council Candidates**

will probably be on the qualified list at the end of today. Yesterday added the names of Walter Ballantyne and Joseph G. Curry to that of Patrick Kearns, who for several days occupied the conspicuous rank of "the only man with the necessary 2000 signatures." Today will probably add the names of John A. Coulthurst and Thomas H. Glynn.

**FIRE BADGES TO  
COST \$5 EACH****Mayor Plans to Buy Auto  
Apparatus With Income  
From Those Issued.****NOV 21 1914**

Badges, admitting the bearer within Boston's fire lines, are to be sold for \$5 each by the city, according to Mayor Curley.

The badges are good for a single year only and a charge of \$5 will be made for each year they are used. It is planned to lay the revenue aside until enough money has accrued to buy another piece of automobile apparatus for the department.

Fire Commissioner Grady yesterday submitted a report on the number of fire badges at present in circulation, this report having been ordered by the mayor after he had been informed that the police had to be called at a recent fire to drive back the "badge wearers" in order that the outnumbered firemen could find room to work.

According to Commissioner Grady's report, 1298 badges were issued this year, 307 of these being issued to newspapers. The Boston Elevated Company, according to the report, has 202; the Edison Electric Illuminating Company 131, the New England Telephone Company 60, the Boston Consolidated Gas Company 30, the Chamber of Commerce 15 and the two notification companies a total of 48.

These badges alone would bring an annual revenue of about \$4000 a year, according to Mayor Curley.

With an addition of 249 issued to retired members of the department, which are also to be charged for, the revenue to the city would be \$7735.

The report of Commissioner Grady concludes:

"The large number of badges seen at fires may be due in part to the fact that persons are sometimes allowed within the lines with unauthorized badges. I have written to the police commissioner today requesting him to notify the police department to allow only the holders of authorized badges within the fire lines. Quite often badges representing outside fire departments and private corporations are seen at fires."

**WORCESTER HERD  
HAS 18 CASES****Movement of Poultry and  
Pigeons in State Is  
Prohibited.**

Thirteen cases of foot and mouth disease were found yesterday in a herd of thirty-five cattle at Deer Island, kept to furnish milk for the inmates of the House of Correction at that place.

Dr. Robert E. Dyer, chief of the bureau of infectious animal diseases of the Boston Board of Health, and Dr. Boutelle of the State Bureau of Animal Industry found the animals with high temperature and several with the blisters characteristic of the disease in their mouths.

Eighteen cases of the plague were found yesterday morning in the herd of O. A. Kelly, a large cattle operator in Worcester. These cases were uncovered by Dr. Charles Perry of the State Commission of Animal Industry.

Positive cases developed in a herd under observation in Swansea. One of the earliest cases of the infection found in this State was found in the adjoining town of Rehoboth, from which the infection in Swansea probably came.

Dr. Henry Brown of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and Dr. James F. Ryder who is in charge of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry at Bessemer will make an inspection of the infected herd at Deer Island today.

It is expected that drastic quarantine measures will be taken at Deer Island so that any danger of the inmates of the House of Correction contracting apthous fever from the use of infected milk will be prevented. During the epidemic of 1906 in this State several children in Lawrence were afflicted with the apthous fever which they had contracted from the use of milk from an infected herd at North Andover. Dr. P. H. Mallowney of the Boston Board of Health, in regard to this matter, said last night:

"I do not know of any recorded cases of adults having the apthous fever from the use of milk from cows infected with the foot-and-mouth disease, but I also have no reason to believe that adults cannot be so infected. This fever, however, is not a serious proposition. The children who had it during the 1906 epidemic had chills and fever and very sore mouths with blisters, but the cases were mild and no serious consequences followed.

Two orders were issued from the office of the commissioner of animal industry yesterday, one prohibiting the movement of all poultry, pigeons or other farm birds in this State on railroads, boats or other conveyances, or to be moved in any manner upon the public highways or byways in the Commonwealth without written permission from the commissioner of animal industry. The second order forbids the distribution, sale or use of virulent blood from hog-cholera infected hogs, or virus or anti-hog-cholera serum also without written permission.

Dr. Henry E. Brown of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry said last night that the work of appraisal of the infected herds and their slaughter would commence Friday.

**DEER ISLAND  
CATTLE HAVE  
HOOF DISEASE****13 Infected Cows Found in  
House of Correction  
Herd.**

JOURNAL - NOV-21-1914

## THE MILLS OF LEGISLATION

**G**RAFTON D. CUSHING, who knows a great deal about legislative methods, believes that there should be fewer laws. Hundreds share his belief. On the other hand, Lewis R. Sullivan, a member of the lower branch of the General Court from Ward 20, is taking time by the scalps and has already filed a bill on Beacon Hill which, if enacted into law, will prevent physicians and surgeons from performing and assisting in performing operations without first removing their beards, mustaches, side-whiskers and all other hirsute facial adornments, embellishments and landmarks.

NOV 21 1914

Mr. Sullivan is one of the greatest Democratic statesmen in Ward 20, and it is not improbable that his latest measure is the first of a series having for their object a vast improvement in the men, methods and conditions of these times. His action will spur others to action. "By our bills you shall know us," is the slogan of the modern legislator, and the saddest part of it is that every one of those bills will have to receive serious consideration by the General Court, in and out of committee.

NOV 21 1914

And yet Col. George H. Doty of Waltham is objecting to the erection of an insane hospital in that city. Such institutions must be built somewhere, and if their construction is too long delayed, some of our most persistent statesmen will have no place of retirement after they cease to be statesmen.

NOV-21-1914

## TWO "SMITHS" OR ONE?

**"S**MITH," the remarkably liberal benefactor of Technology, has remembered the city of Boston in his will, according to Mayor Curley, and the remembrance, according to the same authority, will take the form of a gift of \$250,000 for a convalescent home for men on the ground recently occupied by the misnamed Parental School, which is happily closed.

NOV 21 1914

It may be that the mayor is mistaken in the identity of the "Smith" who is to leave a quarter of a million to the city when he dies. There are many Smiths in and near Boston, and some of them are wealthy. Perhaps "Smith" of Tech fame and "Smith" who desires the men of Boston to convalesce comfortably are of different branches of the "Smiths" who protect their name by quotation marks.

Mayor Curley says that "Smith," who is to mention Boston in his will, is in good health, but is getting old. That is not an identifying description, but, perhaps the mayor will make further revelations later. All of the "Smiths," Smiths and Smythes are getting old. In fact, everybody now present is getting old, no matter what the condition of his or her health may be.

But where is the sleuth who will reveal to us

NOV-20-1914

## A REASONABLE CONTRACT

**A** NEW basis for agreement on a contract for electric street lighting in this city has been reached. The Journal has not been among those newspapers which urged the City Council to accept the first contract submitted by the mayor and indorsed by him as the best possible; it did not hasten to embrace the first amendments as representing the best of concessions by the Edison Company. The Journal knowing that those in the City Council who were fighting for better terms in behalf of the city were just as honest and just as much to be relied upon to serve the city faithfully as the mayor and his corporation counsel, believed that no permanent harm would result from further delay.

NOV 20 1914

Additional concessions have been made, and one of them is a very important one. The "best possible form of contract" has been made better. The opponents of the original contract, which would have been rushed through if the mayor could have had his way, have not obtained all the concessions that they asked for, but they have obtained more than the executive department asked for and more than some of our highly esteemed contemporaries were willing to concede to the city!

NOV 20 1914

The contract in its present form is not perfect, but it is a better contract than the city has ever before obtained from the same source. The Edison Company is to be congratulated on its willingness to meet the City Council half way, more especially since the mayor and the corporation counsel were eager, apparently, to meet the company more than half way.

NOV-20-1914

## DAY RESERVATION INJURES BUSINESS

Huntington Ave. Merchants  
Want Islands in Center  
of Street

NOV 20 1914

Is the Huntington avenue "reservation" unsightly, dangerous, inconvenient and detrimental to business?

This question was not answered by the street commissioners yesterday after a lengthy public hearing, where arguments for and against the reservation were made.

The Boston Elevated opposed the suggested removal of the reservation, asserting that it was valuable in keeping traffic in two main arteries and enabled the cars to operate with a minimum possibility of accident.

The Hunting Avenue Improvement Association is leading the agitation for its removal and the substitution of "safety islands" at crossings and at car stops upon which the public can stand in the center of the street safe from traffic.

Chairman Salem D. Charles is a warm advocate of the island system in streets, which he found to be effective and in common use abroad.

Louis K. Rourke of the Public Works Department said that the cost of leveling the street alone would be about \$50,000.

JOURNAL - NOV - 23 - 1914

Being the letters of

# A CITY HALL REPORTER TO HIS PREDECESSOR

Sunday night, Nov. 22, 1914.

Dear Mike—Isn't Joseph Lee of the school committee an old friend of yours?

If he is, I would suggest that you drop him a line and tip him that James Michael Curley, Burgomaster of Boston, is hot on his trail with a political howitzer.

Tell him that Curley would like nothing better than to blow the Lee candidacy for re-election into such tiny fragments that powdered sugar would look like a pile of paving stones in comparison.

I'd tell Lee myself, only I don't want to get into the habit of touching school committee meetings. My esteemed but enigmatical managing editor might get the brilliant idea of giving me the school committee as a steady job in addition to covering City Hall.

Anybody who wants that job of Lee's can have the Curley indorsement for a gift, but who in Gehenna wants a job without any pay? Not only is there no pay for the school committee job, but there isn't even decent "pickin's."

You know how Mayor Jim has been shouting "Economy, no matter how much it costs," and he thinks that Lee wants to go the limit with the legislative appropriation for schools as though he was a millionaire's orphan in love with a flock of wild chorus girls.

## Council Looks Good to Thirty-two

On the City Council fight Curley hasn't shown his hand, although he's got it clenched. I know he's tried to talk some of the mob of thirty-two into quitting the fight. But not a mother's son of them wants to lay down. That "\$1500-a-year-and-" proposition looks good. Also, you can get your name in the paper all the time, like Jerry Watson.

It's around Thanksgiving, you see, and they think that Brazilian "nuts" will be greatly in demand by the public.

We have in our midst an "honest blacksmith" candidate. Not a paper in town has doped him yet, and next week I think I'll write a story for my sheet telling his name. He is Joseph G. Curry, and he lives in Ward 17 (the Curley bailiwick), and has a blacksmith shop in Ward 8 (the Lomasney stronghold). Some alliance, Mike. He is fighting like a Belgian for the job.

That "honest blacksmith" stuff is great salve to spread over a voting public that is sore as a boil, and goes great with the city stenographers who write shorthand for \$2.50 a day in the streets with a pick and shovel.

Even Gus Seaver is a candidate. His platform ought to be "They elected Curley, why not me?" Instead, he says he is a labor candidate. He doesn't say just how long he labored or how hard it was, however.

His card reads: "Call at 15 School street, room 47, and sign my papers not later than Monday night, Nov. 23. 2000 signatures are necessary. GIVE ONE." How many does he expect a man to give after coming personally into his office?

Speaking of vegetables, here is a poem by old Pincus Glick:

No man is elected  
Or greatly respected  
Until the repeaters  
Are paid.

Votes may be inspected  
And hundreds suspected,  
But are the bold cheaters  
Discovered?

The dough is collected;  
No crook is defected.  
The rawest dead-beaters  
Get paid.

By Pincus Glick.  
Candidate for  
"City Collector."

And yet they drop bombs on Paris!

## Small Council Virtue Painful

All this bunk about the virtue of a small council being vested in the absence of "district" representation and the log-rolling it brings gives me a pain in my left foot.

Even Tom Kenny spouted it and then I'll be stewed for a mess of rhubarb if he doesn't shove forward a candidate from "dear old South Boston" as the ideal man to succeed him. Why didn't Tom go to Hyde Park (they call it Hard Pike at City Hall) or to Charlestown for his successor?

Makes me think of the two doctors, one a doctor of divinity and the other a doctor of medicine. One preaches and the other practises.

The Kenny candidate was Francis J. W. Ford, but after once around the track, Ford was a four-cylinder automobile in a six-cylinder class.

Somebody put water in his gasoline, filled his inner tubes with broken glass and stole the bulb from his horn. This was done by circulating the story that Ford's political career consisted in having been licked for State convention, a job that usually goes begging.

Then "Uncle Kenny" found he couldn't land his racer the Good Government indorsement, the candidacy of Ford went back to the garage with wobbly wheels.

After the primaries I wrote you giving the details of the artistic wallop given Honey Fitz when he entered through the Jefferson Club in the North End two candidates for the House.

To rub it in, the rebels opened a clubroom in opposition to the Jefferson and it was named the Santosuosso Sentinels. Somebody tipped the police that the Sentinels had playing cards in their clubroom. I wouldn't say that the Fitzgerald lieutenants walked into the police station and "told teacher." Maybe they called Capt. Kimball on the 'phone.

## Queer Things in North End

There's a lot of queer things go on around that North End police station. Believe me, I ought to know. I covered police headquarters for eight years, and I'm not blind. The average crook would find it hard to decide whether he would prefer being a police official in the North End cave belt or turned loose with a shovel in the Philadelphia mint.

Anyway, the Sentinels were raised

## WAY TO EMOTION

Overcome When Praised by  
Walsh at Birthday Ban-  
quet to Mayor.

A touching scene was witnessed at the birthday party tendered to Mayor Curley in honor of his 40th birthday at the Copley-Plaza last night when Mrs. Curley was overcome with emotion during the congratulatory speech of Governor Walsh.

In the course of his remarks the governor spoke of the praise that was due Mrs. Curley for the part she has played in connection with the mayor's accomplishments. All of those present, who included fifty of the personal friends of the mayor, were deeply moved when Mrs. Curley arose, and in bowing to the governor, was overcome with emotion and sank back into her chair.

Governor Walsh presented the mayor and his wife with a life-size portrait of Mrs. Curley, painted by Harry Spear, the Boston artist, and a book case containing seventeen sets of books.

Among those present were Congressman Kincaide of New Jersey, John P. O'Gorman, John F. Crosby, both of New Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Sullivan, Dr. and Mrs. John J. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manning, Mr. and Mrs. John F. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose S. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Daley, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kearns, Mr. and Mrs. David B. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Minton, Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sieberlich, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Angel, Mr. and Mrs. John Beck, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. William Creaney, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Curley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Murphy, Cornelius Reardon and Edward C. Fogg.

## MAYOR REPLIES TO ATTACK ON ZOO

Mayor Curley yesterday replied to an attack concerning conditions in the past in the Zoo at Franklin Park made in a letter sent to the Boston newspapers a week previously by C. Emerson Brown, which "deplored the fact that the Zoo is not being developed along the lines laid down by Mr. Peabody and Mr. Coakley."

The mayor's reply in part: "It is interesting to note that in connection with the zoo exhibit at Franklin Park that such criticisms as have been made upon the conduct of the establishment have emanated from sources having a personal interest in that character of profligate administration under which they were permitted to consider the exhibits therein as personal property."

"It was but reasonable to assume after the criticisms invited by Dr. William T. Hornaday, a personal beneficiary for expert advice, that others would cease to inject either their personal animosity or their selfish desire to record a condition under which apparently they had been permitted to loot at random public property under the control of the park and recreation department."

# TWINE FACTORY HEAD DENIES MAYOR'S CHARGE

**Accusation of Importation of  
Girls Whose Low Wages Drive  
Them to Immortality Is Dis-  
puted — Suggested Appoint-  
ment of Police Woman Is  
Approved** NOV 24 1914

Mayor Curley lays his resolution to appoint a policewoman to wage war on vice in factories, he told Herald reporter last night, to conditions which he says exist in the work of the Boston Thread & Twine Company, flax spinners. He said that he intended to have a woman police officer added to the Boston force to investigate the "deplorable and disgraceful" state of affairs which exist among certain employers of female labor.

The naming of the thread company in conjunction with the mayor's sweeping statements concerning general conditions among women factory hands in Boston made earlier in the day, called forth a reply from the president of the organization, John H. Ross of Hingham. He is laid up at his home at Crow Point with severe cold, but after hearing the saying his honor gave employers of female labor in general and the specific charges he aimed at the Boston Thread & Twine Company, he made the following explanation and defence of his concern:

## Former Investigation.

"About three years ago the Massachusetts district police sent special investigators to our plant in Jamaica Plain to run down rumors they had heard concerning the conditions under which our girls were working and the wages they were being paid. They went into our books and our records and talked freely with the employees, both inside and outside the factory. Before they left they gave me a clean bill of health. Every rumor that had been going the rounds about us was proved undeniably false from start to finish. That, I think, leaves us uncontaminated up to within a year ago. Now I will tell you exactly what our position has been since that time.

"The mayor says a factory imported 300 girls a year ago, of whom 150 have gone wrong and 45 went insane. I understand he said that he referred to the Boston Thread & Twine Company. Anyway, let us take it that he does mean us, and let me tell you how stupid such a statement is. We have never em-

ployed more than 200 hands altogether at one time. We would not know what to do with 300 girls if we had them. We imported some girls from Ireland several years ago, but there were only six in the party, and we have never imported any since. As you know, Ireland is a great place for lace making.

The girls are very deft and skilful with their fingers and are very good workers. We brought these six out to give a lead to the other girls here. They were satisfactory and seemed very well pleased with their surroundings and work. I am not sure but we may have some of them working for us yet.

## Dangers Outside Factories.

"You ask about the employment of policewomen in factories among the girls employed there. I say yes by all means, but let them devote a part of their time to work outside the factories, for it is outside of working hours that girls need protection and guidance. As far as we are concerned the mayor is welcome to send all the policewomen he likes to investigate us. We will render him all the assistance we can."

Henry F. Ross, a brother of the president just quoted, was a director of the Boston Thread & Twine Company, but resigned some years ago. "I have not been closely in touch with the business for some time," said he, "but I think I may assure you that we are not engaged in the business of importing girls for the purposes the mayor hints at. Twenty or 25 years ago it was necessary to import almost all our female labor, but lately we have found all the help we required here.

The Boston Thread Twine Company, described as flax spinners, is located at 575 Atlantic avenue, with works at the corner of Washington and Burnett streets, Jamaica Plain. It is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts with a capital stock, authorized and issued, of \$80,000. Other directors are William Barbour and W. W. Barbour of Paterson, N. J. It has been in the limelight several times before. Labor leaders and organizers say there have been strikes and general unsatisfactory conditions in the factory.

## Immigrant Girls.

On one occasion, a little over a year ago, Mary Jane Rooney, an Irish lass, 17 years old, charged that she, with 10 other girls, had been induced to leave Belfast to come and work in the Thread Company factory under the promise of all sorts of luxuries. The records of the immigration office show, however, that Miss Rooney was destined to the thread company by agreement. The secretary of commerce, during the Taft administration, gave his consent for the landing of the 11 girls in this country. After working in Newark, N. J., and then in the factory at Jamaica Plain, Miss Rooney was discharged for "talking too much" to her shopmates, and was found wandering the streets of Boston with no money in her pocket.

Whether other employees have been treated in a similar fashion, and whether conditions are generally as bad as he believes them to be, the mayor

wants to find out by the appointment of a policewoman. He has already selected Mrs. Anna T. Steinauer of 34 Fessenden street, Mattapan, for the position. One of Mrs. Steinauer's first duties, according to the mayor, will be to investigate the Boston Thread & Twine Co.

## The Mayor's Charges.

The mayor declares he has been fighting this establishment for years, but has been unable to prevent it from so regulating its methods as to discourage its girl employees from going wrong.

"This firm," says the mayor, "imported about 300 girls more than a year ago. They offered the girls \$6 a week, but when the girls arrived they found that for 30 weeks \$1 of the wage was held back each week to pay for their transportation. It costs the girls \$5 a week for board and lodging. They had nothing left for clothes or incidentals.

"Since then 150, at least, of these 300 girls have gone wrong, and 15 per cent. of them have gone insane. I fought the firm when I was in Congress, but they were too powerful for me. The immigration officials have been after them for some time and have made some startling discoveries, but as yet have not stopped the system.

"On a recent investigation the federal authorities found three girls sleeping on the floor of a single room in a wretched tenement house. All were under 18 years of age. One had given birth to a baby. The three girls and the baby had a disease.

"Conditions like these in this city are disgraceful and deplorable. It is a shame, and something must be done to stop it.

"I will probably appoint Mrs. Steinauer to investigate this, and also to watch other manufacturing establishments in the city."

## BELL QUILTS THE ELECTION BOARD

**Mayor Appoints Seiberlich to  
Vacancy Created by the  
Resignation.**

Mayor Curley accepted the resignation of Election Commissioner Tilton S. Bell yesterday and appointed in his place Frank Seiberlich of West Roxbury.

Mr. Bell was appointed commissioner for a four-year term by Mayor Fitzgerald in May of last year, and is one of the highest of the Fitzgerald appointees to leave City Hall under the present administration. He had been in the city employ eight years. As election commissioner his place was comparatively safe as far as concerned removal by the mayor, but he evidently thought it best to give up his position, for he sent his resignation to the mayor more than a week ago. He was one of Fitzgerald's closest friends and was one of the organizers of Fitzgerald's Dorchester Club.

Seiberlich, who resides at 11 Roanoke avenue, is a Republican. He assisted Curley considerably during the mayor's campaign by making stump speeches and by working in the campaign headquarters.

RECORDED - NOV - 24 - 1914

# Dedicate Dental Infirmary With Impressive Ceremonies

"This institution, which shall relieve pain and suffering and misery among our children in the years to come, will stand as a monument to the noble men who have erected it, more valuable than any monument which a grateful city or state could erect to their memory," was Gov. Walsh's tribute to the Forsyth brothers in rendering the thanks of the Commonwealth to the founders of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children, on the occasion of the dedicating of its splendid home building in the Fenway.

"This institution is the most blessed exponent of the new thought in medical science, the prevention of disease and preservation and jealous guarding of the health of our children to the end that we may be insured of a strong, healthy, viril body of citizens in the future."

## Praised by Many.

Mayor Curley, Pres. Emeritus Eliot of Harvard, Thomas Alexander Forsyth, the only surviving donor of the hospital; Pres. John F. Dowsley of the State Board of Dentistry, and one of the trustees of the new institution; Dr. Milton J. Rodenau, professor of Hygiene at Harvard; Pres. Donald M. Gallie of the National Dental Association; Edward McSweeney, trustee of the Boston Consumptive Hospital and chairman of the Port Directors; and William J. Gullivan, Boston Commissioner of Health and chief of the Bureau of Child Hygiene; all spoke in praise of the great public benefaction that the Forsyth brothers had conferred upon the community in providing this splendid institution where that vital the children's teeth and mouths could have scientific treatment free.

In giving the thanks of the city Mayor Curley said: "This institution is one more milestone in the march of human progress. Its splendid benefaction will forever stand as one of the dividing lines between the constructive forces of human brotherhood and the preservation of life, and the defecation of the destructive forces of brute strength and slaughter."

## Care of Teeth

Pres. Eliot emphasized the wonderful benefaction which the infirmary was to be to posterity by calling attention to the fact that the proper carer of the teeth had always been an expensive luxury. "Hitherto poor parents could not afford to give their children the blessings of healthy mouths because of the expensiveness of dentistry."

Thomas Alexander Forsyth gave a brief sketch of how his brother, James Bennet Forsyth, had conceived of the idea of giving Boston an institution where its chil-



(Photo by Conlin)  
MAYOR CURLEY

dren could have free scientific dental treatment, and how he and his brothers had worked through the years to make it an accomplished fact.

Edward T. P. Graham, the architect of the building, surrendered the keys of the building to Mr. Forsyth in symbol of its completion, and the donor turned them over for the trustees, for whom they were accepted by Dr. John F. Dowsley.

The dedicatory exercises were held in the large infirmary hall in the presence of 900 guests, including dental men from all over the country, prominent medical teachers and practitioners in every branch of medical science, noted educators, hospital trustees and public men.

## Old Pupils Sang.

On the platform besides the speakers were Mgr. Spaine, who offered prayer; Bishop Lawrence, who read the benediction; Bishop Hamilton, Pres. Herman Bumpus of Tufts, Prof. Eugene F. Smith, dean of Harvard Dental School; Prof. Charles F. Painter, dean of Tufts Dental School; Medical Examiner Timothy J. Leary and Congressman Gullivan.

Sixty pupils from the graduating class of the Comens School, Roxbury Crossing where Alexander Thomas Forsyth attended school as a boy, sang choruses several times during the exercises.

# COSTUMES SCANTY, HE SAYS

Mayor Curley today issued a sweeping edict against scanty theatrical costumes in Boston theatres, following a conference with Police Commissioner O'Meara and agents of the Watch and Ward Society, who protested about a certain show that has just arrived.

"Every man and woman performer who appears in Boston must wear sufficient clothing," said Mayor Curley, and his tone was emphatic.

"An undraped Grecian figure at the Old Howard is no worse than an undraped Grecian figure at the Boston Opera House. I shall permit no discrimination. The same rule must apply to all."

## MUST OBEY RULE.

"I have sent out such a notice to every theatre manager in Boston. The rule must be obeyed by all. There are no exceptions."

"I have just had a conference with the Watch and Ward Society representatives and Police Commissioner O'Meara. I am informed that in at least one show now appearing in this city actresses in semi-draped attire come among the audience."

"This is not proper. It shall insist that performers remain on the stage. That is the place for them. This rule shall apply to women and men. They should not mingle with the audience. Our theatres must be conducted in a manner that will not be offensive to decent people."

"I have been informed that the raiment, or lack of raiment, on the young women who appear at one show is abbreviated to a shocking degree. But I do not propose to single out a single show or theatre. There must be a standard in Boston. From what I have been told some of the young women performers might as well be nude."

## KILTS, TOO.

"How about Harry Lauder, or performers wearing Scotch kilts?" the mayor was asked.

"I hadn't thought of this costume particular, but it seems to me that even in the case of kilts care should be exercised and tightts used to cover the bare leg. If these rules are not allowed to the letter I shall shut the theatres violating them."

Mayor Curley refrained from mentioning any particular show which used lively speculation. It was known that the Watch and Ward members and the police were well presented at a first performance last evening and it was rumored at City Hall that this show may have used the conference.

# CURLEY WOULD BAN SOCIALISTS AND THE I. W. W.

Declares They Should Not  
Be Permitted to Exist  
in America.

NOV 24 1914

The Guardians of Liberty, the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialists are all institutions that should not be permitted to exist on American soil, according to Mayor Curley, in a letter written last evening to James P. Logie of 335 Huntington avenue.

The mayor yesterday afternoon received a letter bearing the signature of Logie, which read as follows:

"I notice this morning that you are reported to have said at a stag party given last night by the fourth degree, Knights of Columbus, in Convention Hall that the flag has been permitted to shelter within its folds an institution that should not be permitted to exist on American soil."

"As one who has the interests of both State and nation at heart, I should like to know what institution you refer to."

Reply of Mayor

The answer to the letter, which was dictated early last evening by Mayor Curley, would not be discussed by him other than the remark that the facts contained in the document were self-explanatory.

NOV 24 1914

It reads:

"My Dear Mr. Logie—I am in receipt of your communication of recent date in which you desire to learn of the institution I had reference to in my recent address in Convention Hall, wherein I stated the flag is permitted to shelter within its folds an institution that should not be permitted to exist on American soil."

"Replying to your communication will say that I made reference not to one institution, but to three, namely, the Industrial Workers of the World, Socialism and Bigotry."

"I consider the Industrial Workers of the World destructive to industrial progress and believe that it has no place in a country where the laws are made by the entire people."

"Second, Socialism, I consider destructive to morality and the foundation of a nation's greatness, the home and family life."

"Third, Bigotry, which is a menace to the spirit of equality and in direct defiance of the Constitution which guarantees life, liberty and pursuit of happiness without regard as to race, creed or color."

"Foments Race Hatred"

"The third, which is Bigotry, is fostered through the organization known as the Guardians of Liberty and whose real purpose is not to promote liberty as it is generally defined, but to foment race and religious hatred in a nation whose progress and prosperity are a result of the labors of women and men representing all races and all creeds."

"I might add that I am sufficient of an American optimist to believe that through intelligently directed public opinion it is possible to destroy all three."

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) JAMES P. LOGIE

"Preserves Home"

In reply to the mayor's attack on Socialism, Fred B. Chase, State secretary of the Socialist party, said:

"Socialism is the outgrowth of economic conditions which neither Mayor Curley nor the Socialists are responsible for. For that reason it would be impossible to crush out the Socialist movement."

"If Mayor Curley should attempt to drive it out of America, he would have the same effect on the movement that the efforts of the rulers of foreign countries to drive it out have had—its growth would be increased and its influence extended."

"As to its bad influence on the home and morality, every new census shows that a smaller percentage of people are getting married and establishing homes every year. And it is capitalism, the system which Mayor Curley supports, that is responsible for this condition."

"A thorough study of Socialism would convince any fair-minded person. It would preserve the home and make family life possible."

The Guardians of Liberty refused to comment on the mayor's condemnation of their organization. Said B. B. Alling of Dorchester, a prominent member, last night:

"Any defense that we may have, or any statement, will be made later."

## APPOINTS FORSYTH HOSPITAL TRUSTEE

Thomas A. Forsyth, whose \$2,000,000 endowment established the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, which will be dedicated this forenoon, was yesterday appointed trustee of the Boston City Hospital by Mayor Curley to succeed Dr. John J. Dowling, who resigned because of the demands made upon his time by his practise.

In announcing the appointment of the philanthropic millionaire, who has been serving on the board of trustees of the Overseers of the Poor, Mayor Curley said:

NOV 24 1914

"In making this appointment I consider it a grateful recognition of the splendid service rendered the people of the city of Boston on the eve of the opening of the Forsyth Dental infirmary, the only institution of its character in the entire country."

"Mr. Forsyth has given his entire efforts for a long period of time to the establishment of this institution through which the boys and girls of this city will be benefited for all time. Through an endowment of \$2,000,000 by Mr. Forsyth the permanency of this infirmary is assured."

## HUB MAN HELD AS SPY IS RELEASED

Reinhold Anton Berrenberg, the Boston man who was arrested in England as a German spy, has been released and has been furnished a passport out of the country. Mayor Curley received word to this effect from Robert Lansing, acting secretary of state, who gained the information from a cablegram sent by Ambassador Page in London.

Mayor Curley said to Ambassador Page proof of Berrenberg's American citizenship in an attested record of his birth in Boston and affidavits of the young man's relatives.

## 2000 BUILDINGS INSPECTED BY THE FIRE DEPT.

NOV 21 1914

Of These 1800 Were Found  
Unsatisfactory, Grady  
Reports to Mayor.

Fire Commissioner Grady's first formal report on the inspections into fire conditions in Boston buildings which were started last April was received last evening by Mayor Curley. More than 2000 buildings were inspected up to Nov. 1, according to the figures.

The department made 1800 recommendations to owners and occupants of buildings found in unsatisfactory condition, and all but seventy-five of these "requests" were complied with without court procedure. The report in part reads:

NOV 21 1914

"The Boston fire department has in practise today an inspection system which for some time appeared to be only a theory. About six months ago it was decided that whether we had laws or not something must be done by this city to cut down the enormous loss from fire under which we are laboring."

"After careful consideration the 'moral suasion' plan was adopted and the inspection system put in practise. Two lieutenants were detailed to inspect buildings in certain sections of the city. The class of buildings decided upon were hotel, apartment and mercantile buildings."

"The greatest fire risk exists in these buildings and it was felt that the inspection system should properly start where the greatest danger existed. The plan was to make the owners of property see where the serious mistakes were by bringing the matters to their attention in a proper and effective way. Since the beginning of this inspection system the inspecting force has been greatly enlarged and inspections are now being made in all sections of the city."

"Some of the recommendations have entailed the expenditure of large sums of money, but it is gratifying to be able to state that in almost every case the fire department has been met with the hearty co-operation of property owners."

"If conditions are not corrected shortly after the second notice is sent the matter is turned over to the police department for prosecution. In every case turned over to the police the defendant has been found guilty and various sentences imposed. Considering the large number of cases reported, the percentage turned over to the police is comparatively small."

"Of course, it will take a long time to cover the entire city, as buildings have to be inspected over and over again to see if the recommendations are receiving proper attention. The inspecting force must necessarily be small, as the fire-fighting strength of the department is large."

# POLICEWOMAN TO AID GIRLS WHO NEED A FRIEND

## Mayor Calls Conditions Prevailing in Boston

"Damnable."

NOV 24 1914

Mrs. Anna T. Steinauer of 35 Fessenden street, Mattapan, whom Mayor Curley appointed a special policeman yesterday and whose name was forwarded to the Civil Service Commission for confirmation, last night told The Journal just how she would carry out the work of the position.

Mayor Curley appointed Mrs. Steinauer under the authority invested in him by Chapter 510 of the Acts of 1914. She has for years been active in all movements for municipal betterment, and asserts she has much information which she will be able to act upon if her appointment is approved.

She believes she will be able to set upon the right path many of the young girls and boys who, for want of a friendly hand, have gone wrong, and will also be able to help young girls who, Mayor Curley says, are underpaid.

"One of the deadliest things in the destruction of character is to send a young boy or girl to a reformatory or so-called parental school," said Mrs. Steinauer last night.

"A policeman is never able to win a girl's confidence in the effective way that an officer of the law of her own sex could. The very fact of the policeman being a woman enables her to understand the temptations that beset young girls and the ways and means to prevent the ruin of many young lives.

"I have many times been an eye-witness to things which happened in Boston which made my blood boil, and there would have been no doubt about my procedure if I had had the requisite authority at the time.

"I believe that a policewoman would defeat the purpose of her existence if she wore a badge or uniform. The street work is one of the most important parts of a policewoman's duty. It is there that much preventive work can be done. If girls are not on the straight and narrow path or in danger of getting off it the policewoman can follow them home and ascertain the home conditions and other things necessary to accomplish a reform in the girls' lives when she is in danger of being irremediably lost.

### Will Watch Boys as Well as Girls

"My purpose, if my appointment is approved by the Civil Service Board, is to treat the girls' cases with an open-minded and friendly attitude. However, it ought to be the duty of policewomen to keep an eye on young boys whenever possible. If the young men of today were all leading proper lives the young girls would be in no danger.

"One of the deficiencies in the handling of conditions in factories and industrial establishments is the insufficient number of factory inspectors. Why only the other day a factory inspector told me that it would take him a whole

year to only visit the factories in the district assigned him, without regard to anything else.

"The observance of conditions in factories as regards pay, working conditions and such things as affect the girl's life is another important part of what a policewoman would do. Many of the dance halls in Boston should be visited and watch kept on the young girls who visit such places. In fact, there are a thousand and one different things that could occupy a policewoman's time with good results."

### Mayor Calls Conditions Damnable

"Some of the conditions that prevail in Boston among young girls who are underpaid are damnable," said Mayor Curley last evening, in discussing his desire to appoint Mrs. Steinauer as a special police officer to probe moral conditions in factories, mercantile institutions, dance halls and cafes.

"Nearly two weeks ago I began taking steps to secure a woman police officer, and it was my hope that one could start her investigations and obtain some results before publicity was granted which might make it more difficult for her to obtain an insight into true conditions," he continued.

"Mrs. Steinauer consented at my request to accept the appointment in case I found it legally possible. For the last ten days Corporation Counsel Sullivan has been studying the law, and at present I know that there will be a number of things to overcome before such an appointment can be made.

"There is a law which gives me the power to appoint such a woman with all the powers of a constable and of a watchman, with the exception of the constable's authority to serve civil processes.

"I have no fund that can be legally used and will have to secure such money with the consent of the City Council. There also comes the Civil Service Commission, which requires that such a woman appointee shall have to pass through all the routine and regulations of that body. But I will make every step possible to carry out my idea.

"While I was in Congress I waged a fight against the moral conditions in violation of the federal laws regarding making contracts with aliens, but the movements were beaten by powerful interests."

### 300 Girls Brought From England

"There is one establishment which has been fought for years. The federal immigration authorities are still probing one case where 300 girls were brought here from England with the understanding they were to receive \$1 a week.

"They landed in Boston without a friend and all practically penniless. They found they could get \$6 a week, but for thirty weeks \$1 of this \$6 was taken from their envelopes on pay day to cover the cost of importing them to this country.

"This left them \$5 a week with which, in a strange city, to find three meals a day, a moral lodging place, buy clothes, secure clean laundry and possibly pay carfare.

"What happened? About 350 of the 300 went wrong? were forced into a life of sin. Upwards of fifty of them went insane. The federal authorities started tracing the fate of the unfortunates, and in a dirty hovel near the corner of Washington and Dover street found three of them huddled upon the floor without bed or even mattress, covered with old rags with an unfortunate baby begotten in shame in the arms of one, a girl of 18 years, with the signs of beauty not entirely ravaged by sin.

"Every one of the girls as well as the baby had one of the most horrible diseases known to humanity. These are the conditions which need the guiding hand of a woman, a born social worker, to investigate.

"I do not imagine the conditions that existed among these 300 girls are any worse than prevail in other places. The facts merely happen to be more clearly known to me in this particular citation."

NOV-27-1914  
NOV 27 1914

### The City Planning Board

does a lot of planning. No one has ever denied this fact. The board at present is busily planning some way to induce Mayor Curley to sanction the appointment of an "investigator" who is to be a sort of official nose for the department.

When the mayor learned of the scheme, two things made him tear his hair. The "sleuth" is planned by the City Planners to draw only \$60 a week, AND HE LIVES IN BROOKLINE. Next!

### Tenean Beach

is to be given additional bathing facilities as the result of a visit by the Dorchester Women's Club to City Hall. The structures are to be temporary, and the mayor is opposed to having too many bath houses of an expensive type. The South Shore boulevard will bring a new bathing beach at Freeport street and will make the Savin Hill beach easily available.

There was no intention at City Hall of increasing the present accommodations at Tenean Beach, but what is a poor mayor to do when a delegation of women invade his office and talk sweetly with him about his virtues in having supported women's suffrage?

### Legal Junk

is now removed from the city ordinances as the result of the combined efforts of the Law Department and Assistant City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle. Some slight changes are to be made and then the revised ordinances, with all verbal fireworks and obsolete phraseology removed, will be printed in a little pamphlet of about 100 pages in the municipal printing plant.

The work was done at the suggestion of the committee on ordinances of the City Council.

### Mayor Curley's Birthday

brought him two volumes which were the personal remembrances of Cornelius Reardon, who is now the mayor's right hand so far as office work is concerned, and "Eddie" Foye, the municipal auctioneer, who is soon to auction the Hyde Park water plant (Marks Angell take notice).

Reardon's book was "The Secrets of the German War Office," and was interesting to the mayor, who fights Indian style per the Tammany Club. Foye's book was Eugene Field's poems, and the mayor will probably quote Field quite often after learning that it isn't Dick Field of the Fitzgerald regime.

**Beautiful Building Erected by Brothers for New \$2,000,000 Dental Hospital for Children Will Be Opened for Use of Public December 1.**

## **SOME FACTS ABOUT THE FORSYTH DENTAL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN**

NOV 24 1914

NOV 24 1914

Founded as a memorial to James Bennett Forsyth and George Henry Forsyth.

The donors are John Hamilton Forsyth (deceased) and Thomas Alexander Forsyth, brothers.

The building, equipment and land cost nearly \$2,000,000, and there is an endowment of an equal amount.

The institution begins with sixty-eight chairs, but this number can be increased to 100 if necessary, and its work is to be devoted to children under 16, the fee for each treatment being 5 cents.

It is estimated that there are 100,000 children in Boston who need dental treatment.

After Dec. 1 it will be unnecessary for any child under 16 years, in Greater Boston, to have bad teeth, adenoids, defective palates, for the new \$2,000,000 Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children, modern to the last degree, is to be opened for use on that day.

It will be dedicated by formal exercises today and a large number of invited guests will have an opportunity to see the finest building of its kind in the world, founded by John Hamilton and Thomas Alexander Forsyth in memory of their brothers, James Bennett and George Henry Forsyth.

It was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature in 1910 and is to be directed by a board of trustees, including Thomas A. Forsyth, president; Edward Hamlin, vice president; Harold Williams, John F. Dowsley, Nelson Curtis, Eryn A. Johnson, Gurdon R. MacKay, Harold DeW. Cross, Chester B. Humphry and Timothy Leary.

Much of the work of the new institution will deal with the curing of defects already established, but it is expected as its scope enlarges it will have to do in great part with the prevention of defects by oral prophylaxis. Apart from the actual work on mouths, it is expected to furnish valuable practical teaching in oral hygiene. A great research laboratory has been established there and will be headed by Dr. Timothy Leary. There will also be a public lecture room in which lectures on denture will be given.

### **No Wood or Square Corners**

Aside from a few tiny chairs, to be used by children in their waiting room, there is not a piece of wood in the building the size of a toothpick. Everything is of tile or metal, and there is not a square corner in any part of the building, floors, walls and ceilings being rounded to avoid dust catching.

The chief room of interest is the infirmary, which occupies the whole floor space of the second story, lighted by windows 9 by 13 feet on all sides. There are sixty-eight operating chairs here, all built to order in graded sizes for children.

There are two small wards for patients who must be put to bed; two extracting rooms separate from the rest of the rooms and made sound-proof; a very compact but complete amphitheatre for clinics; several "recovery" rooms, rooms for visiting dentists, lock-

er rooms where everything will be disinfected, a special room for the trustees or "founders," and rooms for the nurses.

Of chief interest to the patrons will be the children's waiting room, in the east wing. It is all of tile, floor, ceiling and walls, and the latter are decorated with legendary tales made of tiling from Holland. The tile for these story-telling pictures required three years to make. There is the story of the Pied Piper, the Holy Grail, Rip Van Winkle and The Giant Killer.

Here are also small drinking fountains, a glass case for an aquarium, and other things to amuse the children and keep their minds off their troubles.

### **Bronze Busts of Forsythes**

In the marble lobby of the building are two fine bronze busts, one of James Bennett Forsyth, the other of George Henry Forsyth, in whose memory the building is erected. In the founders' room are busts of the other brothers, donors of the building.

The equipment for heating and lighting the building, and for furnishing the power for the various motors, is of the most modern type. There are two systems of heating, and as much care has been taken in the boiler room as in the operating room to have things clean and convenient.

Dedicatory ceremonies this morning at 10 o'clock will include addresses by the Charles W. Eliot, Governor Walsin, Mayor Curley and Professor Milton J. Rosenau of the Harvard Medical School. Music will be provided by a chorus of children from the public schools. The building will be open on Friday to teachers and educators, on Saturday to children and on Sunday to parents and to the public generally.

The first patient is to be Marian L. Rice, daughter of George W. Rice, chief engineer of the building.

## **CITY HALL NOTES**

### **Another School Committee Slan**

was put across yesterday by Mayor Curley, who holds no love for some of the members of this body over the expenditures of which he has no control. He accuses them of not having given him any financial co-operation in an effort to secure the placing of signs cautioning automobilists to slow down because of school children.

Yesterday the commissioner of public works was told to go ahead with the project with men and money from his department. The signs cost \$5.25, and about sixty of them are now placed around the city. Warning signs to automobilists will also be placed on Massachusetts avenue, between Shawmut avenue and Tremont street, on the slippery stretch of asphalt where an accident occurs every couple of weeks, and where Fire Commissioner Daly's automobile nearly killed a woman several years ago.

NOV 28 1914

### **A Bandstand For Roxbury**

will be loaned by the city for the week of Dec. 5 to 12 under the condition that the Roxbury Board of Trade pay the expenses of transportation, erection and knocking down of the temporary structure.

The bandstand will be used as part of a carnival week in the square near the department stores in Roxbury of the Houghton and Dutton Company, Timothy Smith and Ferdinand's Blue Store. City Hall will allow the portable bandstands to be used hereafter, but it must entail no expense to the city.

### **The Boom Boston**

proposition advanced by Chairman Cole of the Boston Development Board and Mayor Curley to induce the officials raising funds in this city for the Red Cross and the relief of the Belgians may bear more fruit than was expected.

The mayor yesterday notified F. L. Higginson, Jr., treasurer of the Red Cross fund in Boston, that the price list of drugs used in New York was from 5 to 10 per cent. higher than Boston firms and for that reason he could see no reason why all drugs bought from local contributions should not be purchased in this city.

NOV 28 1914

### **Economy Brought a Raise**

in salary yesterday for Lawrence Hackett, the acting chief engineer at Deer Island, whose salary was \$1000 a year with living expenses yesterday morning and \$1600 a year with living expenses last evening. Hackett submitted a scheme which—on paper—will make an expenditure of \$5000 temporarily take the place of the unit heating plant at the house of correction which would cost \$185,000 and bring a saving of \$15,000 a year in coal and salaried labor.

The scheme involves a lot of piping between the present five plants and the installation of two new 84-tube boilers. "He's the goods, give him a raise," ordered the mayor.

### **School Truancy**

among the boys who were put back in class rooms when the parental school in West Roxbury was discontinued is at a very small percentage, according to an informal report submitted to Mayor Curley yesterday by Dr. David B. Scannell of the school committee.

As a result of this encouraging progress, a "Big Brother Movement" to encourage these boys in their reform is urged by the mayor and the directors of Probation.

JOURNAL - NOV-27-1914

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS

THE Socialist congressional candidate ran ahead of the Progressive candidate in the 1st district, where the vote was: Treadway, Republican, 15,556; Eurdick, Democrat, 10,695; Hutchins, Socialist, 1145; Pettes, Mt. Washington, 903.

Representative Higgins of Taunton, who was re-elected, was at the State House yesterday shaking hands with legislative acquaintances.

The official congressional vote in the 8th district as tabulated by the executive council is as follows: Dallinger, Republican and Progressive, 15,227; Deitrick, Democrat, 14,353; Long, Progressive Independent, 1045.

Representative Hanrahan of East Boston speaks with some slight lack of respect of a well-known political leader in Boston as "Old Rubberjaw."

One of Boston's best known young men, former Mayor Hart, was a visitor to the Governor's office yesterday, and so many friends greeted him that his visit took on all the appearances of an impromptu reception.

Congressman-elect George Holden Tinkham gained by the tabulation of the votes cast in his district by the council. Its tabulation gave Tinkham, Republican, 13,510; Horgan, Democrat, 11,863; Peters, Progressive, 1765.

Interesting accounts showing the value of social service work are contained in the latest bulletin issued by the state board of insanity.

Friends of Surveyor of the Port Maynard declared yesterday that he should be left out of any charges of inactivity brought against Democratic occupants of federal offices during the recent state campaign. Surveyor Maynard, they say, contributed time and money to the Democratic city committee and was active in other directions.

Senator Alexis Boyer, Jr. of Southbridge, the Democratic local leader in his section of the state, was defeated for re-election this year, but only by a wee margin. The official vote: Cummings, Republican and Progressive, 5413; Boyer, Democrat, 4923.

Atty.-Gen. Thomas J. Boynton is receiving considerable mention for the vacancy which will exist on the superior court bench when Judge Pierce is elevated to the supreme court.

Frank G. Allen, treasurer of the Norwood Republican town committee, received \$150 and spent \$146.75.

The little town of Holland in western Massachusetts voted 9 to 5 in favor of instructing its representative to support the initiative and referendum.

## TO RECOMMEND CITY SELL SITE

Mayor Finds Fire Department Doesn't Want Lot in Charlestown

Mayor Curley will recommend to the city council on Monday the sale, for at least \$6000, of the land at Park and Joiner streets, Charlestown, which was bought in the last week of the Fitzgerald administration for a fire house site. The mayor has charged that this property was owned by a brother of ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, and that its purchase was not necessary.

The mayor has received reports on the property from John Beck, a real estate expert, and Fire Commissioner Grady. Mr. Beck says: "This property consists of 2347 square feet of land and three old frame houses which, if properly let would show a gross income of \$816 a year; but as the corner store has been vacant for nearly two years, it is constantly running to a deficit. I consider it worth about \$6000, although it is assessed for \$9500, and was purchased for \$10,300."

Commissioner Grady says: "This property will not be used as a site for a fire station, as the engine house on Winthrop street, when remodelled, will fully meet the fire protection needs of the vicinity. The cost of purchase of this lot was \$10,300, and plans and surveys entailed further expense of \$2225. Since its purchase this department has expended \$274.45 for repairs and for care and has collected in rents \$251, a deficit of \$23.4 in a period of about 8½ months. I respectfully recommend that this property be disposed of as soon as possible, as the fire department has no use for it and it is not even a fair investment."

## IN. COM. INSISTS ON OWN WAY IN BUDGET PLAN

Tells Mayor His Suggestion for Experiment is Impracticable.

Mayor Curley's refusal to authorize the finance commission to experiment with the segregated budget system in the public works department has resulted in the commission insisting that it be permitted to install the proposed system temporarily in at least one division of the department, preferably the sewer service. In his refusal, the mayor asked the commission to make the experiment in the assessing and election departments.

"The commission believes," according to a letter sent to the mayor yesterday, "that neither of these departments is the proper one with which to make the experiment, inasmuch as the work therein is chiefly clerical and the number and salaries of the employees more or less fixed. In order that the merits as well as the demerits of the segregated budget system may be fully and properly shown, it would be necessary to select a department whose duties are of a varied nature and where the proposed work of the department is not laid along well grooved lines."

"Inasmuch as the consulting engineer of the commission is familiar with the details of administration of the public works department, the commission has, with your approval, selected one service of this department in which to install the segregated budget system."

"The commission suggests that your honor assign by executive order the sewer service of the public works department, so that the experiment of preparing the budget in this service may be begun at once."

## ORDER PRAISES FIREBOAT CREW

Comments on Efficient Work of Engine 31 in Long Fight with Flames.

Through a general order which will be read to members of the fire department at roll call today the crew of engine 31, one of the fireboats, will be thanked for its own little private fire campaign Saturday night while much of the land apparatus was busy at the three-alarm blaze at the Y. M. C. U.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the fireboat was called out by telephone to the plant of the Boston Development & Sanitary Company on Spectacle Island, where an ugly smudge was going on one of the storage tanks. From that time until 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon engine 31's men were on duty continuously.

So pleased was President Charles Cranford of the Development Company that he sent a check for \$250 to Commissioner Grady for the firemen's relief fund. The fireboat crew is especially commended in the order.

At the same time Commissioner Grady takes occasion to praise the department for its work at the Y. M. C. U. fire, particularly for the quickness and readiness displayed in rescuing a number of valuable oil paintings.

Appended to the order is a letter from Capt. M. N. Rush, commandant at the navy yard, in regard to a fire in the yard Nov. 12. It reads: "The commandant begs leave to express his appreciation of the Boston fire department on the occasion of the fire which occurred on the U. S. S. Duncan Sunday morning last. Although it was found upon arrival of the apparatus that its services were not needed, the commandant feels none the less grateful to know that there is always at hand such prompt and efficient aid in emergencies."

## MAYOR CURLEY AND BUDGET REFORM

Mayor Curley's recent strictures on the New York segregated budget procedure are in some respects entirely justified by the facts. Even the New York officials are beginning to recognize that too much itemization of the annual appropriations is apt to defeat the main purpose which the segregated budget plan has in view. The appropriations for 1913, when brought before the board of aldermen, made up a ponderous printed volume of 836 quarto pages. It is absurd to imagine that every item in this formidable array could be given careful scrutiny by elective officials. If Boston were to adopt the New York plan in its entirety, a large addition to the city's clerical force would be required and the members of the city council would have to spend their entire time on the appropriations.

# LAY PLANS FOR RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED

**Mayor Confers With Philanthropists and Announces City Christmas Tree Fund Will Be Used for Poor.**

Two hundred of Boston's prominent and philanthropic citizens met Mayor Curley by invitation in the aldermanic chamber of City Hall yesterday for the purpose of taking action in alleviating the present acute conditions resulting from the non-employment of labor in the city.

As a result of the meeting resolutions were passed that the Legislature be petitioned to appoint a committee to investigate the broad question of unemployment; that the Legislature be petitioned to provide an emergency appropriation of half a million dollars to be spent in reclaiming waste land, thus providing work for the unemployed; and that the meeting endorse the proposed increase in railroad rates, believing it will mean the spending of large amounts of money by the railroads for labor and supplies. The mayor said he will appoint a committee of fifteen well-known men and women to inquire into conditions and report to him.

Carl Dreyfus announced that he will take on twenty-five extra women employees at his place of business next Monday morning.

## Prospects for Relief

It was announced that the insurance companies have removed the 15 per cent. increase in rates from the business district, placed after the San Francisco fire, thus saving business men \$70,000 a year in premiums; that the building of two new torpedo boats have been awarded the Fore River Company, this, with the work now on hand, affording work for 4500 men for a long time to come; that there will be no city Christmas tree on the Common this year, and its cost of \$9000 will be devoted to furnishing meals for the poor; that no city laboring man or woman will be discharged and that city work on sewers, streets and other public improvements will be continued through the winter.

During the meeting Boston banks were criticized for not lending money more freely to business enterprises, and department stores were criticized for not handling manufactured-in-

## What Mayor Ordered To Aid Unemployed

"Let no citizen of Boston be refused food or lodging."—Mayor Curley to William P. Fowler, chairman of the overseers of the poor.

Boston products. The mayor emphasized his opinion that Boston does not want soup kitchens, but rather seeks to remove the cause that has made their establishment necessary. William H. Foster, who was active in the establishment of the soup kitchens, defended them, saying they had accomplished their object of calling attention to the situation.

## Raps Too Much Talking

The mayor prophesied that in three months mills and factories will be working overtime, but in the present situation he criticized Boston for talking too much and not acting enough.

During the meeting the mayor called upon many to speak and in many cases he commented upon their remarks or answered such queries as the presentation of their ideas brought up.

In opening the meeting, Mayor Curley said: "New York, Boston and other Atlantic coast cities are hardest hit by unemployment on account of the interruption to shipping. It is possible for the nation and State to co-operate with the city in trying to see what measures can be taken to alleviate the present condition of unemployment, which is at least twice what it should normally be. I have received assurances that the Navy Department will award the Fore River Company the building of the two new torpedo boats. This with the work the company now has on hand will afford work for 4500 men for a long time to come."

## Recommends Land Reclamation

"I recommend that the State immediately commence the construction of the South Shore boulevard at Neponset, for which \$450,000 has already been appropriated, of which 60 per cent. will be spent for labor. I shall request the

governor to recommend the passing of a bill appropriating half a million dollars for the reclamation of waste land, and the filling of swamp land adjacent to the boulevard, thus affording more work for the laboring man. I also want this meeting to pass a resolution favoring the 5 per cent. increase in railroad rates. If this is granted the railroads will immediately have money to spend for all sorts of supplies and labor, which will afford employment for many thousands. At the present time they have curtailed the number of their employees about 35 per cent. Boston does not want soup kitchens, it wants work for its citizens. Talk has long been a custom of Boston, and when it comes time for action these people who have done so much talking keep right on talking. I hope we will do something besides talking at this meeting."

## Raps Soup Kitchens

J. Randolph Coolidge, retiring president of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "I thank the mayor for his unqualified reprobation of soup kitchens. He wants to seek the remedy for the cause. There should be city public work as well as State public work. A public improvement is a permanent asset. Part of the city work should be done by the city itself, so that we may see how it works when the city is in competition with the contractors. The city should petition the Legislature for permission to borrow money outside the debt limit, to be spent on public works."

Mayor Curley, in answer, said: "The city has already borrowed the money and borrowed it right, paying less than 4 per cent. The city will spend this money largely on labor. No laboring man or woman has lost or will lose his position. One trouble is with the banks. The banks should co-operate more liberally. They should not refrain from issuing loans for helping out business enterprises."

## Demands on Charity

The Rev. M. J. Scanlan, director of Catholic Charities in Boston, told of the increased demands upon his organization. He recommended that a committee be appointed to see whether the big public service corporations are doing as much work as they might. He said: "There is a psychological impression that many industries are cutting down work simply because others are doing it. There may be an artificial cutting off of labor."

Henry Abrahams told of the work the labor unions are doing in looking after their own unemployed members. He said: "If the banks will loan all they can, if wages are not reduced and the city will employ as many men as it can this crisis will not last long. If those who have the money to spend will spend it, instead of hoarding it,

## NEW EXAMINATIONS FOR FIRE INSPECTION JOBS

A new examination by the Civil Service Commission for applicants for positions as inspectors in the fire prevention department will be ordered by Governor Walsh.

Commissioner O'Keefe recently asked for a list of eligibles and was sent names of men who had passed the examination for similar positions under the Industrial Board. O'Keefe refused to accept the list and appealed to the governor, with the result that a new examination for the fire prevention department will be ordered soon.

## DELIGHT IN THIS

Fin. Com. and Election Com.  
 Differ Over Lights in  
 Election Booths.

NOV 28 1914

The Board of Election Commissioners and the Finance Commission do not think very much of each other, if the correspondence which has passed from one to the other through Mayor Curley, can be taken as a criterion.

The trouble arose over the "expose" by the Finance Commission of the improper manner in which election booths located in the streets of Boston were being lighted by a Ward 17 contractor who was paid 10 cents for every lamp lighted and whose employee started lighting the lanterns every noon.

About a week ago the Finance Commission sent another letter on the subject condemning the election commissioners for not having remedied the condition.

The Fin. Com. letter asserted that the election department made incorrect statements "so as to befog the real issue," and Chairman Minton, in a return letter, passed the buck yesterday back to the Finance Commission by asserting that there is too much red tape, that the Finance Commission's allegations against the election department were not founded on fact, and that the Finance Commission by not taking immediate steps to have the conditions as regards the booth lighting remedied was negligent.

NOV-27-1914

Mayor Says It's an Ideal  
 Place to Spend the  
 Day.

NOV 27 1914

"When a man is lucky enough to have a home, it's an ideal place to spend his Thanksgiving, offering thanks for his good fortune," said Mayor Curley last evening, when asked how he spent the holiday.

"Are you going to talk anywhere this evening?" the mayor was asked.

"I'm going to do all my talking at home, and very little, at that," he answered with a broad grin. "I'd rather listen to the youngsters than myself."

The mayor remained at home until about noon, when he took an hour's walk with his three daughters, Mary, Jane and Dorothy. Paul and James M., Jr., remained at home inhaling the odors that occasionally escaped from the busy kitchen.

Just before the turkey left the oven, two aged widows came to the Curley residence and asked if there was any possibility of securing one of the 550 Thanksgiving baskets which the mayor had distributed the day before.

Mrs. Curley invited them both in and saw that both were provided with a well-filled basket from a nearby grocery that fortunately was open.

The Curley dinner was at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and during the afternoon and evening the mayor renewed acquaintance with some well-thumbed volumes of Victor Hugo, John Boyle O'Reilly and Charles Dickens.

NOV-30-1914

## MAYOR INVITES CANDIDATES TO A CONFERENCE

NOV 30 1914

Calls Council and School  
 Board Aspirants To-  
 gether Today.

PLATFORMS MAY  
 BE DISCUSSED

No Opposition to Good Gov-  
 ernment Association by  
 Curley Is Likely.

NOV 30 1914

Special delivery letters were sent by Mayor Curley last night to the various candidates for the office of city councilmen and member of the school committee. This communication read:

"Dear sir—I would be glad to confer with you at Room 11, Parker House, at 2.30 P. M., Monday, Nov. 30, relative to a matter of mutual interest. Trusting that you will find it convenient to lend your presence to the occasion, I am, respectfully,

"JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor."

It is thought that Mayor Curley is calling these candidates together for a discussion of platforms, policies and intentions so that he may know who he will support or oppose.

A similar meeting was called recently by the Good Government Association, who invited all the candidates whose names were on the ballot to attend. At that time several of the candidates attempted to obtain publicity by refusing to attend the meeting, asserting that the Good Government Association candidates had been already picked.

It is known that the mayor called a meeting when the candidates numbered 32 and endeavored to get a large number of them to withdraw so that a complex situation could be simplified.

While Mayor Curley has been non-committal it is thought that he will avoid opposing the Good Government Association. He is known to be opposed to the candidacy of Joseph Lee for re-election to the school committee on the ground that Lee was opposed to the mayor's policy of economy which he had tried to put into practice.

## CURLEY TO REDUCE CELEBRATION FUNDS

Plans to Utilize \$30,000  
 Saved in Permanent  
 Public Improvements.

A proposed reduction in the annual sums spent in public celebrations by at least one-third is planned by Mayor Curley.

This, he asserts, will make from \$20,000 to \$30,000 available each year for transfer to some permanent public improvement such as monuments, arches, granolithic walks in the parks, playgrounds and better lighting in parks.

"By having these improvements dedicated with a small celebration on the holidays it will serve the general public far better than the celebrations of the past, which are no longer supported financially in any way by the merchants," he said yesterday.

"I am planning to have a conference with John Dever, the park department head, and the members of the City Planning Board to see what they think of the project. The Christmas expenses for the celebration last year cost the city \$3000, and the figures in previous years for celebration expenditures, while hard to trace, are apparently between \$60,000 and \$100,000 annually.

This year private enterprise will furnish the Christmas celebration on the Common. The overseers of the poor have this year already spent \$200,000 more than last year, due to the heavy demands made under the widows' pension fund act.

"I have given orders that any needy widow with children is to be provided for and will try and transfer the money somehow. It is a worthy cause."

## \$14,000 SEWERS FOR DORCHESTER APPROVED

New sewers to cost more than \$14,000 were yesterday approved by Mayor Curley for Dorchester, West Roxbury and the intown sections.

They are to be located as follows: Lorenzo street, between Walnut and Woodworth streets, Dorchester; Atlantic avenue, near Summer street; Newberg street, near the West Roxbury Parkway; Aldrich street, near the West Roxbury Parkway; Garfield street, near Washington street; Dane street, between Holbrook street and Orchard street; Colberg avenue, between the West Roxbury Parkway and Lorraine street, and Basto street, near South street.

**THOSE ROOF SIGNS**

FOR years the roof signs in this and other cities have constituted a menace to public safety. It might be said that they are an offense to good taste, but with that fact it is not necessary to concern ourselves. Sooner or later public sentiment would attend to that phase of it, as, sooner or later, it will deal with the billboard nuisance.

The firemen of Boston know that the signs so liberally planted on roofs, wherever they may be located to catch the public eye, have been an obstacle to fire fighting. They are necessarily heavy, they face the winds of all seasons, and beyond the slightest doubt they weaken and make dangerous, when fire breaks out, the roofs on which they are placed.

NOV 28 1914

Some years ago Fire Commissioner Wells announced his purpose to wage war on the roof signs in order that the men of his department might not be unnecessarily hampered and endangered while in the performance of their duty, but, apparently, something or somebody intervened. Nothing was done.

Good luck to Fire Hazard Commissioner O'Keefe in his new undertaking. He is accepting the slogan, "Safety First," in a practical manner. Will the owners of buildings who obtain small revenues from roof signs co-operate with him?

**"MADE IN BOSTON"**

DETROIT'S Board of Commerce has offered a prize of \$500 for the best trade mark bearing the inscription, "Made in Detroit, U. S. A.," to be adopted for and inscribed on all goods made in that city. The judges will be John H. Patterson, the cash register man; James Keeley, editor of the Chicago Herald, and Joseph C. Leyendecker, a well-known illustrator.

The idea is an excellent one. It might well be adopted in this city. If the plan should appeal to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it would be a good idea to select three judges living in Boston and limit the entries to Bostonians. It should not be necessary for a business organization, seeking to boom a big city, to go outside of that city for men competent to select an advertising design, and it would be an inconsistent boom measure which would not give consideration to the fact that artists and designers living in a city have as much right to favor over others as the goods made there.

NOV 28 1914

"Made in Boston, U. S. A." That legend is used now and then by manufacturers, but not to the extent that it should be. Why not begin now? Why not use it in such a form as to make it a genuine and permanent asset for Boston?

**IT SPELLS PROGRESS**

THE making of a new contract between the city and the electric lighting company has demonstrated the fact that it is possible for public service corporations and the municipal corporation, as represented by the mayor and City Council, to get together in the right spirit, to adjust differences concerning details, and to procure for the taxpayers an agreement which represents honesty as well as service.

It should be said that the new contract is not only a better one than the city has hitherto obtained for electric lighting, but it furnishes the basis for readjustments whenever there is necessity therefor. It represents the modern idea in municipal government. That is the municipal efficiency idea, and it eliminates the political middleman—the salaried lobbyist whose duties in the past have been secret and shady.

It is being brought home to every corporation dealing with the people that the best method of dealing is the open method. President Howard Elliott of the New Haven road has substituted direct and public argument for processes that on Beacon Hill were for years a crying scandal. Other corporations are following his example. Those that don't will make a serious mistake.

**A TRIUMPH FOR BEACON HILL**

EVERY Bostonian who contributes to the support of the City Record will regret that in its contest for popularity with the Bulletin of the Department of Weights and Measures, issued under the auspices of the Commonwealth, the organ of municipal sentiment is not even holding its own. Capt. John A. Dillon of the park and recreation department is doing his duty in prose poems of floriculture, and the impressionist sketches of overtime payment are all that they should or could be, but along popular lines the Bulletin from Beacon Hill is in a class by itself.

To the latest issue, just at hand, the editor, Thure Hanson, contributes a flock of epigrams that are worthy of the publication and of the Commonwealth. They relieve the dull monotony of statistics and bring joy to those made gloomy by raids on their weights and measures. For example:

"Strong measures are the first resort of the weak; the last resort of the strong."

"Just as good is seldom good and never just."

"An ounce of tomorrow is worth a pound of yesterday."

"In buying spring lamb, one should make inquiries regarding which spring."

JOURNAL - NOV-28-1914

# AESTHETIC JOB HUNTERS DODGE DITCH DIGGING

NOV 28 1914

Out of 35 Applicants for  
Work City Could Only  
Find Four Willing.

PAY IS \$15 WEEKLY  
FOR 8 HOURS' LABOR

"Me Dig Ditches? Well, I  
Guess Not," Reply of One  
"Clerk."

NOV 28 1914

Trench digging is not aesthetic enough to satisfy a large percentage of men looking for employment, according to facts unearthed yesterday in the office of Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works for the city of Boston.

As a result, Mayor Curley yesterday was not as loquacious as heretofore on the question of able-bodied American citizens being faced with the proposition of being unable to secure employment this winter.

Rourke wanted six ordinary laborers capable of using a pick and shovel with sufficient energy to dig trenches to connect the city water and sewer mains with houses about to be erected.

Pay Is \$15 Weekly

A month ago he went to the Civil Service Commission for a list of names of persons who had registered there as having the necessary qualifications to become city employees. These qualifications comprise nothing but proof of residence in Massachusetts for a year and Boston for six months, and also reasonable height and strength to use a pick and shovel.

The pay is \$15 a week, with pay for legal holidays and a half-day off on Saturday, a two weeks' vacation as soon as the recent referendum goes into effect each year while employment lasts, protection from political discharge and an old age pension after twenty-five years of service.

Commissioner Rourke was sent five different batches of names, with a total of thirty-five, and of the thirty-five he was only able to secure four. Two or three were barred because of physical deficiency, and the others who did not accept the job did so because they did not like trench digging.

A couple of the jobs are still going begging after a month, and Rourke has applied for another batch of names.

One Glad of Job

Frank A. McInnes, division engineer of the public works department, said last night:

"I interviewed only four of these men before going on a vacation, and out of the four we secured one man to accept the position, a young fellow whom I judged to be an Italian. He said that he was very glad to have an opportunity of working eight hours a day for \$15 with a Saturday half holiday.

"The other three sent to the department by the civil service commissioners were respectively described as gardener, stationary fireman and clerk. The gardener and fireman excused themselves gracefully, but the third, who described himself as a clerk, was a big, stout fellow. He turned his nose up at the idea of ditch digging and said: 'Me dig ditches! Well, I guess not! I didn't come into this world to dig ditches. I should say not!'

# CITY EMPLOYEES TO LOSE FREE HOUSES

Mayor Will Sell All Now  
Occupied Without  
Rent.

NOV 28 1914

The dozen houses of various sizes at present owned by the city of Boston and occupied by city employees without payment of rent will not be rented, according to the recommendations of the Finance Commission and John Beck, the municipal real estate expert.

Instead, Mayor Curley last night decided to sell those that are not located within parks, playgrounds or cemeteries at public auction, the others with a restriction calling for their removal or demolition.

"The situation is an evil as it stands, and the idea of renting them to city employees is only temporizing in a manner that subjects the occupant to temptation to steal or abuse privileges of water, lighting and other utilities," he said.

"Then again, as a landlord, a municipality is not always a howling success, and many properties which are owned by the city have always been owned at a loss.

"The most valuable property will be, of course, the residence of Superintendent Leonard W. Ross in the Mount Hope Cemetery. The trustees of the cemetery department inform me that the by-laws of the department include such free house for the superintendent, but I guess the by-laws can be changed without any great trouble.

"The other houses would not bring in a revenue to the city great enough to warrant the ill-feeling in the department among employees equal in rank to the favored ones who were allowed to live in them if the rents were made reasonable."

# CITY TO AUCTION "FITZGERALD LAND"

Mayor Will Introduce Order  
to Dispose of Firehouse

NOV 28 1914

The famous "Fitzgerald firehouse property" in Charlestown which Mayor Curley charges was unloaded upon the city of Boston by a relative of Mayor Fitzgerald at the close of the latter's administration, is to be sold at public auction as "serving the best interests of the city," according to an order to be introduced at next Monday's meeting of the City Council, signed last evening by Mayor Curley.

Fire Commissioner Grady reported that the property, which is located at the southeast corner of Park and Joiner streets, would not be utilized by the fire department as the site of a fire station as the engine house on Winthrop street, when remodeled, will meet the fire protection needs of the vicinity.

Mayor Curley's order calls for the sale of the property at public auction at a price not less than \$6000 and the mayor says that with the "plans and surveys" cost of \$2225, and loss to the city by ownership, the city will find it bought a white elephant which cost more than twice what it was worth.

# OPPOSE LIMITING STREET FREIGHTS

NOV 28 1914

Committee on Ordinances  
Will Take Matter Before Council.

A well organized opposition to the restricting of the Union Freight railroad from moving cars along Atlantic avenue, except between certain hours and under certain restrictions, was presented yesterday afternoon at City Hall at the public hearing held by the committee on ordinances of the City Council.

The proposed ordinance was introduced the week before by Councilman Thomas Kenny of South Boston, who asserted that the long lines of slow moving freight cars hamper hundreds of thousands of persons at the North and South Stations, especially during rush hours.

The restrictions were for ordinary freight to be moved only between 9 P. M. and 6 A. M., and perishable fruits, vegetables and food products during the day by special permission, and never between 7 and 9 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M.

The committee voted to take the matter under consideration at the next meeting of the City Council.

**JOURNAL 4. NOV-28-1914**  
**Will Be No Change in Per-**  
**sonnel of Staff Before**  
**Jan. 1.**

Notwithstanding the announcement of plans to appoint Dr. John J. Dowling assistant superintendent of the City Hospital, with the promise of succession to the superintendency on the retirement of Dr. John H. McCollom, present head of the institution, Jan. 1, no action toward a change in the personnel of the City Hospital staff was taken at a meeting of the trustees yesterday morning. A. Shuman, chairman of the board, said last night no change is contemplated before the first of the year.

Mayor Curley has extended Dr. McCollom's leave of absence to the first of January. The mayor announced Thursday that Dr. Dowling had accepted the offer of the City Hospital superintendency in succession to Dr. McCollom.

Arrived by criticism to the effect that there had been a "visible decline and inadequacy" in the service at the hospital, Mr. Shuman issued the following statement last night:

"The Boston City Hospital is the best municipal hospital in this country, and is so admitted by all who come in contact with it, especially superintendents from other institutions and visiting physicians from other cities and abroad who inspect its workings from time to time.

"Superintendent Hurd of the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore has said to me that superintendents who desire to get suggestions and information as to the best methods to apply to new hospitals used to come to Johns Hopkins, but now they come to the Boston City Hospital as their mecca.

"It is not true as stated by one of the evening papers that we cannot obtain nurses for the training school; for we have the full quota of nurses that we need for the care of the patients. Moreover, the training school, under the direction of Miss Nichols, is considered one of the best.

"The amphitheatre is up to date, and is kept up to the standard of the best of modern operating rooms. The buildings are renovated and remodeled from season to season as fast as appropriations will permit. All the old buildings have been made fireproof within the past two years and are in sanitary and first class condition. All the new buildings are fireproof. The appurtenances and appliances throughout are as good as can be procured, either here or abroad.

"I cannot conceive why anyone should be permitted to publish an article to discredit one of Boston's best and model institutions, of which the citizens are justly proud, and the patients who are treated there are loud in its praise.

"Mayor Curley has never criticized the hospital as indicated by the paper in question. On the contrary, he has commented most favorably upon the management and its efficiency for the public good, and is deeply interested in the institution. He has been generous in his efforts to furnish the trustees with funds to widen the scope of its usefulness. His suggestion to lay out a general plan for its further enlargement and advancement is creditable to him and will be put in execution by the trustees as rapidly as the city government is able to furnish the funds."

# SORROW IN ZOO

## Bears and Others From the Cold Climates Revel in the Snow.

The coming of real winter weather has given a new lease of life to some of the animals at the Franklin Park Zoo and has temporarily put a damper on the activities of others.

While various winter animals like the polar bears, elk, mountain goats, bison and birds like the duck, the crane and the gull, are quickening into their best, the hot-weather animals, like the camels, the lions, leopards, monkeys, birds, elephants, cougars and foxes, are enclosed in winter quarters, warm and comfortable, but doubtless to them confining.

The two polar bears and the cinnamon, brown and black bruins enjoy the bitter cold weather immensely. They pad around with their feet on ice and snow regardless. The Himalayan bear and the other European species are not to be seen, and food lies neglected on the ground in their enclosures.

### Enjoy Mantle of Snow

The elk, graceful and alert, the magnificent bison, four racoons bundled up in a ball in the topmost branches of a tree, and the tahr, a mountain goat, all mantled with a fine coat of ermine like snow over their shaggy natural coverings, stand out like statues against a white background of snow and eat hay unconcernedly. They are in bounding health.

With the exception of the ducks, the hooping cranes and the laughing gull, so named because he has a tempestuous temperament and fights at every chance, the birds are housed in the warm aviary, where the thermometer always hovers around 70 degrees.

While the public has been reading with horror of the atrocities in Europe, there has been an unrecorded battle among the outdoor birds. One night a long-beaked brigand called the night-heron swooped down on a defenseless duck and pecked its eyes out. It caused a commotion in the flying and squads of ducks and drakes rushed hither and yon, held consultations and, re-enforced by the swans, were advancing on the marauder in force when when keepers arrived to remove the heron. Complete peace reigns now, though, and Assistant Curator McNeally says the battle is not likely to happen again.

The birds in the aviary are not as lively, nor do they sing so often and so sweetly, as in summer.

### Elephants Ready to Move

The elephants are getting ready to move. Molly, Waddy and Tony, familiar to thousands of children, take a walk of a mile every day from their temporary quarters to the new elephant house under the guidance of keepers.

The monkeys are inside also. They are just as lively as ever and have lost none of their agility in getting to the bars of the cage when some onlooker offers a goody.

"Baby and Jim," the lions, are stoically resigned to their small cages, but the leopard, the laughing hyena, "Mut," his name is, and the foxes and voiv are restless and pace up and down behind the bars of their cages interminably.

## MAYOR TO DRAW ON RESERVE FUND

NOV 28 1914

Swells Department Appropriations by the Sum of \$118,500.

The expenditure of \$118,500 from the city's reserve funds was authorized by Mayor Curley yesterday in making transfers swelling the appropriations in different departments, in most instances to make up for slashes he made in the annual budget at the beginning of his "economy administration."

The transfers from this fund and other reserve funds ordered yesterday are as follows:

Fifteen thousand dollars to the Consumptives' Hospital, \$6000 for the maintenance and repairs of the steamer Monitor used in carrying prisoners to Deer Island, \$40,000 to the overseers of the poor, due in the main to the demands made upon this department under the widows' pension fund; \$500 to the Law Department, \$14,000 to the Assessing Department, the exact amount of the mayor's slash; \$8000 to the Charles Street Jail, \$5000 from the appropriation of the Parental School in order to establish an office division for handling the boys formerly confined in the abandoned institution, \$5000 for Rainford Island, \$5000 for the House of Correction, \$20,000 for Deer Island to be taken from the fund of \$32,000 which has been accumulating from the revenue from articles manufactured by the prisoners.

The engineering experts' plans to secure a central heating and power plant at Deer Island at a cost of \$185,000 have been abandoned, and the mayor plans to put in two boilers and connect the various plants into a sort of elongated unit.

## WILL DARE MAYOR TO RUN HIM OUT

Bouck White Says He Will Come Here at Once for That Purpose.

New York, Dec. 27.—Rev. Bouck White announced tonight that he is going to Boston at once and dare Mayor Curley to run him out of town.

His assertion followed news from Harry Phillips, his agent in New England, that arrangements have been made for the formation of a chain of Churches of Social Revolution in the States east of the Hudson.

JOURNAL - NOV-29-1914  
MAYOR CURLEY RECEIVING NEW DODGE BROTHERS' CAR  
NOV 29 1914



## THIRTEEN TO RUN FOR CITY COUNCIL

J. P. Maguire Latest Candidate  
with a Margin of Only  
Seven Signatures.

James P. Maguire of Jamaica Plain became the 13th bona fide candidate for the city council yesterday by the small margin of seven signatures. According to law 2000 certified signatures are required for nomination. Maguire had 2007 names on his papers certified by the election commissioners. As the election commissioners have examined all the papers filed with them by candidates for the school committee and city council, there now remain no more candidates to enter the city election contest.

The official list, as issued by the election commissioners, is as follows:

City Council candidates—Walter Ballantyne, 224 Dudley street; James H. Brennan, 42 Chapman street; John A. Coulthurst, 807 Centre street; Joseph G. Curry, 12 Fairland street; William F. Doyle, 31 Falcon street; Thomas H. Glynn, 50 Draper road; Harry E. Hagan, 18 Victoria street; William P. Hickey, 485 East First street; Patrick A. Kearns, 7 Mascoma street; Fred J. Kneeland, 188 Wachuset street; James P. Maguire, 31 Round Hill street; J. Frank O'Hare, 600 East Fourth street; Augustus Seaver, 40 Dartmouth street. School Committee—Frederick L. Bogan, 188 Harvard street; Herbert J. Keenan, 254 West Broadway; James M. Keyes, 922 East Broadway; Joseph Lee, 36 Mount Vernon street; Moses S. Lourie, 50 Bradshaw street.

## ASKS MAYOR TO GET HER BOY OUT OF BRITISH ARMY

Unless Mayor Curley and the American ambassador in London can intervene, a 15-year-old Boston-born boy faces duty's call and perhaps death at the front in the European war. Abraham Kadoff is the boy. Four months ago he was living with his mother at 37 Barton street and at present is a private in the English army.

Mrs. Annie Kadoff, the young soldier's mother, has just learned of his enlistment, and divining that he is homesick and willing to return to America if his release can be secured from the British army, she visited City Hall today to ask Mayor Curley if he would communicate with the American ambassador and lay the case before him.

Mrs. Kadoff recently received \$15 from Abraham and in the same letter was the notice of his enlistment in D company, battery 4, 2d brigade. The boy sent an English coin, also, asking his mother to keep this as a keep-sake from him in the event of his falling in battle.

The young soldier went to Canada to "seek his fortune" four months ago and soon after his arrival in the British province his mother received word that he had secured work in an ink factory. Mrs. Kadoff has a 26-year-old son Manuel and a 19-year-old daughter, Ida.

NOV-20-1914  
**RAINSFORD ISLAND BOYS  
TO HAVE "MOVIES" MACHINE**

Company Officers Councilman Woods  
One for the City.

Motion pictures for the boys on Rainsford island are now a certainty. A machine has been presented to the mayor for use there.

Councilman William H. Woods started the agitation for better entertainment by introducing an order requesting the trustees of the children's institutions department to consider the advisability of equipping the main building on the island with a "movies" outfit. Councilman Woods then went to the mayor, who said that he approved of the scheme heartily, but would be still more in favor of it if the city could get out of paying for the equipment. Councilman Woods then telephoned to a local motion picture company and asked how cheaply they could sell a machine to the city for use at Rainsford island.

"We will give you one," was the answer.

NOV-20-1914  
**LOURIE NOMINATED FOR  
THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE**

Moses S. Lourie of Dorchester is the first school committee candidate to be

nominated. The election commissioners have certified 2167 names on his papers. Only 200 are required for nomination. Joseph M. O'Hare is running for re-election. With Lourie, has the Public School Association indorsement, has 1733 names certified and expects to be a qualified candidate by tomorrow. Among the city council candidates Patrick A. Kearns of ward 20 is still the only one nominated. Walter Ballantyne,

# MAYOR TO CLASH WITH REFORMERS

## TROUBLE OVER COUNCIL

### CANDIDATES EXPECTED

**Calls Conference of Men Not Endorsed by Good Government Association at Parker House Today**

After months of harmony Mayor Curley and the Good Government Association are to go separate ways and once more engage in political battle unless oil can be poured on the troubled waters today. The alliance cemented by the appointment of John A. Sullivan as Corporation Counsel bids fair temporarily to be broken at least.

The Mayor has decided to support three candidates for the City Council in opposition to the three men chosen by the Good Government Association, Councilmen Ballantyne, Coulthurst and Henry E. Hagan. All along it was thought that the Mayor would select Ballantyne and Hagan for support, to continue the era of good feeling between the reformers and the opposition, but it has become a matter of sheer political necessity that the Mayor choose men from the so-called "gang" if he is to preserve a live political machine for future purposes. Or at least it would so appear.

### NOV 3 1914 Meeting.

In order to do this the Mayor will call a meeting of the other 10 candidates for the Council today at 2.30 in the Parker House and request them to go into executive and, at the same time, peaceful session and choose three of their number to be his candidates, the others to drop out and transfer their support to the lucky three. The invitation was sent out last night by special delivery to the 10 candidates, the G. G. A. men being carefully ignored.

There is a belief, however, that the 10 "other candidates" will fail to reach an agreement as to the three to be chosen. In fact, it is an absolute certainty that the candidates will agree to disagree before they meet. The whole matter will then reduce itself to this, in the Mayor's and the politicians' minds: "I called you together to choose three strong men whom I might support against the G. G. A. slate; you failed to choose the three; what can I do more?"

### NOV 3 1914 Support Unknown.

The upshot of the matter is expected to be that the Mayor will support Councilman Ballantyne and two others, names unknown. The meeting today will tell to a degree who the other men will be.

There are a number of the 10 candidates who, knowing the result of the last attempt of the Mayor to get candidates to agree on a man or men to receive his support, namely, the 12th Congressional fight, are expected to refuse to attend.

In the School Committee contest the Mayor plans to oppose the candidates of the Public School Association, Joseph Lee and Moses S. Lourie. He will call together the other three candidates, Dr. Fred L. Bogan, Dr. Herbert J. Keenan and James M. Keyes, and ask one of them to withdraw, so that he may support a slate of two. Keyes is not friendly to the Mayor for his support of Bogan in his 11th hour candidacy. Keenan is understood to be a candidate, come what may. Therefore, the Mayor does not seem to stand much chance of getting one of them to withdraw. This, however, undoubtedly serves his purpose, namely of avoiding political embarrassment.

The P. S. A. candidates, Lourie, Lee,

are congratulating themselves and feel that the Mayor's opposition will be the best influence for their election.

Whatever the outcome, the Parker House is to be treated to a lively time today, when all the candidates are asked to sacrifice themselves on the altar of the Mayor.

OCT 31 1914

## PUBLIC MARKET TERMED FAILURE

NEWTON, Oct. 30.—Charles Sumner Bird at the Progressive rally here declared:—

"The municipal market project in Boston, fathered by Mayor Curley, is certain to end in failure, though the purpose is commendable. It has not proved successful elsewhere, and will fail here because it is a practical impossibility to bring the farmer and the consumer together by that method.

"The retailer cannot be eliminated. The wholesaler, and the jobber, however, can be dispensed with, and their profit amounts to at least 30 p.c., a large part of which could, and should, be saved to the people.

"I suggested last year in my campaign that a terminal market be established in Boston, by the State, to which the farmers could send their produce, either in freight cars or by teams, preferably the former, which is far more sanitary and cheaper.

"The present public market scheme is a makeshift and is bound to end in failure. It reminds me of the sham fight that is going on between Gov. Walsh and Mr. McCall. The purpose of each is right, viz., to decrease State expenses, but the method proposed by each is grotesque. Until we decide to smash the commission system of government in Massachusetts, hip and thigh, as I have urged for two years, and substitute, therefore, larger powers for the Governor, with authority to appoint heads of departments as the President does in the National Government, we shall have the same ineffective, inefficient and expensive government that we have had for the last 50 years."

OCT 31 1914

## PLANS TO WIDEN BEACON STREET

OCT 31 1914

**City Planning Board Suggests  
Tearing Away Part of First  
Floor of Big Store.**

Beacon street is to be widened between Tremont and Somerset streets if the street commissioners approve the plans submitted by the city planning board yesterday. The board's recommendation is that the sidewalk along the Houghton & Dutton building be made part of the highway and that a new sidewalk be constructed by tearing away part of the first floor of the building.

Acceptance of the recommendations, therefore, would result in 12 or 14 feet being added to the width of the street and in a sidewalk being constructed into the building about the depth of the present show windows. On the curbing of the sidewalk would be stone pillars supporting the upper stories of the building.

The planning board, in its communication to the mayor regarding this change, says that at present there is congestion of traffic on Beacon street that can only be prevented by widening the street.

In their communication the board recommends also that a change be made in the curbstone line before King's Chapel and that consideration be given to improved facilities for vehicular traffic on Somerset street between Beacon and Pemberton square. This last recommendation, the board states, would require the laying down of a building restriction line through the present Boston City Club property, the widening to be made when the club moves to its new quarters.

The mayor appeared pleased with these plans and forwarded them to the street commissioners for their approval.

OCT 31 1914

## WD. 8 RALLY ENDS IN FIGHT

In a fight that threatened a riot, an unidentified man was badly beaten about the face and body and fully 35 persons exchanged blows, last evening, at a political rally which was being held in the interest of John J. Farley, the anti-Lomasney candidate for the State Senate, at the Wardroom on Blossom st.

The fight started when an opponent of Farley mounted the platform at the invitation of the chairman.

He concluded by stating, it is said, that Lomasney should be taught a lesson, a mistake, for he intended to say that Farley should receive the lesson.

As he uttered the words a follower of Farley's leaped to his feet and agreed with him. Instantly several adherents of the opposing faction struck him. The Farley crowd immediately went to his aid, and in a few seconds the hall was in a turmoil.

The chairman of the rally, assisted by several of his friends, pulled the belligerents apart and the injured man was escorted out of the hall to the street.

A short time later the same ruffians who had assaulted the man met him on the street and hit him again. He broke away and, pursued by the crowd, ran back to the wardroom. They followed him into the room, set upon him again and gave him a severe beating.

The false report that the police were coming caused the assailants to flee, and with the assistance of some onlookers the man was taken to a nearby physician's office, where he was treated for his injuries. He refused to disclose his name.

OCT 31 1914

## WOULDN'T TAKE OFFICE ON FRIDAY

**Ex-Alderman William J. Hennessy  
Hastens to Start Work Half-Hour  
After Notice of Confirmation.**

Ex-Alderman William J. Hennessy was confirmed as a member of the Schoolhouse Commission by the Civil Service Commission and took office about one-half hour after the notice had been given the City Clerk in order that he might escape the hoodoo of taking office on a Friday. This precaution was taken on advice of his women folks.

Hennessy was appointed by Mayor Curley on Oct. 12, so that under the law his time for approval or rejection would have been up on Sunday. There was no doubt, however, that he would be confirmed. Hennessy takes the place of Charles Bruen Perkins, who resigned, and will receive \$3500 a year. The Schoolhouse Commission is now made up of P. Lomasney, now made

# Being the letters of A CITY HALL REPORTER TO HIS PREDECESSOR

Sunday, Nov. 29, 1914.

Dear Mike:

That hungry flock of political buzzards living on City Hall carrion has at last been cooped up. Glory be unto the carpenters who built the partition which gives the flock a room of its own.

Connie Reardon, who is Curley's heavy artillery, has been for months a sort of human Belgium between the advancing horde and the City Hall Throne Room, which is Paris to the vanguard.

Until the high partition with its burglar-proof, Jimmy-defying door was erected, there was always a bunch of itchy aspirants grouped around Reardon's desk in various postures of repose. It looked like a photograph of a banquet at Sheriff Quinn's Hotel.

Whenever Connie would turn his back, his desk would be pillaged and cigars, postage stamps, fountain pens, books and even inkwells would disappear by that sleight-of-hand known as Deer Island legerdemain.

Reardon swears that last March an ex-representative was caught wiping his lips with a blotter. Investigation proved that the man had drunk the contents of a cute little brass inkstand because the ink in it was just the color of that Chianti wine they serve with one of those 50-cent table-d'hotels in one of those "Eat-in-Bohemia-listening-to-the-orchestra-and-die-in-the-alley - listening-to-the-ambulance-gong" places.

## Telephone Nailed Down

The telephone was fastened to the desk and couldn't be pinched. So the gang did the next best thing. They would put in toll calls to Palm Beach, the Panama canal, Hyde Park and other places outside the 5-cent limit. (That 5-cent limit stuff applies to car fares, not poker, Mike.)

Every mother's son of them used to keep his eye on Connie's big office chair, which had a cushion, except Tom Giblin, East Boston's white hope. Giblin would place something more substantial than his eye on that chair, and sit and sit and sit as contented as though he had brought his lunch.

While I am on the subject of "Boston's famous unshaved," let me tell you a story on "Knockout Giblin" which no paper in Boston printed, and I don't blame the editors much, at that. It does no harm to be friendly with Pelletier, because these days it is about as hard to keep from getting in bad with some of the Superior Court judges as it is to roller skate on the side of a hot-house without scratching the glass.

I know a cop who is subject to slight epileptic fits, and he is always scared blue when he has to testify in the Superior Court. He says that if he is ever taken ill the judge might send him away to some place where they make little rocks out of big ones on a charge of having insulted the court by throwing a fit.

## "Quick, Jerry, the Needle"

And yet a lawyer can throw a little bull in the same courtroom and not be accused of being a bore or a

picador. To save you from going to the dictionary, let me explain that a picador is a Spanish bullfighter who takes one look at the maddened gentleman cow, then glances at the dozen exits from the arena and is quick to pickador that isn't locked. QUICK, JERRY WATSON, THE NEEDLE.

Don't ever give me away on this Giblin-Pelletier story, Mike. It might get me in bad in the district attorney's office. Giblin, you know, has just been elected to the House of Representatives. He is also out on bail awaiting sentence in the Superior Court for having secured a knockout in two rounds on "Battling Maguire," editor of the East Boston Free Press in a bout at catch-weights.

The only reason Giblin hasn't been sentenced is because Pelletier has been looking up precedents to see if a man can be sent to jail while a member of the Legislature or whether sentence is deferred in the same way a legislator has civil arrest immunity while in the General Court. As soon as Pelletier decides to move for sentence, Giblin, who is at present loose on bail, must appear before the bar in the Superior Court and take whatever is slid across the bar.

Possibly Giblin thought that Pelletier liked him so well that he was never going to have him sentenced, as, under the law, a judge cannot sentence a guilty man until the district attorney gets ready to ask him.

## Gib Not Diplomatic

Anyway, Gib blew into the court house and said "Hello, Joe" to Pelletier, which was about as diplomatic as a bomb at a funeral. There were police officers, attorneys and court attaches watching the incident.

"What do you want?" asked Pelletier, as sweet as a vinegar pickle.

"I want to see if you can help me fix up a case for a friend of mine," says Gib.

Then the battleship was torpedoed. Boom! Boom! ZOWIE!

Giblin got a panning that made the remarks of a world series crowd in the bleachers yelling at a crooked umpire sound like a Christmas carol. He bawled him out to a fare-you-well. It wasn't delicate satire. It was rough stuff, right from the Hammer Throwers' Quarry. Giblin, without any blustering, slid out as quietly as a stray cat down an alley.

Pelletier's last deleted remarks were something like this: "Fix a case for a friend? You couldn't fix a broken clothesline. You've got all you can do to keep your own carcass out of a place where there is no campaigning."

## MOTHER, WHERE'S SISTER'S CAGARETTES?

But to return to what I started to tell you, Mike, about that lock-stepping breadline that infests the Corridor of the Drunken Chandelliers at City Hall.

Some of them used to horn into the Throne Room on some pretext about the time of the noon and 5 o'clock meetings between the mayor and the City Hall reporters.

## Zoo Keeper and Press

They would watch with delight the spectacle of the Keeper of Boston's

Political Zoo throwing very raw chunks of self-aggrandizement to the hungry wolves of the press.

Occasionally Curley will speak in strictest confidence of some action he plans to take. These human sponges sitting in a corner waiting to borrow a half dollar will soak it all in.

Then they go to their favorite street corner with a lot of other rickel politicians and squeeze themselves dry, spilling the confidential stuff to make it appear as if they were as close to Curley as his shirt.

Then they collect a couple of dirty dollars from some poor bloke who is trying to keep a \$2.50 a day job, and who is told he "is in bad."

Hereafter, my fat face will be missing at the Curley roll call in the Throne Room unless these second-story workers are kept out while I'm in.

I don't want to be blamed for blabbing picayune politics when it is being done by some postage-stamp politician who couldn't earn honestly the salt for an invalid canary bird's breakfast and who steals milk bottles each morning before going to his other job of "working in the City Hall corridors."

Your doughnuts & cheese pal,

PETE.

P. S.—Park Commissioner Dillon pulled a pippin in a published interview on the Zoo controversy. "There's a colored man in the woodpile. I can see his fine Italian hand all through this affair," says he.

Y-d-&-c-p. P.

## PUT POLICEWOMEN IN PLAIN CLOTHES

Rev. Herbert S. Johnson  
Says Uniform Belongs to  
Sphere of Man.

NOV 30 1914

"I do not believe in Boston having policewomen if they are to wear a star and uniform, as I think in this instance it would simply be protecting women into another sphere of influence which rightfully belongs to men," said the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson at the Warren Avenue Baptist Church last night. He continued:

"Police matrons, or what might be called plain clothes women, who would visit factories and other places or even patrol on the street would seem to be admirable. The fact that policewomen in ordinary attire were abroad might make 'mashers' or male flirts careful about accosting women on the street. The same thing would apply to factories where working conditions are not conforming to law. The moral influence that they might exercise is the thing."

"This idea of appointing policewomen is only part of a general movement in the United States to make people live by legislation. The insane asylums, prisons and other institutions are emphasizing today the externals of the country. No change can come permanently except through a real movement of spiritual regeneration."

"You can't make people right by all sorts of laws covering every phase of life. The right must come from within. What Boston needs more than anything else is a true revival of religion."

# COUNCIL CLASH

**CANDIDATES CANNOT  
 AGREE ON ELIMINATION**

**Meeting Turns Out to Be Farcical**

**Because None of the Men in the  
 Field Wish to Retire.**

As was predicted, Mayor Curley's attempt to obtain an agreement among the candidates for the City Council and the School Committee on five of their number to receive his support fell flat.

The meeting was held at the Parker House, and before it had progressed very far became a farce, as nearly every candidate received the claims of the other with derisive laughter.

The suggestion was first made by Joseph Curry that three candidates, one from East Boston, one from South Boston and one from Roxbury, be agreed on as a slate. Ex-Rep. Doyle of East Boston then nominated himself for one of these positions, but the motion was lost in laughter. Finally the Mayor left the Council candidates to themselves to agree on a slate of three, but they agreed to disagree, although there was a rumor of a combination formed between Senator Hickey of South Boston, Patrick A. Kearns of Roxbury and Rep. Doyle of East Boston.

There were present at the meeting ex-Alderman Fred Kneeland, ex-Alderman J. Frank O'Hare, ex-Senator James H. Brennan of Charlestown, Joseph G. Curry, Thomas H. Glynn, ex-Rep. Doyle, ex-Senator Hickey, Patrick A. Kearns and James P. McGuire.

**DEC 1 - 1914  
 All Remain in Race.**

In the School Committee contest the same result was obtained. James M. Keyes, Herbert J. Keenan and Dr. Frederic L. Bogan, the three candidates who are opposing the P. S. A. candidates, all felt themselves qualified, and all will stay in the race.

Although the Mayor authorized the statement that he was going to keep his hands off both contests, it is almost a safe guess that he will at least support Walter Ballantyne for the City Council and Dr. Fred Bogan for the School Committee.

By his statement of neutrality, however, the Mayor preserves his alliance with the G. G. A. forces, an alliance that he seems most anxious should not be broken. By loosening up and supporting Moses S. Lourie, the P. S. A. candidate for the School Committee, the Mayor probably hopes to become ingratiated still more with the reformers. Many of his campaign friends are urging Lourie on him.

He will not support Joseph Lee, who is a candidate for re-election with the endorsement of the P. S. A. Lee's criticism of his short-sighted economy in refusing playgrounds to the children of the city is too fresh in the Mayor's mind for him to consent to Lee. However, Lee would probably refuse the Mayor's support if tendered, as he is a candidate on his personality alone. As the "father of the American playground," he would not want Curley, the anti-playground Mayor, on his side.

**Timilty Aids Mayor.**

One of the interesting features of the meeting yesterday afternoon was the presence of James P. Timilty at the right hand of the Mayor trying to evolve order from chaos. Timilty was there in his capacity as president of the Democratic City Committee, but at the same time appeared to many politicians to be acting in behalf of the scattered Fitzgerald forces. Timilty, since his return to the Curley fold, is looked upon as a good entering wedge for other prodigal sons.

## Danger Threatens.

Although everything at the meeting turned out as Mayor Curley planned it, there was a decided feeling among the candidates that they were being taken in, and this does not bode well for the Mayor. At first the Mayor's purpose in calling the meeting was a matter of much mystery to the candidates who answered the call, but after they had been there awhile they sensed that the Mayor was playing them off against one another as a shrewd political trick to keep in the good graces of both sides.

## City Hall Notes

William J. Curry, at present a house officer at Long Island, has been appointed assistant resident physician by Mayor Curley at a salary of \$1000 a year. The Mayor made the appointment to provide that a doctor shall always be on duty at the infirmary. Dr. Donlan is the resident physician in charge at present.

The American Chamber of Commerce, located in the Rue Scribe in Paris, has appealed through its president, A. M. Peixotto, to Mayor Curley to urge that help be given to the American Ambulance Hospital, which is now in great need of funds to carry on its work.

Corporation Counsel Sullivan's opinion, that the City Council had acted beyond its powers in passing the ordinance in 1912 setting the minimum height of firemen at 5 feet 7 inches, was denied by three out of the four lawyers in the City Council. The one who agreed with Sullivan, John J. Attridge, has always been in favor of the "shorty" firemen, whom this ruling benefits. On the other hand, such lawyers as Walter Collins, John Coulthurst and, most important of all, Thomas J. Kenny, declared that they must reject the opinion of Sullivan. Sullivan's contention was that the statute of 1896 had never been repealed but the lawyers, on the other hand, showed that subsequent statutes passed in 1906 and 1911, giving the Council authority to set the height, repealed the old law.

They are telling a good story of Dave Welch, the custodian of the second floor at City Hall. Carpenters working in the Mayor's office had been littering the floor with shavings, and Dave was forced to clean up every half hour. On Saturday Chief Janitor Sheehan, who loves a long word better than a good dinner, entered the office.

"Well, Dave," he said, "from the looks of the Aurora Borealis it would appear as if Jupiter Pluvius were about to visit us."

"I don't care a fig," replied Dave hotly. "Let them clean it up themselves. This is Saturday and I am going home at 1 o'clock."

The transfer of William McSweeney from the Public Works Dept. to the Fire Dept. has caused a large amount of gloom in the Public Works Dept. His transfer brought out one fact, however, that caused a mild sensation in the Public Works Dept., namely, that his name was McSweeney and not Sweeney, as had been supposed for years.

Mayor Curley will sign the repeal of the ordinance in regard to height of firemen, although his predecessor, Fitzgerald, refused to do this when a repeal was voted by the Council last year. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald refused to veto it because every city in the country of any size had a 5 ft. 7 in. or over limit for the fire department. Mayor Curley will sign it because he believes a short man is as good as a tall man, basing his judgment on Fire Commissioner Grady and James M. Rose, the hero of the Arcadia fire. Councilman Coulthurst, however, in answering this argument says:

"In settling a height limit we must go by averages and not by individual cases. We must adopt the principle of the insurance companies because we must have the pick of the city for this department."

Corporation Counsel Sullivan and Mayor Curley agree in the main on matters of great public importance, but on the subject of equal suffrage they fall out. Sullivan has been one of the trump cards of the "antis" for some time, while Mayor Curley is one of the boasts of the "pros." City Hall is now awaiting the day when the Mayor and his Corporation Counsel will meet in debate on this subject. But this may never happen.

## UNIONS QUIT LIGHTING FIGHT

**WITHDRAW OPPOSITION TO  
 EDISON CO.'S CONTRACT**

**Action Comes as Surprise to City  
 Council Members, Who Are  
 Hearing Arguments on Case.**

All opposition from labor unions against the latest contract submitted by the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., for the lighting of the city's streets was withdrawn at the public hearing held last night in the old aldermanic chamber at City Hall, much to the surprise of the City Council members hearing the arguments.

E. M. Comerford, agent for the Electrical Workers' union, who has been the moving spirit in the labor opposition to the approval of the contract, by the Council, expressed himself as willing to acquiesce to the terms of the new contract, although he declared that the Edison Co. discriminated against union labor. As the city under the new contract would save \$30,000 a year, he declared himself and his union willing to sacrifice themselves for the general good of the community, that the city might take advantage of this saving. The saving referred to comes about through the reduction of the price from \$4.3 per lamp per year to \$37.50, the price to date back to July 1 of this year.

The removal of opposition from labor clears the way for a speedy approval of it. Within one week, or possibly two, it is expected that the Council will unanimously agree to the contract in its present form. It is expressly provided that as soon as the contract is approved the Gas and Electric Light Commission shall pass on the fairness of the price. At the expiration of five years there will be another determination of the price by a board of arbitration, which in effect makes it a five-year contract, thus overcoming the City Council's principal objection, namely, tying the city up to a long term contract. The contract, like the one previously run 10 years.

Michael Birmingham, business agent for the Electrical Workers' Local 104, agreed to the contract, but said that lives of workmen were continually at stake while they were working for the Edison Co. Of 60 poles in one year reported condemned, he declared, not one was changed until three years later. J. A. Nash of the Engineers' Union inveighed against the lack of competition, and declared that there was \$1,000,000 in private capital ready to support an independent company if it was guaranteed the right to cross the streets.

The Council took the contract under consideration at the time of the hearing.

# JOURNAL-DEC-1-1914

## CURLEY FAILS IN EFFORT TO FORM MACHINE

**DEC 1 1914**  
Planned to Break G. G. A  
Control of the City  
Council.

**CANDIDATES NOT  
WILLING TO YIELD**

Timilty in Scheme and Fur-  
ther Effort Will Be  
Made Today.

**DEC 1 1914**  
Mayor Curley and "Diamond Jim"  
Timilty, working in perfect harmony  
trying to whip into shape a Democratic  
political machine of city-wide power  
that might succeed in breaking the Good  
Government Association control of the  
City Council, failed completely yester-  
day afternoon at the "special delivery  
stamp" meeting called at the Parker  
House.

The plan was to call together nine  
Democratic candidates for the three  
vacancies in the City Council and in-  
duce six of the nine to withdraw and  
pledge their support to the three sur-  
vivors in an attempt to concentrate the  
power of the Democratic city commit-  
tee, headed by Timilty, until it would  
exceed the power of the Goo-Goos.

### All Are Present

All who were invited appeared at the  
Parker House for the "conference of  
mutual interest to all." They were  
James H. Brennan, Joseph G. Curry,  
William E. Doyle, Thomas H. Glynn,  
William F. Hickey, Patrick A. Kearns,  
Fred J. Kneeland, James P. Maguire  
and J. Frank O'Hare.

Augustus Seaver was not invited, and  
the other three candidates not invited,  
and who complete the list of candidates  
who will appear on the ballot, are Wal-  
ter Ballantyne, John A. Coulthurst and  
Henry E. Hagan, the Good Government  
candidates. Coulthurst and Ballantyne  
are seeking re-election and Hagan last  
year lost to William Woods by a few  
hundred votes.

Mayor Curley explained that it was  
an admirable chance for the Democrats  
to perfect an organization that would  
be powerful enough to break the Good  
Government Association, despite the  
fact that Boston, theoretically, is a non-  
partizan municipality.

Timilty assailed the Goo-Goos and said  
that East Boston, South Boston and  
Roxbury-Dorchester should each secure  
a representative.

**DEC 1 1914**  
Doyle Denies Himself  
Whereupon William E. Doyle of 31  
Falcon street announced complacently

that inasmuch as he was the only East  
Boston candidate it was settled then  
and there that he was to be one of the  
"Curley-Timilty Trio."

From this point on little was accom-  
plished, and the mayor finally left in  
disgust to try and work a similar  
scheme with the school committee can-  
didates, who are Frederick L. Bogan,  
Herbert J. Keenan and James M.  
Keyes. His desire was that one of  
these three should drop out of the race  
and support the other two against the  
two P. S. A. candidates, Joseph Lee and  
Moses S. Lourie.

There was nothing doing on with-  
drawals at either meeting, and it was  
adjourned until today.

Several of the council candidates  
would have withdrawn for Mayor  
Curley and Timilty if they were assured  
of city jobs or else Democratic support  
for the Legislature next year.

## SCOTS OBSERVE ST. ANDREW'S DAY

Greeted by Governor and  
Mayor at Concert  
and Ball.

The Scots' Charitable Society and as-  
sociated Scotch societies in the State  
last night celebrated the 257th annual  
St. Andrew's day with a grand ball and  
concert in Convention Hall. More than  
500 attended, and besides being enter-  
tained by Scotch talent and dancing, the  
nerrymakers were greeted by the mayor  
and governor. Many prominent Boston-  
ians were present.

After the concert, the grand march  
led by Councillman and Mrs. Walter  
Ballantyne. More than 500 took part  
after maneuvering about the floor  
many intricate formations, the  
dancers came to a halt, twenty-five  
feet, in front of the speakers' plat-  
form to hear Governor Walsh speak. He

"I greet you and commend your work  
in the name of the people of this Com-  
monwealth. I came here in official ca-  
pacity to tell you that the people of this  
State admire and approve of your work  
and fellow-feeling."

Among the hundreds who were  
present last night were: Governor  
Walsh, Mayor Curley, Frederick P.  
Leay, British consul; Dr. Richard C.  
McLaurin, Albert F. Flint, president  
British Charitable Society; John A.  
Kliggen, president Charitable Irish Soci-  
ety; Lucien H. LaRue, president St.  
Jean the Baptist Society; Guilford M.  
Stuart, president Canadian Club; Alex-  
ander McGregor, president Intercolonial  
Club; James Johnstone, president Cym-  
rddorion; George Lyall, president Boston  
Scottish Society; Rev. William M.  
Tufts, pastor First Presbyterian  
Church; James Urquhart, chief Caledo-  
nian Club; Peter Kerr, royal secre-  
tary O. S. C.; James Wilson, royal  
chief A. O. S. C.; Stewart W. Millar,  
grand chief of Massachusetts O. S. C.

Southampton street to Dover street, on  
Dorchester avenue, all you see are  
buildings used by building wreckers,  
old shops and rag-pickers. Nearly  
every one has windows broken, and  
many of them are unoccupied."

The mayor also told of his work for  
the new boulevard by way of the  
Strandway, and of the help it would be  
to South Boston. He also said that the  
property values in South Boston are far  
below what they were years ago, and  
that if Broadway was improved, to-  
gether with the City Point section, it  
would mean that they would increase.

Michael W. Norris of the South Bos-  
ton Citizens' Association presided.

# MILLIONS FOR SOUTH BOSTON, MAYOR'S PLEDGE

**DEC 1 1914**  
In Return Citizens Vote 2 to  
1 for Cove St. Bridge  
Removal.

Mayor Curley, last night, at a meet-  
ing in the South Boston Municipal  
building, promised the residents of the  
peninsular district four big improve-  
ments involving several millions of dol-  
lars, if they would co-operate with him  
in the removal of the Cove street bridge.

He also told them that even though  
the bridge was not removed that he  
would do all in his power to bring about  
these improvements, as he regarded  
South Boston the one section in the city  
whose big problems had been neglected  
by all administrations.

The meeting was held under the aus-  
pices of the South Boston Citizens' As-  
sociation for the discussion of the  
bridge problem. This structure, if not  
removed, according to the mayor, will  
cost the city more than a million dol-  
lars in damages to the New Haven  
railroad. The municipal building was  
crowded, and Mayor Curley was given  
a big reception. The Citizens' Associa-  
tion at the end of the meeting voted two  
to one in favor of the removal of the  
bridge.

**DEC 1 1914**  
Need Brains and Money  
"There are two essentials that South  
Boston needs," said the mayor. "I  
think that they are brains and money.  
I have promised you big things, and  
you will get them. You go half way  
with me and I'll get the money."

"I feel that South Boston has been  
neglected, and I have made it my prob-  
lem, and I am going to stick to it until  
I see that it is solved."

"If the Cove street bridge is removed  
I can give South Boston \$500,000 yearly  
for improvements. I want to spend  
\$18,000 of this to light Broadway, your  
main thoroughfare, from Dorchester  
avenue to the Strandway. I will re-  
place the four open sewers running into  
Pleasure bay and the four emptying  
into Dorchester bay by new ones, and  
make it possible for residents of City  
Point to enjoy a warm day in the sum-  
mer out of doors at low tide."

"I would have a breakwater placed in  
Dorchester bay and reclaim twenty-five  
acres of land along the Strandway."

**To Widen Avenue**  
"I also hope, if I have money enough  
in this administration, to widen Dor-  
chester avenue, from Old Colony ave-  
nue to the bridge. This is now a street  
of old, dilapidated buildings, which are  
a disgrace, and their removal would  
take away the eyesore of South Boston."

"I have already told Building Com-  
missioner O'Hearn to go over there  
next week and investigate these build-  
ings. If any of them are not worth  
the law they will be removed."

JOURNAL - DEC-1-1914

# **EVERY WORKERS TEACH RACE SUICIDE**

**Watson Makes Charge in  
Continued Attack on  
Organized Charities.**

**DEC 1 1914**  
**SCORES ASSOCIATED  
CHARITIES' RECORDS**

**Expects to Introduce Order  
Recommending Officials  
Appear.**

"Some of the infamous people who call themselves charity workers are teaching and advocating race suicide to the poor and ignorant in Boston," asserted Councilman James A. Watson yesterday afternoon in the City Council meeting, in a continuance of his attack on organized charities in Boston.

He quoted from one letter, written him by a woman prominent in the Colonial Dames, expressions used by her, such as "the State Board of Cruelty," "the Society for the Promotion of Cruelty to Children" and "the infamous Associated Charities."

It is against this last organization that Watson has been directing his attack. His order introduced at the last meeting of the council two weeks ago, asking for details as to the use of city buildings by the Associated Charities, was laid on the table with the report. At the next meeting Watson expects to introduce an order recommending the appearance of officials of the society to answer his charges and explain existing conditions.

**DEC 1 1914**  
**Coleman Explains Aims**

Councilman Coleman yesterday took the opposite side to Watson to a certain extent, reading a statement submitted to him at his request by Secretary Johnson of the Associated Charities.

"The primary purpose of the Associated Charities is friendly service to the poor in securing employment, medical attention and aid when essential from various religious and civic organizations with funds for the immediate relief of suffering," he asserted. "I know that the soup kitchen in which I was interested last winter on Avery street was opposed in principle by the Associated Charities. I do not believe in the principle myself generally, but the suffering of last winter was an exception, and the good that kitchen did was greater than any abuse it worked among the poor by encouraging the acceptance of charity."

Watson assailed the keeping of records by the Associated Charities, asserting that it is manifestly unfair to retain records through the years that can be unearthed at any time and thus drag skeletons from closets.

## **Watson's Speech**

"I would hang my head in shame if I had ever displayed the type of charity some of these professional charity workers have shown," he said. "Practically every cent given to the Associated Charities by the well-intentioned is spent in salaries and not in food and clothing for the poor. Maybe it is their principle, as they say. But it is a mighty poor principle and one which the public has never been properly enlightened upon."

"It is infamous the way some so-called charity workers have been spreading their moral poison through the poor districts. I know from the best of authorities that families of both my own religious belief and of other beliefs have been visited by these nosey volunteer and paid charity workers and given advice that should be punishable by imprisonment."

"Women without substantial incomes from their husbands have been told of what race suicide is and advised to adopt this course. It's a crime against humanity."

"I may seem to be in this fight alone, but I know that every one of you members of this council is with me down deep in your hearts. I am going to keep on fighting until these horrible conditions in our own city are remedied and real charity, rather than a crowd of overpaid investigators, prevails for the alleviation of suffering."

## **PLANS BOOM FOR XMAS SHOPPING**

**Mayor Asks Railroads to  
Reduce Rates During the  
Week of Dec. 15.**

Reduced excursion rates on the Boston and Maine and the New Haven railroads for a week commencing Dec. 15, and the placing of signs on all Bay State Street Railway cars advertising "New England Trade Week," were asked by Mayor Curley in letters sent yesterday to the heads of these three transportation systems.

**DEC 1 1914**  
The requests were made at the instigation of Boston business men, according to Mayor Curley, and he believes that excursion rates for that week would mean an increased revenue for the railroads, a boom for Boston and a general toning up of business conditions.

The signs he wishes on each trolley car of the Bay State road are planned to read "New England Trade Week in Boston. Do Your Xmas Shopping Now."

An appeal for one of the heroes of Vera Cruz was made yesterday by Mayor Curley in a communication addressed to Edward E. Stebbins, local secretary of the United States Civil Service Commission.

According to the mayor, Patrick F. Geary of 423 East Third street, South Boston, was denied an appointment to the United States harbor service because he was in Mexico serving an enlistment when his name was reached on the civil service list.

**DEC 1 1914**  
When Geary returned to Boston, confident that he would secure the position he desired, he learned that his name had been passed over by default. The mayor's appeal was for a reinstatement of Geary on the list in order that he could secure immediate employment.

## **LEE URGES MORE HOME TRAINING**

**School Board Candidate  
Wants Parents to Aid  
Children.**

"The home is the most important educational institution," declared Joseph Lee, the candidate for the school committee endorsed by the Public School Association, speaking to the members of the South Bay Neighborhood Association last night.

**DEC 1 1914**  
"Without the school," said Lee, "the child will not grow up as we should like to have him. Without the home the chances are he will not grow up at all. The physical death rate of homeless children is very high. The moral death rate is higher still. Behind the majority of failures, you will find the broken home, and behind the successful lives you will find the real home, as in the case of Lincoln and the step-mother who was so important a factor in his life."

"We are trying just now the schools to improve the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic, and I think with some success. But fathers and mothers can help in even this, by having the children write to friends, keep accounts, read aloud to their parents or the other children. Parents can do a great deal to overcome the impatience of lessons, and the desire to start out at once into what looks like real life which sends so many children out into the world so sadly unprepared."

## **CITY HALL NOTES**

**"Eddie" Moore.**

Fitzgerald's old secretary, visited Mayor Curley yesterday, this being his second visit to the Hall since Curley became mayor. Both visits were to "intercede for a friend," but the friend in neither instance was the ex-mayor, which meant that Moore was given a cordial reception that would not have otherwise been extended from the Throne Room.

**DEC 1 1914**  
**Mayor Curley departed**  
from Boston on the midnight train to go to Washington, where he will try and revive the pumping station project for the Fort Point channel. He is afraid it will die a natural death in a tangle of red tape at Washington unless some one is there to use a pair of political scissors.

Standish Willcox, editor of the City Record, departed with him, and the latter's last words to his friends were a mournful protest that he would only have two or three hours in the capital to renew old acquaintances with the "big ones."

**"Tom" Giblin**

camped at City Hall for a long hour early in the evening, trying to see the mayor long enough to give him an earful of his troubles, but he did not see Curley. While Giblin did not air his mission, it is understood that the matter he wanted to see the mayor on was one that vitally concerns himself, and which District Attorney Pelletier is about to take action on.

# WILL CONTEST THE ELECTION OF LOMASNEY

DEC 3 1914

Farley Makes Move to Safe-guard Ballots in Ward 8.

## FILES STATEMENTS CALLED FOR BY LAW

Also to Fight Election of McGonagle and Robinson.

More trouble in Ward 8.

John H. Farley, defeated candidate for the Senate from the third district, has filed with the election commissioners three statements asserting that it is planned to contest the elections of Senator Philip J. McGonagle and Representatives Martin Lomasney and Robert Robinson, the latter being Lomasney's running mate.

To Safeguard Ballots

The action is taken in compliance with the law and is done to safeguard the ballots cast indefinitely, although they are always kept for at least a year by the commissioners.

It was said last night by Michael J. Flynn, a former Lomasney lieutenant, who was campaign manager for Farley, that definite action would be taken after the city election.

The safeguarding of the ballots was characterized at City Hall yesterday as being done either for the purpose of obtaining publicity of the threatened attempt to unseat Lomasney, Robinson and McGonagle or else to have the ballots as a record that Farley ran second.

The 175 challenged ballots, if all ruled in favor of Farley and his two House candidates who were defeated with him, would make no difference in the outcome of the election itself, as they are a small number in comparison to McGonagle's plurality of 1958 votes.

### Looks for Investigation

The unseating of any candidate in the General Court occasions an investigation by a special committee. Flynn is said to feel that with the incoming Senate and House that a committee can probably be obtained that will be willing to conduct an investigation into charges against the Lomasney organization, if the charges are based upon facts that can be proven.

It is known that long lists of names have been obtained from police headquarters in connection with the listing of voters in Ward 8 by Flynn, and that he has also visited the office of District Attorney Pelletier, although the purpose of that visit has never been made public.

# TAKE COMMON FOR STREETS, SAYS UFFORD

DEC 3 1914

Plan Is Also Proposed to Abolish Ancient Cemeteries.

The taking of Boston Common for street purposes and the moving of the city's ancient cemeteries, were some of the propositions advocated at the meeting of the United Improvement Association at the City Club last evening.

"Boston Common at the present time is only a fetish for old women. We are going to take a portion of the people's Common for public streets, notwithstanding the opposition of a lot of old maids," said Charles A. Ufford, in opposing a recommendation to make Park East Boston. The recommendation was streets.

DEC 3 1914

### Would Abolish Old Cemeteries

"I would do away with these ancient cemeteries and monuments when they stand in the way of progress. If I had my way I would not let any of these dead affairs stand in the way of convenience and necessity. I would go so far they would hang me if I had my own way," said Frank C. Woods of East Boston. Therecommendationwas referred back to the committee.

The report of a committee recommending the indorsement by the association of the City Planning Board's report on the unification of the city's transportation facilities, brought forth a lively discussion.

Parker Morris opposed it on the ground that it will cost as much as the Panama canal and involved a question of public ownership.

George Cherry said he did not believe in following the recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce. He said: "The Chamber of Commerce has made more blunders than any other organization. We do not want to follow whatever it leads, like a little poodle dog."

### Predicts Railroad Trouble

William C. Ewing, member of the city planning board, in defending the board's report, prophesied that possibly both the New Haven and Boston and Maine railroads will be in the hands of receivers by next spring. He said: "The board's report is not a street proposition but a proposition to improve all the transportation facilities of metropolitan Boston. It is not radical for the public to own these properties, but it may be radical for the State to operate them. Something must be done and done at once."

The motion to indorse the report was laid upon the table.

## CITY HALL NOTES

### A silent flop by Curley,

together with those two members good standing in the "Curley Big Brothers' Club" named Lomasney and Timilty, was frankly predicted yesterday by a former member of the House of Representatives and a loyal Democrat in discussing the City Council tangle.

"Curley has already pledged himself to Ballantyne, who is a Good Government candidate," this man said, "and is it unreasonable that he may silently support both Hagan and Coulthurst under the belief that they cannot be beaten and the best thing to do would be to ingratiate himself as much as possible with them. Curley wants sympathy from the members of the council and will try any politics to accomplish it." All of which is merely dope, of course, but it doesn't sound so bad to many.

DEC 3 1914

### Chairman Murphy of the Fin. Com.

Is far from elated at the freedom with which Mayor Curley discusses matters and his opinion of the frame of mind the Finance Commission is in. Yesterday brought rumors that Murphy was displeased over the assertions credited to the mayor saying that the Finance Commission had indorsed the central heating and power plant project at Deer Island.

However, Mayor Curley leaves unsaid daily many things he might unobscure himself concerning that might do more than displease Chairman Murphy. "Safety First" is getting to be quite a popular Curley slogan.

### "A regular Fitzgerald speech"

is the characterization given by Curley to an address made by him to the pupils of the Indian Pond public school in Maine on his hunting trip of two months ago. There are two pupils in this school, which is buried in the heart of the woods, and a photograph was taken by a member of the party while the mayor made a speech and hoisted a flag over the tiny school building, which was little better than a cabin.

"Like Fizzle," he said, with a grin, "I saw a chance to make a speech and grabbed the opportunity, even if there were only a couple of persons interested."

### Dr. Hartwell

of the statistics department touched the mayor in a warm spot in his exhaustive, and, incidentally, expensive compilation of facts and figures on the charter fight. He gave great credit to Curley in the retaining of the present small council, and it elated the mayor to find credit given him in such an official document as anything from the statisticians.

Dr. Hartwell did not deliver any eulogy, however, to the charter guards who conducted an aggressive battle and did much toward bringing the substantial majority of votes on the right side of the proposition.

### The street commissioners

have not abandoned their desire to make many more one-way streets. Park and Beacon streets are especially vital, they assert, and the movement will probably be revived and reanimated steadily from now on to the great delight of this body.

JOURNAL 4 - DEC - 2 - 1914

## ADAMS LIKELY FOR PLACE ON EXCISE BOARD

DEC 2 1914

His Boom as Successor to  
Fowler Growing  
Daily.

DEC 2 1914

Governor Walsh is expected to send to the council at today's meeting his nomination for some of the important places on State boards and commissions which have been vacant for some time.

While there has been considerable talk of Melvin O. Adams to succeed William P. Fowler on the Licensing Board for the city of Boston, it is doubtful if his excellency will send in this nomination today. The Adams boom has grown rapidly within the past few days, however, and at the same time the talk of William J. Carlin and Peter P. Porter has subsided.

Other vacancies which the governor may fill today are on the Industrial Accident Board, to which he will probably appoint Thomas F. Boyle; the Civil Service Commission, for which two western Massachusetts men, Senator Mack of North Adams and Professor "Ted" Lewis of Amherst, are said to be the leading candidates, although there is considerable talk of Louis O. Rieutord of Webster, and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to which, it is believed, the governor will reappoint Charles G. Wood of New Bedford.

There are also vacancies on the Public Service Commission, the State Board of Labor and Industries, the Gas and Electric Light Commission, and other places of comparatively minor importance.

Joseph B. Eastman, secretary of the Public Franchise League, continues to be picked by those who pretend to be in the know for the public service place, although since election there has been considerable talk of Attorney General Boynton and Treasurer Mansfield for the position.

Boynton's name has also been mentioned for the Gas and Electric Light Commission, but Secretary of State Donahue has also been named as a possibility for this position.

It is believed that if the governor intends to name any of his associates to vacancies now pending, he will postpone the appointments for a while longer, in order that they may complete the work of the departments which they now have in charge.

## 150 CHILDREN TREATED AT FORSYTH HOSPITAL

Although yesterday was but the second in the history of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary and the routine system will not be going smoothly for some weeks to come, 150 children were

treated there. All the cases were assignments which came from school nurses. This will be the order of work for the next three or four weeks.

Dr. Cross, director of the infirmary, said last night that he considered the number of cases treated yesterday much larger than that of any other dental clinic held in Boston, and when the routine work is established many more can be treated daily.

Tomorrow the first operation in the nose and eye department will be performed under the direction of Dr. Chenery.

## COUNCIL APPROVES LIGHTING CONTRACT

At Next Meeting Is Expected to Vote Its

DEC 2 Adoption.  
1914

The City Council last night, after a public hearing, approved Mayor Curley's ten-year lighting contract with the Edison Company and is expected to vote in favor of its adoption at the next regular meeting.

Representatives of electrical trade unions which have consistently opposed the ratification of the contract appeared last night to ask that a clause be stricken out. This clause is one in the applications for employment by the Edison Company which asks each applicant if he is a member of a labor organization.

After deliberating for a short time the council found it had no authority to ask the Edison Company to strike out the clause, and all the members of the council expressed themselves as in favor of the contract.

Corporation Counsel Sullivan and Commissioner of Public Works Rourke explained the contract and asserted it was the best lighting contract ever drawn by the city.

The lighting contract has been Mayor Curley's hobby and he helped to draw it. Heretofore the contracts have been for short periods and the price paid by the city a great deal larger. By this ten-year contract the city will save nearly \$100,000, the mayor says, and the money will be used for improvements. He is also putting through a new gas-lighting contract, with a like saving. The council is expected to pass the measure at its next regular meeting.

## KENNEDY WILL CONTINUE PROBE

Told by Mayor to Remain as  
Loan Company Trustee  
For the Present.

DEC 4 - 1914

Joseph P. Kennedy, president of the Columbia Trust Company and son-in-law of Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, visited Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon accompanied by Charles P. Curtis, both being trustees of the Collateral Loan Company.

The purpose of the visit was to ascertain the standing of Kennedy, who is the trustee representing the city of Boston and whose appointment by his father-in-law expired Dec. 1.

The mayor told Kennedy that he would continue as a trustee until a successor was appointed and that he would not contemplate the appointment of a successor until the present situation had been completed.

## NO MOVIES ARE IN SIGHT FOR CODMAN SQUARE

DEC 4 - 1914

Only Two in Favor Are  
Those Who Want to  
Run the Shows.

## 100 RESIDENTS OPPOSE LICENSE

Plans Ready for Maternity  
Hospital Next Proposed  
Site of Theatre.

Dorchester will probably not have a moving picture theatre in Codman square.

Nearly 100 Dorchester residents and property owners appeared in the aldermanic chamber at City Hall yesterday afternoon to protest against the theatre, a license for which had been applied for by Michael G. Williams.

The only person except Williams who spoke in favor of the granting of a license for a motion picture theatre in Codman square was James A. White, who caused an outburst of laughter, in which Mayor Curley joined, by asserting that he wanted a license at the other side of the square, and if Williams secured one it gave him a chance also.

Headmaster Thomas of the Dorchester High School was the first speaker, and when questioned by Mayor Curley admitted that he had seen a motion picture entertainment in a public theatre and did not like it.

Thomas said that approximately 100 pupils with school books had been discovered in one theatre by a man he sent to study the class of attendance afternoons. He said that a theatre near the school would encourage truancy and distract the students.

Mayor Curley interrupted him and emphatically asserted that no immoral pictures have been shown in Boston since his administration, that children cannot attend without violation of the law, and that the only instance of this violation that has been brought to his attention resulted in the revocation of the license for the theatre in question, which was a small moving picture house.

Other speakers included clergymen, property owners and residents. James P. Magenis conducted the protest. Mayor Curley said he would take the matter under advisement, but it was asserted last night that the license will not be granted because of the practically completed plans for the establishing of a maternity hospital on the site.

JOURNAL - DEC-3-1914

# AN INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD BERTH FOR BOYLE

Mayor Curley's Friend on Civil Service Commission  
Will Be Succeeded by John J. Hogan—Wood Re-  
appointed to Board of Conciliation.

DEC 3 1914

DEC 3 1914

Thomas F. Boyle, particular friend of Mayor Curley of Boston on the Civil Service Commission, was appointed to the Industrial Accident Board at yesterday's meeting of the executive council and his appointment was confirmed under a suspension of the rules.

To succeed Boyle on the Civil Service Board, the governor named Councilor John J. Hogan of Lowell, who will take up the duties of his new office the day after the inauguration of the new council. His appointment was also confirmed under suspension of the rules.

Charles G. Wood of New Bedford was reappointed to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Other appointments yesterday were as follows:

Hiller C. Wellman, Springfield, Board of Free Public Library Commissioners; Charles P. Boyce, Gardner, clerk First Northern District Court; Francis H. Rowley, Brookline, special officer of the S. P. C. A.

While all of the above were confirmed yesterday, confirmation of the appointment of Judge Edward P. Pierce to the Supreme Court, made last week, was put over until today, because of a ruling of the Supreme Court that seven full days must elapse between the time of

the resignation of a justice of that court before a successor can be named. The confirmation will come at today's special meeting of the council.

The council granted a pardon to Sylvester Roundtree, serving a life sentence at Charlestown since 1897 for the murder of a woman named White. Roundtree will be released today on condition that he will leave the State. He intends to come to the State House to thank the governor and the council this morning and will leave at once for his future home in North Carolina.

The application of Pietro Di Pace for commutation of his sentence of twelve to fifteen years to one of eight to fifteen years was laid over for a week in order that the attorney general might be officially notified and requested to appear. Di Pace was one of a half dozen Italian fishermen who killed Peter Needham, an employee of the Union Freight railroad, on Atlantic avenue in 1908. Lieutenant Governor Barry opposed the release of the prisoner. Richard M. Walsh, attorney for Di Pace, said he was identified after a lapse of several days, that he has been an exemplary prisoner and that he would be entitled to release in two and one-half years anyway.

**T**HE appointment of Thomas F. Boyle as a member of the Industrial Accident Board has given the governor a chance to appoint a new member of the Civil Service Commission. His selection is John J. Hogan of Lowell, a member of the Governor's Council, who should have no difficulty in filling the position vacated by Mr. Boyle.

The latter's transfer had never been a matter of doubt from the time, shortly before election, when the governor and mayor had a heart-to-heart talk, after which the mayor promptly went to work in behalf of the governor's candidacy. Prior to the conference, the press had announced that the appointment of Chairman Boyle to something better than the Civil Service Commission was the price asked by Mayor Curley for active support and speechmaking for the governor. The latter has kept his part of the agreement; the mayor did his part exceptionally well. The mayor could have done no less for Chairman Boyle than he has done, for Chairman Boyle has, since last February, done very much for him. The Civil Service Commission has become an annex of the mayor's well-oiled machine. Not one appointment made by him has been rejected.

People who know Councilor John J. Hogan say good things of him. Will he try to restore the Civil Service Commission to a civil service basis? If he tries, will he be permitted to succeed?

DEC 3 1914

NOV-28-1914

# BIG LIGHTED SIGN TO BOOM BOSTON

Will Be Erected in Boston  
and Maine Yards Near  
North Station.

NOV 28 1914

The largest electrical sign that ever advertised a city will be erected within a short time in the Boston and Maine yards, about a quarter of a mile from the North station, as the result of an offer made Chairman John E. Cole of the Boston Development Board by the Edison company as its contribution toward the "Boom Boston" movement.

The sign will be about 100 feet in length, and the Edison Company, according to Mayor Curley, has consented to bear the burden of its maintenance.

It will contain a few facts concerning Boston's virtue as a place to establish new businesses and the address of the "Boom Boston" board.

Yesterday Chairman Cole was instructed by the mayor to plan for several smaller signs of the same type to be placed about a half mile apart along the railroad tracks from the South station as far as Brighton.

The hope of Mayor Curley and Chairman Cole is that the signs will make business men passing through Boston appreciate that the city is starting a real boom.

# LEE AND LOURIE IN SOUTH END

Association Candidates for  
School Committee State  
Platforms.

Joseph Lee and Moses S. Lourie, candidates for the School Committee, endorsed by the Public School Association, addressed the members of the South End Improvement Society last night.

Lee, who has been a member of the committee for six years, devoted himself for the first time in the campaign to a recital of the reforms accomplished by himself personally while a member.

"My chief policies summarized," said Lee, "have been a better teaching of the essentials, fitting the schools to the actual needs of the pupils, better care of health, more of the teacher's time for each pupil, better professional training and professional recognition of teachers."

Mr. Lourie said:

"The sole aim and object of the school committee should be to provide the best possible education adapted for the needs of the children in the schools and to do it under conditions which shall safeguard the health of the children and develop their attachment to our country. Its institution should be such that it

# JOURNAL - DEC 4 - 1914

## HICKEY WINS TOP PLACE ON CITY BALLOT

DEC 4 - 1914

O'Hare, at Bottom, Also Has Choice Location for Council to Vote.

The election department's annual political lottery has its drawing yesterday noon in the City Hall Annex to ascertain the order in which names will go on the ballot at the city election, Dec. 15.

The two coveted places in the City Council fight went to William P. Hickey and J. Frank O'Hare, South Boston men, Hickey's name being the head of the ballot and O'Hare's in the almost equally desirable spot—at the very bottom.

### Order of Drawing

The council candidates will appear on the ballot in the following order:

William P. Hickey, 485 East First street.

James P. Maguire, 31 Round Hill street.

Augustus Seaver, 40 Dartmouth street.

Joseph G. Curry, 12 Fairland street.

William F. Doyle, 31 Falcon street.

Patrick A. Kearns, 7 Mascoma street.

Fred J. Kneeland, 188 Wachusett street.

Walter Ballantyne, 224 Dudley street.

James H. Brennan, 42 Chapman street.

John A. Coulthurst, 807 Center street.

Henry E. Hagan, 18 Victoria street.

Thomas H. Glynn, 50 Draper road.

J. Frank O'Hare, 600 East Fourth street.

The much-discussed Hickey-Doyle-Kearns "secret alliance," said to have been organized quietly during the pandemonium that existed at the "special delivery stamp meeting" at the Parker House last Monday, is bunched at the first six names.

DEC 4 - 1914

### G. G. A. Candidates Grouped

The three Good Government Association candidates, Ballantyne-Coulthurst-Hagan, are also grouped together with only Brennan's name to break the slate. The location of the Goo-Geo group, however, is not an ideal one when the normal psychology of a voter's hesitation while closeted in the "voting stall" is studied.

The four names of candidates for the two school committee places drawn were also grouped with peculiar significance and also practically alphabetically.

They will appear on the ballot as follows: Frederick L. Bogan, 188 Harvard street; Herbert J. Keenan, 254 West Broadway; Moses S. Lourie, 50 Bradshaw street; Joseph Lee, 96 Mount Vernon street.

The first two names are the anti-Public School Association candidates and the last two are the P. S. A. candidates. Lourie, however, has the double asset of being backed both by the P. S. A. and Mayor Curley, who has openly declared himself as being opposed to Joseph Lee, a candidate for re-election.

# GOO-GEOS SPEAK FOR BALLANTYNE AND COULTHURST

DEC 4 - 1914

Indorse Henry E. Hagan For the Third Vacancy on City Council.

Councilmen Walter Ballantyne and John A. Coulthurst are indorsed for re-election, and Henry E. Hagan is the third member of the slate of the Good Government Association in the statement of that association's opinions regarding the thirteen candidates for the three places to be filled at the city election, Dec. 15.

Of the other ten candidates the "Goo-Geos" "advise the defeat" of five and say of each of the other five: "We cannot recommend his election."

Of the five whose defeat is advised four have been members of the Legislature who voted for the larger City Council, and the fifth is Augustus Seaver, who is declared to be unfit for membership in the council.

In summarizing the records of the candidates the report says:

### Praises Small Council

"The voters at the referendum at the State election overwhelmingly approved the provision of the charter for a small City Council elected at large. This provision was intended to insure the election of candidates of prominence and proved capacity fit to represent the whole city. Comparing the City Council under the charter with former Boards of Aldermen and Common Councils, it is clear that this purpose has been in large measure accomplished. The small City Council has proved itself a vital force for intelligent and sound administration. It is capable of becoming a still more efficient power in our municipal government, and will do so if the voters who rallied to the support of the charter at the State election take an equal interest in electing the best candidates."

DEC 4 - 1914

### Three Stand Out

"Of the thirteen candidates for the council this year three, in our opinion, stand out conspicuously as those best fitted for the office. They are Messrs. Ballantyne and Coulthurst, who have both served in the present council and are entitled to re-election, and Mr. Hagan, whose standing in the community is such that his election will be an encouragement to further candidates of the best type of citizen."

"Four of the other candidates by voting in the Legislature to abolish the present small City Council have shown such lack of sympathy with the present charter that they should not be elected to administer it. Some of the other candidates represent the old type of selfish machine politics. None of the others are so well qualified, either by experience or character, to uphold and advance the standards of the present council as are Messrs. Ballantyne, Coulthurst and Hagan."

### Candidates Indorsed

The opinion given out on the various candidates indorsed are as follows:

"Walter Ballantyne: During his membership for seven years in the Board of Aldermen and the City Council he has been an efficient and capable public servant. We recommend his re-election."

"John A. Coulthurst: We recommended his re-election three years ago, believing that he would be an efficient public servant. He has fulfilled our expectations. He has been conspicuous in the City Council in support of the interests of the city as a whole. We strongly recommend his re-election."

"Henry E. Hagan: An able and successful business man. His experience on the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs of the Chamber of Commerce shows a willingness and fitness to render good service to the whole city. We believe him to be capable of excellent service in the City Council. We strongly recommend his election."

DEC 4 - 1914

### Candidates Not Indorsed

Opinions of the candidates not indorsed are as follows:

"James H. Brennan—His record, as a whole, indicates no special qualification for membership in the present City Council. His vote to abolish that body while in the Legislature is sufficient reason why the voters should not elect him to be one of its members. We advise his defeat."

"Joseph G. Curry—Without experience in public life, his record does not disclose special training or fitness for the City Council. We cannot recommend his election."

"William F. Doyle—His vote in the Legislature to abolish the City Council is sufficient reason why the voters should not elect him to be one of its members. We advise his defeat."

"Thomas H. Glynn—Without experience in public life, his record does not disclose special training or fitness for the City Council. We cannot recommend his election."

DEC 4 - 1914

### Advise Hickey's Defeat

"William P. Hickey—His record shows no qualification for the office he seeks. His vote in the Legislature to abolish the City Council is sufficient reason why the voters should not elect him to be one of its members. We advise his defeat."

"Patrick A. Kearns—Without experience in public life, his record does not disclose special training or fitness for the City Council. We cannot recommend his election."

"Fred J. Kneeland—He has not, in our opinion, the efficiency or standard required for the best administration of the business of the city as a whole under the present charter. We cannot recommend his election."

"James P. Maguire—His record as a whole indicates no special qualification for membership in the present City Council. His vote to abolish that body while in the Legislature is sufficient reason why the voters should not elect him to be one of its members. We advise his defeat."

"J. Frank O'Hare—His personal record is good, but we believe there are three better qualified candidates in the present field. We cannot recommend his election."

"Augustus Seaver—His record indicates that he is not fitted for membership in the City Council. We advise his defeat."

JOURNAL-DEC-4-1914

## PROGRESSIVES SPENT \$14,027 ON CAMPAIGN

DEC 4 - 1914  
Treasurer's Returns Show  
Committee Still Owes  
Sum of \$6402.

## DEMOCRATS SPENT ON "HEADQUARTERS"

Walsh Club Receipts Were  
\$11,342—Republicans  
Spent \$2718.

DEC 4 - 1914  
Returns of campaign expenses were  
filed with the secretary of state yesterday by the Progressive State committee, the Democratic State committee and the Walsh campaign committee.

Charles Elliot Ware, Jr., and Lawrence G. Brooks, treasurers of the Progressive State committee, filed returns showing that the committee received \$14,128.22, spent \$14,027.34 and has liabilities amounting to \$6402.33.

Some of the largest receipts were from Matthew Hale, \$1240; Charles Sumner Bird, \$1750; Joseph Walker, \$300; Medill McCormick, \$500; Philip W. Carter of Newton, \$600; Louis J. Hollingsworth of Pittsfield, \$500. The major portion of the total sum was made up of contributions of \$5 and under.

### City Committee Gets \$944

The largest payment was to the Boston Progressive city committee of \$944.90. Tichnor Brothers received \$500 for printing, and the balance of the disbursements were in small sums for advertising, printing, traveling expenses, etc. Several city and town committees received small contributions.

In the list of liabilities are the following: Charles Sumner Bird, for money advanced, \$1750; Matthew Hale, for money advanced, \$1240; Philip W. Carter, for money advanced, \$600; Burleigh & Martin, caterers, \$782; Rapid Service Press, for printing, \$305.64; John Marno, for printing, \$396.45.

Returns of the Democratic State committee were filed by Treasurer Charles F. Riordan, but it was stated that a supplementary return is yet to come from the chairman of the committee, Michael J. O'Leary. The receipts were given as \$1057, and the total amount was expended for "headquarters expenses." The largest contribution shown was from F. J. Donohue, \$300.

Michael J. Reddish, treasurer of the Francis J. Horgan campaign committee, states that he received \$1455, spent \$1405.68, and that the committee owes \$1422.18, of which \$625 is due the Quincy House.

Roger D. Marion of Cambridge, treasurer of the Republican city committee, states that he received \$2721.06, and spent \$2718.89.

## DEC 4 - 1914 Walsh Club Returns

The Walsh Club filed returns with the secretary today of its receipts and expenditures for the campaign for the re-election of Governor David I. Walsh. The club received \$11,342. Edward F. Logan of Boston and John F. Meaney of Blackstone contributed \$500 each; Thomas E. Dwyer of Wakefield and Thomas L. Walsh of Clinton contributed \$1000 each; Thomas H. Dowd of Boston, Edward F. McSweeney of Boston, T. J. Falvey of Boston, George C. Dempsey of Boston, Thomas H. Connolly of Boston, Thomas Taggart of Illinois, James J. Phelan of Boston, Joseph F. Corbett of Boston, Arthur Lyman of Boston, John T. Kennedy of Boston, William J. Carlin of Boston, \$200 each; John J. Prindville of Framingham, \$300; Henry J. Ryan of Pittsfield, Arthur B. Reed, Dr. Charles F. McCaffrey, Daniel H. Coakley, William J. Corcoran of Cam-

bridge, Sherman L. Whipple of Brockline, Charles Logue of Boston, Isaac Heller of Boston, Edward L. Ginsburg of Boston, Ransom Rowe of Boston, Edward B. O'Brien of Marblehead, Robert Burnett of Southboro, Josiah B. Deane of Boston, Joseph J. Lannin of Boston, John A. O'Keefe of Lynn, Harry Dutton of Boston, Charles H. Cole of Boston, J. Edward Barry of Cambridge, John J. Ryan of Haverhill, T. F. Harney of Lynn, M. L. Sullivan of Salem, T. C. Buckley of Boston, Daniel V. McIsaac of Boston, John W. Cummings of Fall River, Daniel F. Doherty of Westfield, James P. Cummings of Fall River, Samuel H. Hudson of Boston, \$100 each; Francis X. Tyrell of Chelsea, \$500; Michael J. O'Meara of Worcester, \$100; Joseph A. Dennison of Boston, \$200.

The total expenditures were \$7261.22 by the club and \$4080.78 were paid to the Democratic State committee for election expenses. The Boston Democratic city committee was paid \$1184.96 for Boston election; \$1042.75 was paid the Libby Printing Company for printing; the further sum of \$511 was paid to the Boston Democratic city committee for advertising, and \$1500 was also paid the State committee for additional election expenses; \$401.29 was paid to the Hotel Lenox.

## HOLD HEARING ON REMOVAL OF COVE ST. BRIDGE

DEC 4 - 1914  
Street Commissioners Take  
Matter Under Advisement  
After 3-Hour Session.

The Cove street bridge removal plan, which Mayor Curley contends will enable him to expend more than a million dollars on general public improvements in South Boston, was taken under advisement by the Board of Street Commissioners yesterday, after a public

hearing in City Hall Annex which lasted nearly three hours.

Senator-elect William J. Sullivan handled the case for those opposed to the removal of the bridge and asserted that one great virtue of the bridge which had not been taken into consideration is the service it renders those who do not feel like paying 5 cents to ride to and from work. The Cran Company of West First street, represented by William C. Rodgers, was said to have spent \$200,000 in the South Boston plant solely because of the Cove street bridge.

The Crane figures on traffic over the bridge did not agree with Mayor Curley's, and Public Works Commissioner Rourke admitted that the Crane figures were approximately the same as the tally kept at various times by men in the public works department.

## DEC 4 - 1914 Traffic on Bridge

The Crane figures were that on Nov. 27, from 10.30 A. M. until 6 P. M., 273 automobiles, 593 wagons and 4390 foot passengers traversed the bridge, and that on Nov. 28, from 6 A. M. until 2 P. M., 192 automobiles, 521 wagons and 2892 pedestrians used the bridge. Nov. 30, from 6 A. M. until 4 P. M., 176 automobiles, 648 wagons and 6142 pedestrians used the bridge, he asserted.

Charles S. Jenkins of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange spoke for President John J. Martin, favoring the retention of the bridge. Representative John Leavens of Ward 13, Michael J. Mulken and Henry Howard, who said he is trustee for \$200,000 worth of South Boston tenements, all opposed the removal of the bridge.

The opposition to the measure was well armed with facts and statistics, and arguments for and against the bridge were indulged in exhaustively.

Corporation Counsel Sullivan was the last speaker, going into details of the history of the bridge, which is said to have too steep a grade for loaded wagons, and explaining the mayor's theory that \$800,000, and possibly more, which is the damage award with interest to the Boston Terminal Company, makes the Cove street bridge the most expensive bridge in proportion to traffic needs in the country.

### Favors Removal

The South Boston Citizens' Association was represented at the hearing by Michael J. Mahoney, who favored the removal of the bridge because of the great improvements promised by Mayor Curley if the damage award can be saved by having the bridge torn down. The action at the mass meeting of the association was condemned by those favoring the retention of the bridge, on the ground that the twenty-four men who voted on the project did not fairly represent the 30,000 residents of that section.

### Rainsford Island Boys

from now on are to have two visiting days a month, when they can see their parents or relatives for a full hour, rather than the 20 minutes allowed heretofore.

City Councilman Woods and Representative Lewis R. Sullivan have been working to remedy conditions at the institution in support of Councilman Kennedy of the committee on prisons of the City Council, and the matter was placed before Mayor Curley directly to hasten matters. The visiting days will be the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

## JOURNAL - DEC-5-1914 CITY HALL NOTES

### "The Cove Street Bridge

is not a commercial bridge," according to Corporation Counsel Sullivan. "It is, instead, a political bridge used to carry politicians over the River of Doubt." The fate of the Cove street bridge is in the hands of the street commissioners, according to the information handed to the delegation from South Boston which entered such vehement protest at the public hearing in the annex. But it is really in the hands of a gentleman named James M. Curley, who is at present mayor. The situation is much akin to the "appointment" by Curley of Dr. Dowd as superintendent of the City Hospital. If things do not go right, the ax might be swung in the street commissioner's office and others put in who would make things go "right."

### Department Expenditures

up to Dec. 1 for the city, under the Curley economy regime, were \$22,721,530.54, according to Auditor Mitchell's report printed yesterday. This is \$588,946.48 more than the expenditures in the departments under Fitzgerald's last year as mayor. The expenditures since Nov. 1 were \$2,061,804.35. All of which will not please Mayor Curley except with a pad of paper and a pencil, he will explain it all away. A mere trifle of a half-million and more is nothing to a man if he is able to make figures join the Ananias Club. And there are some cruel enough to say lots of things.

### The South End Market

was yesterday given another injection of publicity by Mayor Curley through the receipt of a letter from the International Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, endorsing the project and commending the quality and prices. The communication suggested the advisability of action immediately upon other markets to be located in Andrew square, South Boston; Sheridan square, Roxbury; Roxbury Crossing and Egles-ton square.

### Congested Summer Street

and Dewey square are both to be cleared up a little for the Christmas rush. Public Works Commissioner Louis K. Rourke yesterday issued orders for the temporary removal of garbage and rubbish receptacles, vendors' stands and news stands from that territory, and also ordered the contractors to remove the unnecessary equipment cartoned in The Journal as making Dewey square look like a mining camp.

### Boom Boston Signs

for the series of three weeks being agitated by Mayor Curley will be placed on the 100 miles of Bay State Street Railway Company car lines. The signs will appear Monday, and until Christmas will read: "New England Trade Week in Boston. Shop Now. Christmas."

## DEC-8-1914 CARDS TELL HOW TO CALL FIREMEN

### "Safety First" Posters Are Being Put Up Over Boston Boxes.

"Safety first" fire posters, 10,000 in number, are being put up in Boston in order to educate the citizens of this municipality in the difficult matter of sending in fire alarms. Only recently, according to the Boston fire department, a college man neglected to pull the lever after opening the door of the fire alarm box, and eight persons were burned to death. The posters are printed in vivid red and read as follows:

#### SAFETY FIRST.

In Case of Fire  
Your Fire Alarm Box No. is.....  
Located at .....

Open Outside Door.  
Pull Down Hook.

And, if Possible, WAIT  
to Direct Fire Apparatus.

KEEP HALLS, STAIRWAYS AND  
AISLES TO EXITS AND FIRE  
ESCAPES FREE OF OBSTRU-  
CTIONS.

Keep Premises Clean and Free of Rub-  
bish. Put Ashes and Oily or Greasy  
Materials in Metal Receptacles with  
Metal Covers.

Close Fire Doors and Shutters—  
EVERY NIGHT.

Help Reduce the Fire Loss.

DEC-10-1914  
DEC 10 1914

Frank M. Carpenter, councilman from Ward 2, introduced in the Everett Com-mon Council last evening an order asking that the board of public works deter-mine how much it will cost to raise the pay of all city employees to \$2.50 a day. Considerable debate followed the intro-duction of the order, and finally Car-ponenter began a speech regarding it. He but refused to pay any heed to the call. Scoles pounded with his gavel and Scoles continued to talk. At last Carpenter beat a tattoo on his desk, and till some place froze over, but that he would continue to have his way. While he went on with the speech someone moved an adjournment, and the motion was seconded and carried. The lights were turned out abruptly and the meeting broke up with Carpen-ter still in the midst of his harangue. He said after the meeting he would bring up the wage increase at every session of the council until some action was taken regarding it.

## attending Pay Envelopes

in the public works department by permitting some men to receive more than twice their regular salary by "working overtime" will be a practise soon to start on the decline. The ex-ceptional amounts paid during the week ending Nov. 20 were explained by Com-missioner Rourke in a report to Mayor Curley to be due in part to the holiday, which gave many of the men one full day of overtime, and in part to the long stretches spent in testing the high pressure service mains.

Nevertheless, the mayor is not satis-fied, asserting that there are enough men out of work to make it unneces-sary that any one employee should be able to draw more than twice his nor-mal full week's pay.

DEC-10-1914

### President Daniel McDonald

of the City Council, who was acting mayor yesterday in the absence of Mayor Curley in New York, will be as busy as a puppy trying to bury a bone on a marble top table this morning, unless last evening's prospects change materially. The mayor's office is in-fested daily with scores of panhandlers of both the political and the bread-line type, as well as many of the unem-ployed seeking a chance to work any-where.

McDonald yesterday placed a number of them at work in various places where the Christmas rush made vacancies and also dipped down in his pocket a dozen times for the hungry. The word was circulated in the crowded corridor that if the unemployed called at McDonald's office in the Old South Building this morning there would be work for all who were worthy.

### Joseph Lee, DEC 10 1914

the Public School Association candidate for the school committee, took a lot of wind from the sails of his opponent, Dr. Bogan, by reiterating his firm be-lief in a thorough teaching in the schools of the fundamentals commonly called "The Three R's."

Dr. Bogan's campaign had been planned to attack "fads and fancies" in the school committee, and when Lee beat him to it by producing the Lee record showing a consistent support of true education of fundamentals, Dr. Bogan had to hunt around for another topic.

### William F. Doyle, DEC 10 1914

who is a candidate for election from East Boston to the City Council, is cir-culating a card crediting Governor Walsh, Mayor Curley, John F. Fitzger-ald, Congressman Gallivan and Tague, Postmaster Murray and Senators Tim-ilty and Horgan with having asserted that East Boston should have a coun-cilman.

Doyle is the only East Boston candi-date and is probably within his rights in using the material but some of the men are not keen at being drawn by in-ference actively into the campaign. In-cidentally, Doyle's political cards bear no address or signature.

### The Cove Street Bridge

matter is not settled, by a long shot, according to some of the Cock Point politicians. They are even planning to take the matter to court to prove what Mayor Curley is exceeding his rights in permitting the proposed destruction of the much-discussed bridge.

The Master Builders' Association is also preparing a further wallop at Mayor Curley on the Board of Appeals deadlock, to come as a supporting force to the circular sent to all members of the organization publishing the corre-spondence sent to the mayor's office which was never answered.

Being the letter of

# A CITY HALL REPORTER TO HIS PREDECESSOR

Sunda Night, Dec. 6, 1914.

Dear Mike:

Is \$5 a vote much over the regular market price in Ward 18?

Or has the cost of living hit politics this year?

I'll bet all my worn-out ties that when George Holden Tinkham attempted to be unseated in Congress from the eleventh district that the things that follow in mud-slinging will make Moon Is' smell like a honeysuckle vine in full bloom.

An oyster busy in a church from stew trying to keep the truth, being known is no more logical than Francis J. Horgan, the defeated candidate for Congress, who is at present doing his best to keep his intentions of trying to unseat Tinkham from becoming public.

Horgan wrote to Washington asking for full details of the procedure necessary in unseating a candidate elected by fraud.

Now, you know blamed well, Mike, that Horgan didn't send for those facts for want of something interesting to read evenings. Not Horgan. He isn't that kind of a doughnut!

Horgan's campaign was managed by John F. McDonald, and what John F. didn't learn about politics while chairman of the Dem. City Com. wasn't thought worth knowing.

## Innes a Powerful Adviser

Tinkham also had a powerful adviser named Charley Innes, who has thrived on politics like a baby elephant being fed cream out of a bathtub. Charley is nobody's fool in either politics or law, take it from me.

On the Friday night before election a secret service politician, as excited as though he had the original Garcia message, frantically sounded an alarm to McDonald that Horgan was going to get a double-cross from Timilty as big as a country cross-roads.

McDonald didn't worry. He was sure Horgan couldn't be licked, even by "Diamond Jim" Timilty. If he had known what he now suspects, the eleventh cong. dist. would have been the scene of a war that would have made poor Belgium seem as placid as a mud-turtle on a sun-kissed rock 87 miles from a pickle-line. A pickle-line is the modern boundary sign of civilization, according to hunters and fishermen.

Horgan, I understand, already has 26 grim looking affidavits which allege the purchase of votes at \$5 per. I understand this is far in excess of the price scale set by the Amalgamated Vote Sellers' Union.

He has another bunch of documents dealing with the alleged payment of \$12,000 to defeat Horgan. This wad of kale was handed over in cash in New York, it is said, after it had been decided that drawing it from a Massachusetts bank might make the deal too easily traced.

## "Flop-Fixer" Gets \$2000

Two thousand dollars went to the

man who pulled over the deal, and who is known as "Mr. Flop Fixer." He said he was taking a \$2000 chance politically. I understand. The \$10,000 is said to have been handed in one big wad to a powerful gentleman for using his influence in driving Democratic votes into the Republican camp from just those territories that were thought to be as safe as a dime locked in Martin Lomasney's big steel vault.

The fact remains that Horgan, a Democrat, had been licked by George Holden Tinkham, a Republican, and that Ward 18, the personal ward of "Diamond Jim" Timilty, president of the Democratic city committee, HAD BEEN SWUNG TO TINKHAM. On every other matter, Timilty's ward went Democratic.

Horgan knows that Tinkham will get to Washington. The New Haven starts trains for there quite frequently. But Horgan isn't so sure that Tinkham will occupy a comfortable seat in Congress. He is planning to do a Guy Fawkes that will blow Tinkham into political oblivion.

Last Sunday night "Republican Tinkham" went without fear into Timilty's Democratic Club and was introduced by Timilty as "my dear friend."

I wonder if Timilty was a very "dear" friend to Tink.

Do you still read that municipal weekly known as the City Record, Mike?

## An Impossible Appointment

A week ago Editor Standish Willcox had an article officially saying that Curley had appointed Dr. Dowling, his family physician, as superintendent of the City Hospital.

And Curley has no more authority to appoint the superintendent of the City Hospital than I have to steal a lead pipe from a vacant house and melt it up into counterfeit quarters.

This week the City Record has a great list of payments of overtime to laborers. The list is printed each week and is headed with the explanation that the payments therein are for the WEEK ENDING NOV. 30, and that if any laborer has worked more than eight hours a day it has been only in case of an emergency under the law. Laborers have half a day off on Saturday.

According to the City Record, "J. McMullen, water service inspector," worked 6½ days' overtime, for which he was paid \$22.75. There is a J. McMullen on the city payroll who works in the water service and who lives at 1 Maloney street, in Ward 23.

I wonder if he sleeps well? A little matter of 6½ days of overtime in a working week, which is supposed to be 5½ days, sounds like a reporter's job.

RING IN THE FIRE ALARM, UNCLE. HE'S SLEPT ALMOST AN HOUR THIS WEEK!

James Clancy was very busy flushing sewers that week, also, per the City Record. He only worked 4½ days' overtime. He probably believes

in reasonably short hours for the working man.

## P. Foley Gets Some Overtime

P. Foley is an inspector in the water service and he in odd moments after doing his regular work did 5½ days of overtime that week. J. Mahoney, rated as a helper, is on record as having "helped" for one-eighth of a day.

SHAME! THAT'S ONLY HELPING A LITTLE!

J. Mahoney might have followed the sterling example of zeal set by "P. Kelley, inspector," who inspected five days of overtime in a week and then for good measure put in three-sixteenths of another day. The three-sixteenths meant 66 cents.

P. Finnerty is a laborer and is credited with 27-32 days of overtime, which increased his weekly batting average by \$5.55. There was also "J. Morrissey, plumber." He plumbed overtime to the tune of 217-32 days, until he plumbed \$3.86 right plumb into his envelope.

Cornelius Collins is rated as "Teamster at Moon Island," and he got a whole day of overtime with-out a single one thirty-second of a day extra. Wonder who blew the whistle. Cornelius deserves the money. Think of having to drive your team over the rough waves to Moon Island and of the hundreds of miles of streets for a team to travel across at Moon Island.

Your always late-to-work-pal,

PETE.

P. S.--I worked overtime today. It figures up 1-879 of an hour's extra work. It was not intentional, however. I forgot where I hung my hat.

Y-a-l-t-w-p.

DEC - 8 - 1914

Until 6.30 last evening it was thought that the Park Theatre would not be allowed to open with its motion picture entertainments, for the offering of which the owners have undergone big expense in altering the historic structure.

License Clerk John Casey yesterday afternoon brought a license to the mayor to be signed, which called for "dramatic, theatrical, vaudeville and moving picture privileges."

Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn pointed out to the mayor that the theatre, according to his interpretation of section 7 of the 1914 public building regulations, is not eligible for moving picture entertainments because it was altered for this purpose without having "first-class construction" having wooden floors.

Mayor Curley consulted with Corporation Counsel Sullivan and agreed that O'Hearn was right, refusing to sign the motion picture license for the theatre, which was prepared for its gala opening at 7 o'clock last evening.

For two hours the mayor was closeted with city officials and representatives of the theater, who made the contention that two years ago the theater was legally licensed for motion pictures at the time the Rainey Hunt Pictures were shown in it. This, it was urged, made the Park Theatre a moving picture house.

As a compromise, Mayor Curley finally signed the license permitting vaudeville, dramatic and theatrical entertainments with the understanding that Commissioner O'Hearn would not close the theater last evening.

It was understood that last evening's performance would be in violation of the law, but that it would be made the basis of a friendly suit to ascertain whether O'Hearn was legally right.

RECORD - DEC-9-1914  
\$500,000 FOR  
**UNEMPLOYED**

How best to handle the question of the unemployed this winter was the subject of a public hearing presided over by Mayor Curley in the old Aldermanic Chamber yesterday afternoon, at which representatives from charitable organizations, the Overseers of the Poor, the Chamber of Commerce and large business houses were present.

After a long discussion of conditions, it was finally decided that a committee of three, consisting of Father Scanlan, head of the Catholic Charities; William Fowler of the Overseers of the Poor, and J. Randolph Coolidge, ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, should draft resolutions to be presented to Gov. Walsh asking that as soon as the Legislature convenes an emergency appropriation of \$500,000 should be passed for reclamation work, on which hundreds of unemployed could be used during the winter months. The work of reclamation is to consist of draining swamps and filling in lands that now are a menace to health.

**To Better Conditions**

The resolutions also declared for an investigation by a Legislative Committee of the broad question of unemployment, to be followed by recommendations that will tend to alleviate the conditions, and declaring that the meeting favored the proposed 5 p.c. increase in freight rates.

The Mayor announced at the opening of the meeting that he was going to have work started soon on the new \$500,000 South Shore Boulevard, which will run from Old Colony ave. to Neponset bridge, so that more of the unemployed might be given work.

He also announced that he had received notice that Sec. of the Navy Daniels had awarded the construction of two warships to the Fore River Co., thus providing employment for many more men. Later in the meeting he had a vote of thanks passed to be sent to Daniels for giving the work to Fore River.

**Women Want Show.**

When the resolutions addressed to the Governor were first voted on several "nays" could be heard from women in the hall, and it turned out that they demanded employment be found for the women also. A representative of the Women's Suffrage Association urged on the Mayor that the women should be given a show as well as the men, with which the Mayor agreed.

Mrs. Frank D. Paige declared that a school of social service workers was monopolizing employment, and that poor girls did not have a chance. She then asked the Mayor point blank: "Are you or these social service workers running the city?" To which the Mayor responded without a smile: "I think I am."

The Mayor took the floor himself and predicted that if the 5 p.c. increase in freight rates went through this country would see a marvelous boom in industry of all sorts. Business in Europe, he said, would be paralyzed and American manufactures would be running 24 hours a day to keep up with the demand for American goods.

A larger committee of 15 will be appointed by the Mayor on his return from New York to study the question of unemployment.



Thomas A. Forsyth was confirmed by the Civil Service Commission on Tuesday as a member of the board of trustees of the City Hospital, taking the place of Dr. John J. Dowling. As a small tribute to the man, who, with his brother, gave Boston a \$1,000,000 dental infirmary with a \$2,000,000 endowment, the Civil Service Commission approved his name when it had been before them but 8 days. Under the law a name is required to lay on the table 7 days before this Commission, but the moment the legal time expired, the Commission acted.

Joseph Lee, P. S. A. candidate for the School Committee, has a sense of humor behind his dignified exterior. The other day a friend said to him:

"Your opponent, Dr. Bogan, says that down in your heart you do not believe in the three R's."

"Well," said Lee, "Dr. Bogan is a nose and throat specialist, so what does he know about the heart?"

While Mayor Curley is in New York he will look up the mysterious Capt. Webb who is reputed to have \$30,000,000 worth of purchasing power conferred on him by the Allies. Webb was recommended to the Mayor as a good man to bring to Boston, but when the Mayor sent some one to look him up he was not to be found. The Mayor is of the belief that he had better investigate these purchasing agents personally before inviting them to Boston. He does not want another James Carleton incident.

The new plan for spending the money devoted to public celebrations means the death of those aesthetic celebrations where ice cream, chicken frappe and strawberry wafers played such a prominent part. One of the advisers whom Mayor Fitzgerald had in this department was responsible for afternoon tea parties that were given every once in awhile and his bills on file in the auditor's office make luscious and appetizing reading. Hereafter the strawberry wafer money will be spent for granolithic sidewalks and such non-edibles.

The Mayor's plan to place branch libraries on the ground floor of the schools in the city is not a new one by any means. When Supt. Franklin B. Dyer was in Cincinnati as head of the schools there, he had branch libraries in many of the school buildings. The idea is a feasible one, but in view of the complaint that there is just enough room for the pupils in the schools now, it will have to wait the construction of more schools it would seem. Josiah Benton, chairman of the Library Trustees, has been in conference with the Mayor daily on that subject and also that of the business men's reference library which it is planned to place in the first floor of the City Hall Annex.

The Mayor's conference of Tuesday on what to do with the unemployed this winter was to a great extent a meeting to endorse Democratic policies. A vote of thanks was given to Sec. of the Navy Daniels, and several speeches were made advocating the 5 p.c. increase in freight rates that the Democrats would like to put through, but on which they would like the good will of the people. Finally the Avery st. soup kitchen was denounced as an attempt to discredit the administration of Wilson and the Democrats. All in all, it was a very successful Democratic rally.

**REAL ESTATE BOARD SCORES MAYOR CURLEY**

**Claims Treatment Was Not Courteous**

**REFUSES SPECIFIC REASONS.**

**Master Builders Break Entirely on Question of Submitting Names for Board of Appeal.**

Charging that Mayor Curley has not had the courtesy even to acknowledge the receipt of the names of three men whom it has nominated for the Board of Appeal, although the names were sent to him nearly two weeks ago, the Mass. Real Estate Exchange is wrought up over the Mayor's stand, which puts part of the blame on real estate men for the failure to fill the Board of Appeal.

The Master Builders' Assn. refuses absolutely to send in another name to the Mayor or to take any further part in selecting the Board of Appeal while the Mayor retains the power to annihilate the Board at will. All their efforts to obtain from the Mayor specific reasons for removing the late Board, of which their representative, Neil McNeil, was a member, have been unavailing.

These are the answers made to the statement of Mayor Curley in which he lays the blame for the delay in filling the Board at the doors of the real estate exchanges and the building associations.

**The Mayor's Side.**

"The real estate boards and the builders' associations," the Mayor said, "have failed to perform their part by nominating a candidate from each organization whom the Mayor could appoint without stultifying himself. The real blame then for the failure to fill the Board of Appeal lies at the door of these organizations, and not with the Mayor."

"The entire situation appears to be in an almost hopeless muddle with builders and real estate men at the mercy of what they consider the arbitrary rulings of Building Commr. O'Hearn in the absence of a board to which they can appeal for an interpretation of the building laws."

Under a ruling of the Supreme Court the Board of Appeal of the Building Department cannot be operative until it contains five men. At present there are only three members, the two remaining places to be filled by the real estate exchanges and the building associations.

If the present deadlock continues between the Master Builders' Assn. and the Mayor, the only recourse will be the Legislature, which will be asked to pass a bill forming the Board in some other way than at present. In a communication sent to the association by the Mayor this was suggested as the only way left, and the association replied that it was heartily in favor of such action, saying that the existence of the Board on the present basis is a farce.

**Had Names Since Nov. 28.**

Since Nov. 28 the Mayor has had before him the names of three men submitted by the Mass. Real Estate Exchange which were sent to City Hall after two ineffectual attempts to have the Mayor re-elect Edward H. Eldredge, the real estate member of the Board, which was deposed last August by the Mayor.

RECORD - DEC-9-1914.

These men are Charles S. Judkins, secretary and treasurer of the Mass. Real Estate Exchange; Herbert S. Frost of Dorchester, and E. V. Earle of 95 Milk st., any one of whom, the Mayor was informed would be highly satisfactory to the Exchange.

DEC 9 - 1914

Some members of the Exchange feel that the Mayor has an opportunity to quibble over the fact that three names were sent in, while only one is required by the law. This was done, however, to give the Mayor the widest field for his selection and to obviate any possibility of his being embarrassed by the name of one man who might not be acceptable to the Mayor.

#### The Real Issue.

The real issue, the Exchange feels, is that the board be fixed as soon as possible, and they have done everything in their power, the Secretary stated, to bring this about. They are entirely at sea, however, because they have not heard a word from the Mayor as to his attitude toward the men recently named.

Like the Master Builders' Association, the real estate men sought to learn the exact reason why the old Board of Appeals was removed, but all the information they have been vouchsafed is that the action of the board had been contrary to the public policy and not in accordance with the statutes and ordinances. The Mayor sent them the numbers of 40 cases or more where the board had been deficient, in his opinion, but nothing was said as to the nature of the cases or the respect in which the board had erred.

Since then the exchange has made two requests to have Eldredge restored, but these have been denied. Finally they were forced to take some other action and three men were nominated, Mr. Eldredge not among them because he has been ill.

The Mayor's power to dissolve the Board of Appeals has put the organizations entitled to nominate members in a delicate position. They are unwilling to expose any of their members to the possibility of public censure, particularly as the Mayor has not been willing to give this reason for dismissing the members.

On Sept. 18 the Master Builders' Assn. sent this reply to the Mayor's request that the association name a man for the new Board of Appeals:—

"Inasmuch as this matter is one of serious and great importance to the community which the law assumes to protect, we are unwilling, as at present advised, to concur in your attitude or accede to your request, preferring to await the decision of the courts as to the fair intent of the statute."

#### Must Not Be Farce.

The defiant stand of this association has not altered since William H. Sayward, secretary, sent to the Mayor on Oct. 21 a letter explaining its attitude on the controversy.

"This association was made by the statute a co-ordinate responsible authority with the mayor of the city in selecting a Board of Appeals under the building law. The association is surely entitled to know the reasons actuating the Mayor when he assumes to remove from judicial office persons whom the association in performing a duty imposed by statute, participated in appointing. It is not enough that the association be told that the reason was 'good of the service,' or be referred (as per your letter of Sept. 5) to the city clerk and to the building commissioner, especially when a letter sent to the city clerk secures only a list of cases by numbers, and when a letter to the building commissioner receives no response whatever.

DEC-3-1914.



There will be no municipal Christmas tree this year, Mayor Curley has decided on account of the expense. This feature, inaugurated by Mayor Fitzgerald, used formerly to bring thousands to Boston Common where the tree was erected. Hung with electric lights and surrounded by carolers, it seemed to some people a wonderful aid to the fostering of the old-time spirit, but to Mayor Curley it merely represented so much money expended. Hence, when approached by certain persons with regard to it, he turned it down without ado. He thinks that private contribution should pay for this annual feature.

DEC 3 - 1914

Although the opposition of the labor unions to the Edison Electric Illuminating Co.'s contract for lighting the streets has been withdrawn there is still another hitch before final approval, namely the dating of the contract. Members of the Council want the contract to date back to July 1 of this year, while the company is reluctant about this. It means a difference of thousands of dollars to the city, so the Council is firm in its stand. The contract when first submitted dated from April 1, but this was later changed to July 1 and finally, when the last draft of a contract was submitted, to date when approved. If the date can be settled there is no doubt that the Council will approve the contract at its next meeting, not unanimously, however.

The Library Trustees do not work quickly enough to suit Councilman Coulthurst. Some time ago he put in orders requesting information about the establishment of reading rooms on Hyde Park ave. The question involved was evidently very weighty, for no answer came back, so Coulthurst at the last meeting asked for an answer "forthwith."

DEC 3 - 1914

There were many disappointed candidates for the City Council standing around the Election Commissioners' office after the time for withdrawals of candidates expired Wednesday night. Among the more prominent candidates it was confidently expected that the weaker candidates would withdraw, but they hung on. Thomas H. Giblin, it was rumored, would abandon the contest, together with James P. McGuire and Joseph Curry, but they are determined to see it through since they were able to secure the signatures of over 2000 of their fellow citizens to their nomination papers.

In the school committee contest the lone withdrawal of Keyes simplified matters greatly and most of the Council candidates are preparing to support Dr. Keenan for the board on the grounds that South Boston should have a representative. If Keenan were elected, however, it would mean two members from this favored district, as Michael Corcoran, re-elected last year, comes from South Boston. Whether Keyes will support Keenan is still a question.

Mayor Curley arrived in Boston early Tuesday, but was so tired from his long night's traveling that he stayed at home and rested. His office staff was thus allowed a two days' reprieve from the busy times that ensue when the Mayor is in his office receiving callers.

The Farley faction of Ward 8 have not given up all hope of making trouble for Martin Lomasney yet, although all the previous attempts fell through. They are waiting to the Legislature this time to ask for the unseating of Martin Lomasney, Robert

Robinson and Senator McGonagle. However, their case is so trivial and affects so small a number of votes that the Legislature cannot do anything but throw it out. The Lomasney faction refuses to take the charges seriously or pay any damages to them whatsoever.

RECORD-DEC-10-1914.

## GOVERNOR APPOINTS DONAHUE

### State Secretary Gets Industrial Accident Chairmanship

Governor Walsh yesterday made some of the most important appointments of his first year in office. They included the members of his health council, which was created to supplement the office of health commissioner.

DEC 10 1914

#### CHARGED LAST YEAR

Medical men all over the Commonwealth have shown the keenest interest in this, inasmuch as the old board of health, under Dr. Walcott was changed last year after many years of administration.

Secretary of State Frank J. Donahue, who was defeated for re-election, gets one of the most important places in the State as head of the Industrial Accident Board, which administers the workmen's compensation act. Mr. Donahue has been greatly interested in this kind of legislation.

Chairman Carroll of that board is made a judge of the Superior Court and Alonzo Weed is made chairman of the Gas and Electric Light Commission in place of the late Forrest Barker. It is said that State Auditor Frank Pope will also have a place on this board.

### Appointments Made by Governor Yesterday

Secretary of State Frank J. Donahue of Boston to take the place of Chairman James B. Carroll of the Industrial Accident Board.

Chairman James B. Carroll to be justice of the Superior Court in place of Judge Pierce, promoted to the Supreme Court.

Commissioner Alonzo H. Weed of Newton promoted to chairman of the Gas and Electric Light Commission. Auditor Frank Pope slated for vacancy left by Weed.

President John F. Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union to be a member of the Board of Labor and Industries in place of John Golden resigned.

Acting Clerk William C. Maguire of East Boston made clerk of the East Boston Court.

Continued next page -

RECORD - DEC-10-1914

## New Health Council

Professor William T. Sedgwick of Technology.  
Professor George C. Whipple of Harvard.  
Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, professor of preventive hygiene at Harvard.  
Dr. William J. Gallivan of South Boston.  
Dr. David L. Edsall of Milton.  
Dr. Joseph E. Lamoureux of Lowell.

## Other Appointments

Edward H. Bradford of Boston, member Board of Pharmacy.  
John J. Tobin of Boston, member Board of Pharmacy.  
John F. Fennessey of Boston, trustee Boston State Hospital.  
Major John H. Sherburne of Brookline, master in chancery.  
Mary Riddell of Newton, member Nurses' Board.  
Francis A. Reilly of Westboro, clerk of First Worcester Court.

## DECLINES TO PICK NOMINEE

Declining to make any further nominations to the board of appeals because of what it terms the discourteous action of the Mayor in not acknowledging correspondence sent him regarding the removal of their nominee, Neil McNeill, the Master Builders' Association yesterday scored the Mayor, at the same time publishing all the correspondence sent to him by the association.

Joining with the Master Builders is the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, another of the nominating organizations, which also claims that the fault lies entirely with the Mayor and not with them, as he has asserted in recent statements.

SEPT-24-1914

## CURLEY WORKING HARD FOR KELIHER

In resolute effort to prevent the campaign of ex-Congressman Keliher from going to pieces, Mayor Curley jumped to the front today with a hurried tour of the district, by day, calling upon his own friends to put in the remaining hours of the campaign in hard work for Keliher, and by taking the stump for the ex-Congressman tonight.

Early after the Mayor's arrival at City Hall from a three-days' campaigning in New Jersey, in aid of a sheriff candidacy there, the Mayor was met by Rep. Sullivan of Wd. 2, the East Boston Keliher manager, and prevailed upon him to take an auto trip to several places in the district to get Curley's friends in line for Keliher.

Figuring that neither Martin Lomasney nor City Clerk Donovan would openly oppose the Keliher candidacy, his managers felt very secure of victory on Saturday. Sunday's developments, however, giving new life to Tague's candidacy, convinced the Keliher managers of the necessity for redoubling their own efforts, and the launching of the Mayor into the campaign openly was the result.

OCT-9-1914



There will be no opposition from the Mayor's office to the proposed new ordinance removing all restriction as to height on applicants for the Fire Department. Each Council for five years back has wrestled with the problem of the height that should be required of applicants for the department. A new act of the Legislature this year leaves the question of height entirely with the City Council. The City Council, wisely enough in the opinion of many who have studied the matter, decides to put no restriction in the ordinances, but leave the matter entirely to the judgment of the Fire Commissioner as each applicant is received.

The Mayor's opinion is that this decision is a good one. He does not believe in keeping "shorties" out of the department, if they can meet the requirements in all other aspects. "Some of the greatest men of all time were 'shorties,'" he offers in defence. "That ordinance that has been on the books in the last half dozen years would have prevented such heroes as Napoleon, U. S. Grant, Gen. Joffre, John Beck, my real estate expert, and "Rabbit" Maranville of the Braves from becoming firemen had they desired. The small men have been the 'big men' of history, therefore, why should we keep them out of the fire department?"

OCT 9 1914

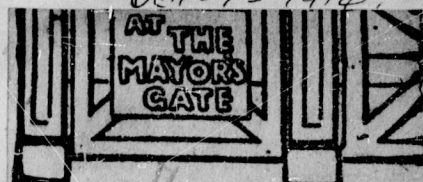
In the opinion of many who have looked into the matter, the utilization of the Parental School buildings at West Roxbury as a contagious, or a convalescent, hospital, is about the only thing that can be done with this valuable property to prevent the city's losing possibly hundreds of thousands of dollars on it. The property represents close to \$500,000. Yet if it were sold at auction, it would bring nowhere near that amount, in the opinion of experts, because there would not be many bidders for it, there being few uses to which such a place can be put.

It has been suggested that the city transfer the Suffolk school for boys to the Parental school buildings, but city Councilors believe that the atmosphere that surrounds the School now at Rainsford Island, being wholly the clear air, with a taste of salt of the ocean, should not be superseded.

There is one reform that Mayor Curley has initiated at City Hall this year of which not much is heard, yet it is going to save the city a large amount of money in the long run. This is in the matter of laying out streets. Formerly citizens owning property on streets not accepted were very anxious about City Hall to have their streets accepted. When the streets were accepted and laid out, they would claim heavy damages for the city's takings, and usually "get away with it." Now, however, before the Mayor will consent to have a street laid out, he requires that every property owner sign a release of the city from damages. In this way the city can assess full betterments, yet be compelled to pay no damages. About 15 or 20 more improvements of this character were signed by the Mayor yesterday.

City Hall appears today in bright array with hunting of the national colors and other such decoration. Actually it is in honor of Columbus Day that the city's first building is so "dolled up," but it is not hard to convince people that it is in honor of the Braves winning the pennant, and the coming World's Series.

OCT-7-1914



Again the name of Carl Brett, ex-police officer, and active in Dorchester politics, receives mention for the position now held by Master Cronin at the Deer Island House of Correction. Brett was a candidate for the position of Penal Institutions Commissioner earlier in the year, but withdrew his candidacy when he was told by Mayor Curley that he did not intend to remove Commr. Gore. Brett's name has been connected with House of Correction positions since as far back as the Hibbard administration. It is the opinion of persons who are intimate with the Mayor that the Mayor plans no change in the position of master at Deer Island.

OCT 7 1914

One of the chief reasons why there is often talk of superseding Master Cronin at Deer Island is that Master Cronin rules the House of Correction with an iron hand. This kind of rule is not pleasing to political hangers-on who have secured jobs in the institution during the past when the civil service rules did not govern appointments there. Master Cronin has grown up from minor officer to his present high position, and he knows full well the value of discipline in his institution. When somebody connected with the institution runs up against the disciplinary tactics of the Master, an immediate appeal to the political influence that landed the "somebody" in the job follows, with the result that political influence is brought to bear on the Mayor's office to make a change. Master Cronin has already withstood many of these attempts.

OCT 7 1914

If the City Council honors the automobile man who built a factory at the junction of Commonwealth and Brighton ams., Allston, by naming the square there after him, or after his father, one thing certain to follow is that hundreds of other men who have built at junctions of two or more streets in the city will be likely to request similar honor. In the Allston case, the objection that seemed to have most weight with the Council was that the man who built the factory is still alive. The substitute proposition of naming the square after his father, strangely enough, seemed to have a lot of favor, despite the fact that the father, now deceased, had no connection with this particular section at all.

Investigation reveals the fact that the agitation to name the square after the automobile man started when it was noised through the district that a man who built apartment houses across the way from the automobile factory was sending out printed matter about his apartments in which he gave the square his own name. Aside from the propriety of naming the square after this or that individual, there is an official ruling on the files of the Street Commissioners by the late Corporation Counsel Babson to the effect that there is no official, individual or body, to whom the law has given the right to name a square. Squares having names obtained them through no official act, he said, but simply by the custom of people in general to give them the particular name by which they are known.

With the confirmation by the Civil Service Commission of two of Mayor Curley's appointments to the Board of Appeal, the controversy between the old board and the Mayor over the Mayor's right to remove the old board appears to be nearer the point where the courts will be asked to settle the argument. The old board has persistently refused to recognize Mayor Curley's right to remove them. Their stand was based on the interpretation of the law by those of them that are lawyers. The Mayor's stand that he had the right to remove them was based on Corporation Counsel Sullivan's ruling. It is the old story of disagreement among lawyers.

JOURNAL 4-DEC-10-1914

# GALLIVAN MAY BE OUSTED BY MAYOR CURLEY

DEC 10 1914

His Appointment to State  
Health Council Given  
as Reason.

WALSH WAS URGED TO  
NAME DR. MAHONEY

Action Looked On as Slap-  
in-Face at Boston's  
Mayor.

DEC 10 1914

The removal from the Boston Board of Health of Dr. William J. Gallivan by Mayor Curley is expected shortly at City Hall, as the result of the appointment of Dr. Gallivan to the new State Health Council instead of Chairman Francis X. Mahoney of the Boston of Health, whose appointment as Boston's representative was personally requested of the governor by Mayor Curley.

Dr. Gallivan is on the city payroll at \$3800 a year as one of the three members of the Board of Health, and has confined himself especially to the supervision of the Bureau of Child Hygiene.

## A Fitzgerald Appointee

Dr. Gallivan was appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald to take the place of Dr. Samuel Durgin, who was retired on a pension. The appointment was only to fill out an unexpired term of Dr. Durgin, and since last May Dr. Gallivan has been a member of the board solely because of the failure of Mayor Curley to either reappoint him or name a successor.

More than a month ago, when it was known that appointments were to be made to the new State Health Council by Governor Walsh, Mayor Curley sent him a personal letter explaining that his wish was to have Chairman Mahoney of the Boston Board of Health appointed as the representative of Boston and warmly urging this choice.

The present mayor, despite his reiterated dislike of Mayor Fitzgerald, has been a hearty supporter of Dr. Mahoney, who was a Fitzgerald appointee, and who was one of the few men in responsible offices appointed by Fitzgerald who was not only retained in office but heartily endorsed by Curley as being fearless in a position that needed fearless action, and also not subservient to any clique or faction of doctors organized in a manner beneficial to their personal interests.

## Termed Slap-in-the-Face

The appointment of Dr. Gallivan is regarded at City Hall as a direct slap-in-the-face to both Mayor Curley and Chairman Mahoney, as the mayor had supported Governor Walsh for re-election and had expected that Boston, at the request of its mayor, would have its chairman appointed to serve on this auxiliary body, which carries no salary, but brings \$10 a day and traveling expenses for each day spent in conference.

Dr. Mahoney, when interviewed last evening, said: "I do not wish to comment in any way upon the appointments made by Governor Walsh." Mayor Curley was out of town.

## DEC 11 1914 OPPONENTS HAVE FAILED, SAYS LEE

Declares No Reason Shown  
For Change in School  
Board Policies.

DEC 11 1914

That his opponents have shown no reason so far why the policies of the school committee should be changed or why he should be defeated was the contention of Joseph Lee, candidate for re-election to the school committee with the indorsement of the Public School Association, speaking before meetings of the Harvard Improvement Association of Dorchester, the Roxbury Improvement Association and a Jamaica Plain citizens' meeting last night.

"It is now nearly the end of the campaign, and the opponents of Moses S. Lourie, who is also indorsed by the Public School Association for the school committee, and myself practically confess by their campaigns that no serious fault is to be found with the present policies of the school committee, and have shown no reason for a change."

"Until our opponents can muster up the courage to say what they would do that is different from what the present school committee is doing, they have shown no reason why Mr. Lourie and I, representing the committee's present policies, should be defeated."

Moses S. Lourie spoke along the lines of what the school committee should do for the children.

## BAN MAY REACH "MOVIE" HOUSES

Park Refused Sunday License Pending Outcome  
of Test Case.

Following the refusal of a Sunday license to the Park Theatre by Mayor Curley, it became known last evening that a number of theatres in Boston using motion pictures will find themselves under the official ban of Building Commissioner O'Hearn if he is upheld in the test case shortly to be heard in

the Superior Court to ascertain whether the Park Theatre can be legally licensed as a "motion picture house."

O'Hearn's report to Mayor Curley on the status of the Park Theatre asserted that the law requires that every structure "built for, altered or converted to use as a motion picture house" be of first class construction.

This means a fireproof building, not even a wooden floor, which the Park Theatre at present has. The Park was selected as the subject of the test case because it happened to be the first theatre brought to the attention of O'Hearn through the tangle that cropped up in the form of a license that passed through the hands of License Clerk John Casey, which had the words "and motion picture entertainments" added to the former list of "dramatic, vaudeville and theatrical entertainments."

DEC 22 1914

## CITY HALL NOTES

### A rubber picture frame

will have to be purchased by the city of Boston within a short time as a result of the unique phraseology of an order introduced into the City Council yesterday by "Bill" Woods of Brighton. The order called for the purchase of a picture frame to hold the pictures of all past presidents of the City Council and to include room for all future presidents.

Unless someone can foretell just when Gabriel is to blow his horn, the frame cannot be mapped out in advance to hold all future presidents of the council, and as a result the rubber picture frame, which can be stretched each year, seems to be inevitable.

DEC 22 1914

### May I. Everett's pension

was yesterday authorized by the City Council upon the recommendation of the committee on county accounts. She was a clerk for forty-five years in the Supreme Judicial Court and is at present unable to work because of her advanced years.

The pension will bring her an annual income of \$540, which will be paid to her in monthly instalments under a special act.

### That expensive police station

for Dorchester, which is to have vacuum cleaners, shower baths and dozens of other modern improvements, was granted another \$15,000 yesterday by the City Council, making a total appropriated so far of \$62,000.

The first appropriation of \$47,000 was found to be far less than the lowest bid submitted by thirteen different contractors, and there was nothing left for the city fathers to do but appropriate more money or take away some of the lavish style of the station house.

### The revised city ordinances

have been accepted by Mayor Curley and the City Council and will be offered for sale at 50 cents each, marked down from \$1. This is the thirteenth revision in the history of Boston, the last one coming in 1898 when the books were sold at \$1 each.

There will be 3000 printed and this year's volume contains an appendage showing all amendments or appeals in the past in order to facilitate any attempt to trace back the history of the changes in any type of ordinances from their inception.

DEC 22 1914

JOURNAL-DEC-11-1914

## CANNOT REMOVE HIM, MUST NAME NEW MAN

### Favors Making the Boston Board of Health a One- Man Body.

DEC 11 1914  
"Dr. William J. Sullivan of the Boston Board of Health will not be re-appointed to the board while I am in office," Mayor Curley stated last evening, when interviewed by a Journal representative as to the reported break between himself and Governor Walsh because of the failure of the governor to accede to his request to appoint Chairman Francis X. Mahoney to represent Boston on the new State Health Council.

"President McDonald of the City Council, Edward F. McSweeney of the port directors and others were told that Governor Walsh had agreed to have Boston represented by the chairman of this city's Board of Health," he continued. "I did not feel that this promise, if made to these men, would be broken by Governor Walsh and, in fact, took it for granted that this request from the mayor of Boston would be granted. I did not bother Governor Walsh with further requests, as I felt the matter was settled."

#### Curley Surprised

Instead, Governor Walsh appointed Dr. Gallivan, to the great surprise of Mayor Curley, who received the information upon his return from New York late Wednesday night.

Dr. Gallivan's term of appointment as a member of the Board of Health expired last May and he has never been reappointed.

The mayor last evening would not state specifically that his reason for not reappointing Dr. Gallivan was due to his displeasure at the influence brought to bear upon the governor by the supporters of Dr. Gallivan.

"The only way I can remove Dr. Gallivan from his present position in the Board of Health is by the appointment of a successor," he said. "I could not remove him very well without appointing a successor if I desired, as his appointment is supposed to remain in effect until a successor is appointed for a regular term."

#### Wants One-Man Board

"My personal wish is to have the Board of Health a one-man body, like the building department. You can quote me as saying that I intend to try and secure legislation that will make this possible, in order that the head of the Board of Health in Boston can work unhindered by associates who may not be as fearless and progressive."

"A one-man board of health could accomplish much, and I believe it is the most effective, both from a health and civically economic viewpoint."

The establishing of a huge clearing house in Boston for the benefit of every New England merchant and manufacturer, is planned by Mayor Curley, as a result of the enlightenment that occurred on his trip to New York to interview "J. Hunter Byrd, agent for the Allies, planning to spend \$50,000,000 in America."

The idea, as explained by Mayor Curley upon his return from New York to Chairman John N. Cole of the Boston Industrial Development Board, is to have the "municipal clearing house for New England" as a part of the "Boon Boston" campaign being waged by Cole whose board is the famous one founded by Mayor Curley shortly after he took office, when business men were assessed \$1000 each, after being invited to City Hall.

"There is no doubt that the Allies in Europe are to spend anywhere from \$10,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in this country, if the war lasts anywhere nearly as long as has been predicted by Kitchener," he said.

#### Boston Can Do Better

"The information that J. Hunter Byrd is the accredited purchasing agent of the Allies was given me in good faith," he continued. "I went to New York, and my present judgment of him is that he is acting as a commission agent in a stupendous proposition, which Boston can probably improve on by not charging a few hundred thousand dollars as commission."

"Mr. Cole is to get in touch with all the big manufacturing establishments and wholesale agents in New England and learn from them just how much of their particular line can be delivered at any time upon seven days' notice, and the rock-bottom price for all of their goods they can guarantee to ship."

"This will place at Mr. Cole's disposal millions of yards of cloth, suits of underwear, blankets, clothing, motor cycles, automobile trucks, food supplies of all nature and about every mercantile line that is not contraband."

"Then he is to go to Washington with me, armed with these figures showing New England's enormous available market resources, and confer with the ambassadors from England, Russia and France to ascertain just what their respective nations are in the market for."

#### Boom for New England

"It should mean a great boom for New England, and I cannot see why the Allies should purchase anywhere else where they will have to pay agents' commissions, high prices and possibly pay bribes. The three ambassadors are men of sterling integrity, working for the benefit of their respective nations, and if New England can secure the advantage of from ten to a hundred million dollars it should relieve business depression instantly."

"Boston will instantly become the clearing house for all of New England, as should be the case, and Boston will also become a far greater port for shipping."

"People may think this is the plan of a dreamer, but I am firm in my belief that it is absolutely practical and should bring results that the merchants working at great expense among themselves in an attempt at co-operation on a huge scale could not accomplish."

The mayor would not express for publication his true impression of J. Hunter Byrd, but he refused to do any business with him, and found that he told conflicting stories, which convinced him that Byrd was back of a commission scheme on a gigantic scale which might bring results if New England did not attempt the same scheme without profit on an even more stupendous scale.

DEC-18-1914

## Finance Commission Activities

of late have been all on small matters, but have been on the theory that "where there's smoke there's fire."

The true reason why the contract bids for which were recently opened for the wall for the City Hospital on Northampton street was not awarded is due to the Fin. Com., according to a report circulated last evening, although the contract has not been discussed publicly yet.

The other bidders on the job, which involves about \$2000, are elated at another chance to bid, and the lowest bidder is far from pleased because his figure is now known to his competitors and he is thus placed under an unfair advantage.

DEC 18 1914

## Standish Willcox,

expert on affairs of the national government and at present editor of the City Record, yesterday referred to Mayor Curley as "one of the greatest foes of restrictive immigration in this country." The remark was occasioned by a telegram sent by the mayor to Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, asking him to line up the Democratic forces to kill the literacy test for immigrants when it came up in the Senate at Washington late yesterday afternoon.

The mayor characterized the bill in the form it was presented as being "an iniquitous measure."

## Curley's Legislative Bills,

if they keep on piling up will necessitate a special session of the General Court. About every second day something occurs to him that might make either publicity or reform of some sort, and he immediately calls in a stenographer and requests Corporation Counsel Sullivan to "draft a bill for the incoming Legislature."

The bills at present cover a wide range of things, from the stopping of the campaign against gypsy moths to charging careless occupants of buildings for damages caused by fires.

DEC 18 1914

## More Municipal Inheritances

bequeathed by past administrations fell with a crash into Mayor Curley's office yesterday. This time the bills were ten years old and meant a payment of \$1210.80 to the M. J. Coughlin Construction Company. "Isn't this the same award that was printed a week ago?" asked one City Hall reporter.

"I wish to heaven it was the same one, my good friend," answered the mayor fervently. "Its another one to the same company, which should have been paid when Whelton was acting as mayor. These things kick a sad hole in the showing made by attempting economy." 'Twas ever thus, however.

## A Howl From Roxbury Crossing

has been heard on the matter of the Christmas tree furnished by the city. The first reports were that the tree in question was less than twenty feet high. Park Commissioner Dillon avers the tree is twenty-seven feet high, and that when it is placed on the bandstand four more feet "in effect" will be added.

The tree in question is a "Made in Boston" tree, having been chopped down in Franklin Park near the administration building there.

## COUNCIL STRIKES AT STREET LOAFING

Revision of Ordinance Gives the  
Police More Opportunity  
to Convict.

DEC 22-1914

Mayor Curley signed last night the revised ordinance passed by the city council giving to the police increased powers in making arrests on charges of loitering and sauntering. The council had struck out of the original ordinance the words "wilfully, wantonly and maliciously" and substituted the words "wilfully or unreasonably." This is something for which the police have been striving for years, for under the former ordinance they were frequently unable to secure convictions because of lack of proof of malice.

In passing this revision of the ordinance the council took the unusual precaution of instructing Corporation Counsel Sullivan to write to the police commissioner that if the patrolmen show any signs of abusing their increased powers by persecuting persons because of personal grudges the council will repeal the ordinance at once.

The ordinance now reads in full as follows: "No person shall, in a street, wilfully or unreasonably, obstruct the free passage of foot travellers, nor shall any person in a street wilfully or unreasonably saunter or loiter for more than seven minutes after being directed by a police officer to move on." In the first reading of this ordinance the time allowed for offenders to "move on" was five minutes.

This change was part of a complete revision of all the ordinances by Counsel Sullivan and Assistant City Clerk Wilfred Doyle. The other changes consist chiefly of eliminating from the records old ordinances that have been repealed or otherwise nullified. This is the 13th time in the history of the city that the ordinances have been thus polished, the last time being in 1898.

The council ordered that 3000 copies of the revised ordinances be printed, 500 to be distributed by the city clerk and the remaining 2500 to be sold for 50 cents each.

**B**OSTON'S death rate this year will undoubtedly be the lowest in the history of the city.

Failure on the part of contractors to read the City Record is in no way the fault of the present management of the paper. Every issue is brim full of sparkling news about the city affairs, official as well as unofficial. This week, for instance, there are several exclusive interviews with the mayor, a witty half column story by Capt. Dillon on the sacred Banyan tree of Hindu, a page and a half box of statistics on street sweeping and a common special article on the proposed abolishment of auto headlights in Baltimore. Business men who neglect to subscribe for such a digest of the facts and fancies of the administration are lacking both in business sense and in a sense of humor.

William P. Hickey, William F. Doyle, James H. Brennan and Henry E. Hagan are the only council candidates who have not filed their campaign expense bills with the city clerk.

## NEW BOUNDARIES OF WARDS STIR HORNETS' NEST

Mayor Told He Cannot Veto, and  
Other Democrats Threaten  
Appeal to Courts.

DEC 30-1914

Disciplining the four Democrats who voted for the redistricting plan—Attridge, Coulthurst, Collins and Kenny—is the latest idea of the infuriated Democratic machine. Its leaders say they will ask the Democratic state committee to read these four councilmen out of the party. Since they are not elected to the council as party men, the procedure will not be wholly simple.

The general complaint is that the plan does too much for the Republicans. Specifically, it is charged that good Republican wards have been reserved for Grafton D. Cushing, Channing Cox and William W. Hibbard.

Republican and Good Government Association forces declare the realignment simply fair play, in the correction of long maintained abuses.

Mayor Curley unofficially disapproves of the new ward lines as drawn by the city council, but officially must remain neutral. Corporation Counsel Sullivan has convinced him that, under the act providing for this redistricting, he has no right either to approve or veto the council's action. Consequently, he returned to the city clerk yesterday afternoon, "without action on my part," the city council order in question.

Therefore, as far as the council is concerned, the matter is settled. From outside City Hall, though, have come threats of legal action. Congressmember Peter F. Tague announces that he has been delegated by the legislative committee of the Democratic state committee to apply to the supreme judicial court for an injunction to prevent the redistricting plan from going into effect. Daniel J. Kiley has notified the mayor that he, too, as a citizen, is to apply to court for a writ of mandamus to prevent the new lines from becoming effective. Another interesting phase of the situation is that, if the corporation counsel is wrong in his opinion and if the mayor is wrong in taking Sullivan's advice, the mayor, by maintaining neutrality for 15 days, automatically gives official approval to the council's act, as provided in the amended city charter, which states that every order, ordinance and vote of the council shall be in force if the mayor makes no written objection within 15 days.

### Counsel's Report.

Corporation Counsel Sullivan's first opinion was given to the mayor informally over the telephone. He told the mayor that the action of the council was all that is necessary to put the new ward lines into effect. Later, after the mayor asked him to scan the law books more carefully, the corporation counsel issued a formal report.

"In my opinion," he says, "the division of the city into wards by the city council, under the provisions of statute 1914, chapter 630, is not within the class of actions by the city council which require the approval of, or are subject to, the veto of the mayor. The Legislature ordered the city council to do a specific act, namely, to divide the city into wards, and laid down directions as to the manner of accomplishing this purpose. The statute has relation, not to the administration of the city's business, but to a political division required by the state for political purposes. If the Legislature had intended the division to be subject to the approval or disapproval of the mayor it would have so provided in express terms. The omission so to provide is significant of the legislative intention to exclude the mayor from participation in the division."

### Mayor's Statement.

Upon receipt of this the mayor was forced to acknowledge that he is powerless to do anything more than make public announcement of his disapproval. He issued the following statement:

DEC-20-1914

## MAYOR TO PUT QUARANTINE PROBLEM UP TO DR. BLUE

Mayor Curley is to continue his efforts to have the quarantine station transferred to the federal health service by impressing his opinions upon Surg.-Gen. Rupert Blue of the public health service at a dinner at the Parker House tomorrow. Dr. Blue will be the principal guest. The others will be the members of the city council. The mayor believes that by hammering away constantly at his plan to effect this transfer he will finally be successful.

## MANUS J. FISH GETS CITY BUILDINGS CONTRACT

Manus J. Fish, former superintendent of public buildings, has been awarded the contract for building a nurses' home and two ward buildings on Long Island for \$131,130. There were seven other bidders. Fish's bid was \$140 less than the next lowest. C. H. Sanborn was awarded the contract for heating and ventilating the buildings for \$16,650; Michael Ahern the contract for plumbing at \$9136, and Carlisle, Connor Company the contract for electric lighting at \$10,900, making a total cost of \$167,816 for the buildings.

Once more the City Record subscribers who get their copies today learn with ecstasy that they are most cordially invited to attend two public lectures that were delivered at the Museum of Fine Arts yesterday.

Chairman Dillon of the park and recreation department is advertising for proposals to lease for three years the privileges of letting swan boats and row boats on the Public Garden pond. He is also advertising for proposals to lease for three years the refreshment privileges at the booth on L street near the Strandway.